



AST/MAST Legislation 1st Semester, Fall 2026

SEPTEMBER 2026 LEGISLATION

- A Bill to Restrict Firearm Sales to Personal Protection and Hunting Purposes
- A Bill to Require Human Oversight with the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Criminal Justice System
- A Resolution to Expand Eligibility for Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- A Resolution to Encourage the Development of Floating Cities

OCTOBER 2026 LEGISLATION

- A Resolution to Implement National Standards for the Licensure of Child Care Providers to Protect Our Children
- A Bill to Activate the Military Draft
- A Resolution to Develop a Centralized Government Foundation AI Model to Keep Up with Foreign States
- A Bill to Reform Federal Jury Selection to Establish a Voluntary Jury Service System

NOVEMBER 2026 LEGISLATION

- A Resolution to Reinstate Federal Parole
- A Bill to Establish a National Emissions Trading System
- The Housing Opportunity through Modern Expansion and Supply (HOMES) Act
- A Bill to Require Human Oversight of Artificial Intelligence Hiring Systems

DECEMBER 2026 LEGISLATION

- A Resolution to Reform Medical Patent Protections
- A Bill to Expand EV Charging Nationwide
- The Conservation of Ocean Reefs for Aquatic Life Act (The CORAL Act)
- A Resolution to Reform Digital Labor Platforms to Protect Workers and Promote Transparency

Additional Information:

- Congress legislation for the entire semester was sent in email updates and is posted in the BCPS Coach Corner Canvas course. It is also accessible electronically here in Speechwire under the "Files for Download" section. Per usual, chambers might not debate all 4 bills if time does not allow.
- Docket (order of legislation in that session) can be voted in each session.
- Authorship and sponsorship are open to the first speaker on each piece of legislation.
- All author/sponsorship speeches are followed by a two-minute questioning period. The first negative speech also may have two minutes of questioning.
- There is no pre-set recency.
- Questioning will be indirect unless otherwise voted on. No base two requirement.

SEPTEMBER – A Bill to Restrict Firearm Sales to Personal Protection and Hunting Purposes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Firearm sales in the United States shall be restricted to individuals who demonstrate intent to use such firearms solely for personal protection or lawful hunting purposes. The sale of firearms for recreational, novelty, or other non-essential uses is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The following definitions, exemptions, and circumstances apply:

A. “Personal protection” is defined as the ownership and use of a firearm for the purpose of defending one’s life, home, or property against immediate threats.

B. “Lawful hunting” is defined as the regulated taking of wildlife in accordance with federal and state hunting laws.

C. All firearm purchasers must complete a declaration of intended use and provide supporting documentation, including but not limited to:

- a. Proof of completion of a certified firearm safety course
- b. Hunting license (if applicable)

D. Firearms designed primarily for military or tactical purposes, including automatic or high-capacity weapons, shall not be permitted for civilian sale under this legislation.

E. Exemptions: This legislation shall not apply to firearms purchased, issued, or used by:

- a. Members of the United States Armed Forces
- b. Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers

- c. Other authorized government personnel acting within the scope of official duties

F. Grandfather Clause: Individuals who legally own firearms prohibited under this legislation prior to its enactment shall be permitted to retain ownership of such firearms, provided that:

- a. The firearm is registered with the appropriate state or federal authority within one year of enactment
- b. The owner complies with all existing storage, safety, and licensing requirements
- c. The firearm may not be transferred, sold, or otherwise conveyed except to authorized entities exempt under this legislation

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be overseen by The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), in coordination with state licensing agencies.

A. All firearm dealers must maintain records verifying purchaser intent and documentation.

B. Violations by sellers or purchasers shall result in:

- a. A fine not exceeding \$10,000 per violation
- b. Revocation of firearm sales licenses for dealers
- c. Confiscation of unlawfully acquired firearms

C. Annual audits of licensed firearm dealers shall be conducted to ensure compliance.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate

SEPTEMBER: A Bill to Require Human Oversight with the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Criminal Justice System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The use of artificial intelligence (AI) systems in the criminal justice system shall be prohibited in decision-making processes without meaningful human review.

SECTION 2. All determinations and conclusions that incorporated the use of AI must include oversight and final approval by a qualified human authority.

A. “Artificial intelligence” is defined as any automated or algorithmic system that performs tasks commonly associated with human decision-making, including but not limited to predictive policing, risk assessment tools, facial recognition, and sentencing recommendations.

B. “Meaningful human review by a qualified human authority” is defined as independent evaluation by a trained official who reviews all relevant data and AI-generated outputs, has the authority to override or disregard AI recommendations, and provides a written justification for final decisions.

C. AI systems shouldn’t be used as the sole basis for arrest warrants or probable cause determinations, bail, sentencing, or parole decisions, or identification of suspects through facial recognition without corroborating evidence.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice (DOJ), in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), shall oversee the implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

A. Any criminal justice agency using AI tools must certify compliance annually.

B. All AI systems used in the criminal justice system must be subject to regular audits to evaluate accuracy, bias, and fairness.

C. Agencies found in violation shall be subject to suspension of use of non-compliant AI systems, fines not exceeding \$50,000 per violation, and loss of federal funding for repeated violations.

D. The DOJ shall publish annual transparency reports detailing the use, accuracy, and identified risks of AI systems in the criminal justice system.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

SEPTEMBER: A Resolution to Expand Eligibility for Temporary Protected Status

1 **WHEREAS,** Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is a humanitarian program designed to protect
2 individuals already present in the United States from being returned to countries
3 facing armed conflict, natural disasters, or extraordinary and temporary
4 conditions; and

5 **WHEREAS,** Current TPS eligibility standards leave many vulnerable individuals without
6 protection despite ongoing threats to their safety, security, and fundamental
7 human rights; and

8 **WHEREAS,** Limited eligibility perpetuates financial hardship and legal uncertainty for
9 individuals who contribute to the U.S. workforce and communities; and

10 **WHEREAS,** Expanding TPS eligibility would strengthen humanitarian protections while
11 promoting economic stability and public safety; and

12 **WHEREAS,** Denying expanded access to TPS perpetuates family separation, economic
13 exploitation, and the violation of basic human dignity for displaced individuals
14 seeking safety; and

15 **WHEREAS,** Expanding TPS eligibility affirms the United States' longstanding commitment to
16 human rights, due process, and humanitarian leadership; now, therefore, be it

17 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled recommend expanding eligibility for
18 Temporary Protected Status by broadening qualifying conditions and allowing
19 additional designated countries and individuals to apply for protection including
20 but not limited to individuals fleeing severe humanitarian crises, environmental
21 disasters, and systemic human rights abuses; and, be it

22 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That Congress encourage the executive branch to streamline TPS
23 application processes to provide timely relief while ensuring national security
24 vetting, and ensure TPS recipients are granted the right to live and work legally
25 in the United States without fear of deportation while conditions in their home
26 countries remain unsafe.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

SEPTEMBER: A Resolution to Encourage the Development of Floating Cities

1 **WHEREAS,** climate change and rising sea levels increasingly threaten coastal populations,
2 infrastructure, and economic stability; and
3 **WHEREAS,** the global population is projected to surpass sustainable land-based urban
4 capacity within the coming decades; and
5 **WHEREAS,** floating cities would expand habitable space while promoting innovation in
6 renewable energy, desalination, and sustainable architecture; and
7 **WHEREAS,** investment in floating urban infrastructure would strengthen economic
8 competitiveness and disaster resilience; now, therefore, be it
9 **RESOLVED,** that the United States federal government should substantially increase its
10 support for the research, development, and implementation of sustainable
11 floating cities.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

OCTOBER: A Resolution to Implement National Standards for the Licensure of Child

Care Providers to Protect Our Children

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Current standards required for childcare providers to gain licensure fall below the
2 standards that we ought to hold for the establishments to which we entrust the care of
3 our children; and
- 4 **WHEREAS,** In 2017, 2,237 daycare centers were reported to the Department of Health and Human
5 Services for abuse and neglect; this number is likely a fraction of the true number of
6 daycare centers that ought to be reported; and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** Under the status quo, daycare requirements are determined by the state. In many
8 states, the requirements are not stringent enough to ensure the health and safety of the
9 children under their care. Specifically, while all providers must pass a background check,
10 there are no standards to ensure the psychological and mental fitness of those pursuing
11 licensure; and
- 12 **WHEREAS,** Not all states require CPR, First Aid, and AED training as part of their licensing
13 regulations; and
- 14 **WHEREAS,** The systemic and nationwide nature of this problem demands federal government
15 intervention to protect our nation's children; now, therefore be it
- 16 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled should implement national standards for childcare
17 institutions to gain licensure, including first aid training and additional investigations
18 into the mental and psychological fitness of applicants.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

OCTOBER: A Bill to Activate the Military Draft

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Military Selective Service Act (MSSA) is hereby amended to authorize the President to begin inducting personnel into the Armed Forces for the purpose of supporting our nation's military efforts.

SECTION 2. The President is given full authority to determine details concerning how many persons shall be drafted, which persons are eligible, and how these persons shall be selected.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be overseen by the Selective Service System (SSS).

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.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

OCTOBER: A Resolution to Develop a Centralized Government Foundation

AI Model to Keep Up with Foreign States

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Foreign states including but not limited to; China, Russia, and North Korea
2 have been increasing nationalized development into state sponsored, or state
3 created artificial intelligence (AI) models; and
- 4 **WHEREAS,** In contrast, the United States relies on a fragmented network of private
5 models and contractors inconsistent across agencies with no unification; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** Private sector resources including data centers, and compute resources remain
7 susceptible to supply chain disruptions, foreign espionage, and price
8 inefficiencies; and
- 9 **WHEREAS,** A unified government foundation model would allow for the secure, and
10 effective integration of proprietary government data between organizations in
11 order to optimize cybersecurity, public health, trade logistics and more; and
- 12 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled shall allocate the necessary funds to
13 establish a task force of artificial intelligence and public policy experts; and, be it
- 14 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That this task force will be mandated to research and develop an
15 effective and secure proprietary state-owned foundation AI model within the
16 next decade to ensure public tech infrastructure keeps up with foreign and
17 private actors.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

OCTOBER: A Bill to Reform Federal Jury Selection to Establish a Voluntary Jury Service System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal judiciary may implement a voluntary jury service system in which eligible citizens are permitted to opt in to federal jury duty, supplementing existing mandatory summons procedures.

SECTION 2. The following definitions shall apply to this legislation:

- A. “Voluntary jury service system” is defined as a system in which eligible citizens actively register or consent to be considered for jury duty rather than being summoned mandatorily.
- B. “Eligible citizens” refers to individuals who meet federal qualifications for jury service as outlined in Title 28 of the United States Code.
- C. “Representative jury pool” refers to a pool of jurors that reflects a fair cross-section of the community, consistent with constitutional standards.

SECTION 3. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall oversee the implementation and evaluation of this system.

- A. The judiciary shall establish procedures, including an opt-in registry, to assemble jury pools while maintaining compliance with constitutional requirements for impartiality and representativeness.
- B. If voluntary participation is determined to produce insufficient or unrepresentative jury pools, courts may supplement such pools through limited mandatory summons procedures.
- C. Juror compensation structures and participation incentives may be adjusted to support sufficient levels of participation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

NOVEMBER: A Resolution to Reinstate Federal Parole

- 1 **WHEREAS,** The abolition of federal parole in 1984 contributed to prison overcrowding and
2 increased correctional costs; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** Parole provides a structured incentive for rehabilitation, good behavior, and
4 successful reintegration into society; and
- 5 **WHEREAS,** A structured parole system allows for individualized assessments of readiness for
6 reintegration and can reduce recidivism while maintaining public safety through
7 monitoring and accountability measures; and
- 8 **WHEREAS,** Reinstating federal parole would allow the criminal justice system greater
9 flexibility in addressing disparities in sentencing and incarceration; and
- 10 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled calls for the reinstatement of federal parole
11 for eligible incarcerated individuals based on demonstrated rehabilitation, good
12 conduct, and program participation; and, be it
- 13 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That a federal parole board be established to oversee case reviews and
14 ensure consistent and fair application of parole decisions.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

NOVEMBER: A Bill to Establish a National Emissions Trading System

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal government shall establish a national emissions trading system requiring covered entities to hold emissions allowances equal to their annual greenhouse gas emissions.

SECTION 2. The following definitions shall apply to this legislation:

A. An “emissions allowance” shall mean a federal authorization to emit one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent during a compliance year.

B. A “covered entity” shall mean any electric utility, petroleum refinery, cement producer, steel manufacturer, chemical manufacturer, or other large industrial source that emits at least 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency will coordinate with the Department of Treasury to oversee implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

A. The Environmental Protection Agency shall set an annual national emissions cap for covered entities, beginning with the most recent year of verified emissions data and reducing the cap by 5% each year.

B. The Department of the Treasury shall conduct quarterly public auctions for emissions allowances, with no covered entity permitted to purchase more than 15% of available allowances in a single auction.

C. Covered entities may buy, sell, or bank allowances, provided that each entity submits verified annual emissions data and holds enough allowances to cover its emissions by the end of each compliance year.

D. Revenue collected from allowance auctions shall be distributed as follows: 40% for household energy rebates, 40% for clean energy and pollution-reduction projects, and 20% for program administration, emissions monitoring, and enforcement.

E. Any covered entity that fails to submit accurate emissions data or fails to hold sufficient allowances shall be fined three times the average market price of each missing allowance and shall be required to surrender the missing allowances during the following compliance year.

SECTION 4. SBDC shall provide quarterly reports to the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) detailing its tariff implantation and collection, project outcomes, and performance metrics.

SECTION 5. This bill will go into effect on October 1, 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

NOVEMBER: The Housing Opportunity through Modern Expansion and Supply (HOMES) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The federal government shall expand affordable housing availability by increasing funding for low-income housing development, offering tax incentives for private affordable housing construction, and reducing restrictive zoning barriers tied to federal infrastructure grants.

SECTION 2. “Affordable housing” shall be defined as residential housing costing no more than 30% of a household’s gross income. “Eligible households” shall refer to individuals or families earning below 80% of area median income.

SECTION 3. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall oversee implementation.

A. HUD shall allocate expanded grants to state and local governments for affordable housing projects. The extent of these efforts shall be at the discretion of each governor for their respective state.

B. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall administer tax credits for qualifying private developers.

C. States receiving federal transportation or infrastructure funds must reform exclusionary single-family zoning policies to qualify.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

NOVEMBER: A Bill to Require Human Oversight of Artificial Intelligence Hiring Systems

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Any employer utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) or applicant tracing systems to find and evaluate job applicants shall ensure that all employment decisions are reviewed and approved by a qualified human representative prior to implementation.

SECTION 2. The following definitions shall be used in this legislation:

A. "Employment decisions" refer to applicant/candidate and employee matching, hiring, promotion, evaluation, or termination.

B. "Artificial intelligence or applicant tracking system" refers to any algorithmic, automated, or machine-learning system used to search, assess, rank, screen, terminate, or recommend employment candidates.

C. "Qualified human representative" refers to an employee trained in human resources, employment law, or hiring practices who reviews all applicant/candidate and/or employee information and is authorized to make employment decisions on behalf of an employer.

SECTION 3. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), in coordination with the Department of Labor, shall oversee implementation and enforcement of this legislation.

A. Employers utilizing artificial intelligence hiring and/or applicant tracking systems shall conduct annual audits to assess whether such systems produce discriminatory outcomes or disproportionately impact protected groups.

B. Employers shall maintain records documenting human review of both AI-generated recommendations and recruiter-sourced recommendations for a minimum of three years.

C. The EEOC shall establish guidelines for AI hiring transparency and bias reporting.

D. Any employer found to have implemented employment decisions solely through an artificial intelligence hiring and/or applicant tracking system without required human review shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 per violation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

DECEMBER: A Resolution to Reform Medical Patent Protections

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Patent protections encourage medical innovation but can also delay access to
2 affordable medicines; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** High drug prices place financial burdens on patients and healthcare systems; and
- 4 **WHEREAS,** Increased competition from generic and biosimilar manufacturers can help
5 reduce treatment costs while maintaining access to essential medications; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** Policymakers should balance incentives for innovation with the public's need for
7 affordable healthcare; now, therefore, be it
- 8 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled recommends that the United States federal
9 government reform medical patent protections to increase access to life-saving
10 treatments while preserving incentives for medical innovation; and, be it
- 11 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That such reforms should promote patent transparency, encourage
12 timely market competition, and improve the affordability of essential medicines.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

DECEMBER: A Bill to Expand EV Charging Nationwide

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All gas stations operating within the United States shall install and maintain at least one publicly accessible electric vehicle (EV) fast-charging station capable of charging at a rate of no less than 150 kW.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. “Gas station” is defined as any commercial establishment primarily engaged in the retail sale of gasoline or diesel fuel.

B. “Fast-charging station” refers to a Level 3 DC fast charger capable of charging an electric vehicle to 80% capacity within 30 minutes.

C. “Publicly accessible” means available for use by any consumer during normal business operating hours.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy (DOE) shall oversee implementation and provide technical standards. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall enforce compliance through periodic audits and consumer accessibility requirements.

A. Noncompliant gas stations shall face fines of up to \$10,000 per month after a 24-month implementation period.

B. Federal grants and tax credits shall be made available to small and independently owned gas stations to offset installation costs.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect October 1, 2028.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

DECEMBER: The Conservation of Ocean Reefs for Aquatic Life Act (The CORAL Act)

SECTION 1. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Federal Drug Administration (FDA) will coordinate to help with the preservation and conservation of coral reefs by conducting marine research and banning harmful chemicals used in the production of topical products.

SECTION 2. The following definitions are used for this legislation:

- A. "Coral reef" refers to the marine ecosystem primarily composed of coral organisms and associated marine life.
- B. "Marine research" refers to research conducted for the purpose of exploring and advancing science underwater.
- C. "Harmful chemicals" are chemicals scientifically designated by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as significantly contributing to coral reef degradation.
- D. "Topical products" are substances that are meant to be applied directly on the human body such as but not limited to sunscreen, lotion, or tanning oils.

SECTION 3. NOAA will conduct and analyze the marine research while the FDA shall be tasked with regulating the production of topical products.

- A. NOAA shall be given 100 million dollars reallocated from government projects for offshore drilling. This money will be used for marine research pertaining to coral reefs including but not limited to the creation of heat-resistant coral and the effects and designation of harmful chemicals on coral.
- B. The FDA shall ban companies from manufacturing, importing, and producing harmful chemicals in topical products.
- C. Companies that continue to use harmful chemicals in topical products will be fined 20% of annual earnings every month until compliant.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1st, 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate.

DECEMBER: A Resolution to Reform Digital Labor Platforms to Protect Workers and Promote Transparency

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Digital labor platforms have become an increasingly important source of income
2 for millions of workers in industries such as ride-sharing, food delivery,
3 freelancing, and online services; and
- 4 **WHEREAS,** Many platform workers face challenges including unpredictable earnings, limited
5 access to benefits, and a lack of transparency regarding algorithmic decision-
6 making; and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** Workers may be subject to automated systems that influence compensation,
8 work assignments, and account suspensions with limited opportunities for
9 review; and
- 10 **WHEREAS,** Policymakers should seek to balance innovation and flexible employment
11 opportunities with fair labor standards and worker protections; and
- 12 **WHEREAS,** Greater transparency and accountability can strengthen public confidence in
13 digital labor platforms while promoting sustainable economic growth; now,
14 therefore, be it
- 15 **RESOLVED,** That the Congress here assembled recommends that the United States federal
16 government reform digital labor platform regulations to improve transparency,
17 worker protections, and accountability in the platform economy; and, be it
- 18 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That such reforms should encourage fair compensation practices, provide
19 greater transparency regarding algorithmic decision-making, establish
20 opportunities for human review of adverse platform actions, and promote access
21 to appropriate workplace protections.

Introduced for Congressional Debate.