

A Bill to Impose a Digital Carbon Tax on High-Energy Technologies

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

2. **Section 1** A federal digital carbon tax shall be levied on
3. corporations operating high-energy computer systems, including
4. data centers, cryptocurrency mining operations, and large-scale
5. artificial intelligence training clusters.
6. **Section 2** The tax rate will be based on total annual energy
7. consumption in megawatt-hours as verified by independent auditors.
8. **Section 3** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the
9. Department of Energy (DOE) will jointly enforce this law. Revenue
10. collected shall be used to expand renewable energy
11. infrastructure nationwide.
12. **Section 4** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2028.
13. **Section 5** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby
14. declared null and void.
15. Introduced for Congressional Debate by NOF.

A Resolution to Limit Corporate Control of Critical Infrastructure

1. **WHEREAS**, Private corporations control large portions of U.S.
2. critical infrastructure, including energy grids, water systems,
3. and digital networks; and
4. **WHEREAS**, Failures or cyberattacks on privately managed
5. infrastructure have caused widespread blackouts and service
6. disruptions; and
7. **WHEREAS**, Corporate cost-cutting can leave vital systems vulnerable
8. to attack or breakdown; and
9. **WHEREAS**, Essential infrastructure should prioritize national
10. security and public welfare over profit; now, therefore, be it
11. **RESOLVED**, That the Congress here assembled support increased
12. federal oversight and limitations on corporate ownership of
13. critical infrastructure in the United States.
14. Introduced for Congressional Debate by NOF.

A Bill to Regulate Private Ownership of Genetic Editing Tools

1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

2. **Section 1** Private individuals and corporations shall be prohibited
3. from owning or operating genetic editing tools capable of
4. altering human DNA without federal licensing.

5. **Section 2** Genetic editing tools include CRISPR-based systems and
6. any technology capable of making targeted changes to human
7. genetic material.

8. **Section 3** The National Institutes of Health (NIH) will oversee
9. licensing and enforcement. Entities found in violation will lose
10. access to federal research funding and face fines of up to
11. \$1,000,000.

12. **Section 4** This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027.

13. **Section 5** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby
14. declared null and void.

15. Introduced for Congressional Debate by NOF.