



PBMST Fall 2026

Congressional Debate Legislation

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PBMST #1

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.

PBMST #1

A Bill to Abandon the Artemis Program

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Congress hereby refuses to provide any further funding to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for the Artemis program and specifically directs NASA to Terminate the Artemis program.

SECTION 2. The funding recovered via this legislation shall be redirected back to taxpayers as federal income tax rebates.

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

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.

PBMST #1

A Bill to Establish a Comprehensive Right to Repair

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Manufacturers of equipment sold in the United States shall be required to provide owners and independent repair providers access to the documentation, tools, software, and replacement parts necessary to diagnose, maintain, and repair such equipment on fair and reasonable terms. Original equipment manufacturers (OEM) shall not use parts pairing, software locks, or other technological measures to prevent the installation or operation of otherwise functional replacement parts.

SECTION 2.

- A. “Equipment” refers to any non-consumable product, including but not limited to consumer electronics, agricultural equipment, home appliances, and powered machinery used in interstate commerce.
- B. “Independent repair provider” refers to any individual or business not affiliated with the OEM that engages in the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of equipment.
- C. “Documentation” includes manuals, diagnostic codes, service guides, wiring diagrams, schematics, security codes, software updates, and any other information required to restore equipment to full functionality.
- D. “Parts pairing” refers to the use of technology to restrict the installation or functionality of replacement parts not approved by the OEM.
- E. “Fair and reasonable terms” means that OEMs cannot impose a substantial restriction on the owner or independent repair provider to engage in the diagnosis, maintenance, or repair of covered equipment.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee enforcement of this legislation. The FTC shall be authorized to investigate violations, issue civil penalties, and pursue injunctive relief against manufacturers that fail to comply with the requirements of this Act.

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.

PBMST #1

A Resolution to Expand Eligibility for Temporary Protected Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PBMST #2

A Bill to Mandate Police Access to Private Security Cameras

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and its territories are authorized to access any privately owned security camera within their jurisdiction providing the camera is positioned such that it captures a view of a public space, such as a sidewalk or roadway.

SECTION 2. When law enforcement has need of footage from such a camera, they must formally request it from the camera's owner, who will then have 48 hours to comply with the request or to lodge a formal appeal. The law enforcement request must clearly and precisely state why the footage is needed.

SECTION 3. Each state and territory may determine what penalties, if any, are appropriate for refusal to comply with a law enforcement request for private camera footage, as well as the details of the appeal process.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be overseen by the Department of Justice.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

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

PBMST #2

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 legislation will take effect on October 1, 2028.

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

PBMST #2

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

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Food and 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 1, 2027.

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

PBMST #2

A Bill to Establish Free Trade with Myanmar

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This Congress recognizes the economic and humanitarian crisis in Myanmar and shall enact the following measures:

- A. The United States government shall open free trade with Myanmar by removing trade restrictions that limit lawful commerce between the two countries.
- B. The United States government shall provide \$50 million of humanitarian aid to Myanmar citizens over the course of 5 years, with distribution assisted by NGOs operating in Myanmar.

SECTION 2. “Free trade with Myanmar” encompasses the removal of broad trade barriers, tariffs, and restrictions that prevent lawful trade between the United States and Myanmar. “NGOs” are non-governmental organizations within Myanmar uncontrolled by the government with the power to distribute aid.

SECTION 3. The Department of State will work with the United States Trade Representative and USAID to oversee the enforcement of this legislation.

- A. Audits will be conducted annually to track the progress of aid distribution and sanction relief.
- B. If found from audits that under 50% of humanitarian aid is reaching Myanmar citizens, this Congress shall immediately halt any further shipments of aid.

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.

PBMST #3

A Bill to Revive LYMERix

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is hereby ordered to re-authorize LYMERix for the general population, and Congress further directs the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to provide robust recommendations and framework for its distribution such that the growing impacts of Lyme Disease might be curbed.

SECTION 2. Congress further encourages continued efforts to produce alternative vaccinations to combat Lyme Disease as well as other tick-borne illnesses.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the FDA and the CDC.

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.

PBMST #3

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.

PBMST #3

The Gig Worker Protection Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All companies utilizing digital labor platforms to connect workers with consumers (Gig Platforms e.g. Uber, DoorDash, Lyft, etc.) must classify their workers as employees rather than independent contractors to ensure protections ensuring payment, including any applicable minimum wage differentials.

SECTION 2. “Gig economy” shall be defined as a labor market with short-term, flexible, and free-lance jobs, typically operated by digital platforms that directly connect workers to consumers or companies. “Minimum wage differentials” shall be defined as the amount of money an employer owes their employee when they have been paid below minimum wage. “Independent contractors” shall be defined as meeting the following:

- A. The worker is free from the control and direction of the hiring entity in performing the work, both under contract and in practice.
- B. The worker performs work outside the usual course of the hiring entity’s business.
- C. The worker is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation, or business of the same nature as the work performed.

SECTION 3. The US Department of Labor (DOL) shall be responsible for enforcement of this Act.

- A. Companies found in violation shall be fined \$5,000 per misclassified worker, per day of non-compliance.
- B. All entitled workers shall receive back-pay for unpaid overtime and minimum wage differentials dating back to their recruitment or three years, whichever is shorter.

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.

PBMST #3

A Resolution to Develop a Centralized Government Foundation AI Model to Keep Up with Foreign States

WHEREAS, Foreign states including but not limited to; China, Russia, and North Korea have been increasing nationalized development into state sponsored, or state created artificial intelligence (AI) models; and

WHEREAS, In contrast, the United States relies on a fragmented network of private models and contractors inconsistent across agencies with no unification; and

WHEREAS, Private sector resources including data centers, and compute resources remain susceptible to supply chain disruptions, foreign espionage, and price inefficiencies; and

WHEREAS, A unified government foundation model would allow for the secure, and effective integration of proprietary government data between organizations in order to optimize cybersecurity, public health, trade logistics and more; and

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled shall allocate the necessary funds to establish a task force of artificial intelligence and public policy experts; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That this task force will be mandated to research and develop an effective and secure proprietary state-owned foundation AI model within the next decade to ensure public tech infrastructure keeps up with foreign and private actors.

PBMST #4

A Resolution to Implement National Standards for the Licensure of Child Care Providers to Protect Our Children

WHEREAS, Current standards required for childcare providers to gain licensure fall below the standards that we ought to hold for the establishments to which we entrust the care of our children, and

WHEREAS, In 2017, 2,237 daycare centers were reported to the Department of Health and Human Services for abuse and neglect; this number is likely a fraction of the true number of daycare centers that ought to be reported, and

WHEREAS, Under the status quo, daycare requirements are determined by the state. In many states, the requirements are not stringent enough to ensure the health and safety of the children under their care. Specifically, while all providers must pass a background check, there are no standards to ensure the psychological and mental fitness of those pursuing licensure, and

WHEREAS, Not all states require CPR, First Aid, and AED training as part of their licensing regulations, and

WHEREAS, The systemic and nationwide nature of this problem demands federal government intervention to protect our nation's children, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled should implement national standards for childcare institutions to gain licensure, including first aid training and additional investigations into the mental and psychological fitness of applicants.

PBMST #4

The Human Organ Preservation & Expansion (HOPE) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal government recognizes that thousands of Americans die each year while waiting for organ transplants, that the current voluntary donor system does not produce available organs and that families often face long and uncertain wait times. Therefore, the United States federal government shall establish a national organ donation opt-out system.

SECTION 2. A. For this legislation, “Opt-out system” means a system in which individuals are presumed to consent to after death organ donation unless they formally register a decision not to participate.

B. “National donor registry” means the federal database that records individuals who choose to opt out of organ donation under this Act.

C. “Organ donation” means the after-death donation of organs and tissues for medical transplantation, as recognized by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee the implementation and administration of the national organ donation opt-out system established under this Act.

- A. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) shall maintain and operate the national donor registry, including recording opt-out decisions and ensuring secure data management.
- B. Hospitals and transplant centers shall verify an individual’s opt-out status through the national donor registry at the time of medical determination of death. Failure to comply with verification procedures may result in administrative penalties as determined by HHS.
- C. Congress shall authorize \$75,000,000 annually to establish, operate, and maintain the national organ donation opt-out system and the national donor registry created under this Act.
- D. All funds appropriated under this Act shall be administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for the purposes of system development, registry maintenance, data security, and public awareness.
- E. All children under the age of 18 shall not be eligible to opt-out without their legal guardians’ consent.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2028.

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

PBMST #4

A Bill to Classify Prediction Markets as Gambling

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Congress hereby officially classifies prediction markets as a form of gambling, thus making them subject to any existing laws governing gambling throughout the United States and its territories.

SECTION 2. Cornell Law School's definition of prediction market shall be utilized for this legislation: "a speculative information exchange where people can trade on the outcomes of future events."

SECTION 3. Any state or territory that fails to classify and regulate prediction markets accordingly shall forfeit 50% of its federal funding provided by the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program for each fiscal year of non-compliance.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be overseen by the Department of Justice.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2028.

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

PBMST #4

A Bill to Conditionalize Military Aid on Ceasefire Adherence

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Congress shall condition the export of military aid to allies on their adherence to international treaties and ceasefires, ensuring peacekeeping, incentivizing conflict resolution, and maintaining US foreign policy objectives.

SECTION 2. A ceasefire and international treaty shall be defined as any formally recognized agreement between two or more parties that is binding and bilateral that establishes terms to end or reduce conflict between states. Military aid shall be defined as monetary assistance, military supplies, and weapons exports provided by the United States to allied nations.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense (DOD) shall work in coordination with the US Department of State in order to administer this legislation.

- A. The Department of State shall monitor situations in which allied nations violate ceasefires or agreements and shall escalate verified non-compliance reports to the DOD.
- B. Upon notification, the DOD shall cease all military aid exports to the nation in question within a period of 30 days.
- C. All aid shall pause until the Department of State deems the nation as in compliance with the agreement or ceasefire after an additional 30 day waiting period.
- D. The DOD, and Department of State shall issue monthly reports to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) for oversight.

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.