



# House Bill Packet

- Students should use the searchable legislative index to determine their committee assignments.
- Then students should familiarize themselves with the bills that will be taken up by their committees. Just as you would for your own bill, develop questions and arguments for and against these bills. Doing this will enhance the committee process and ensure that you can play an active role.
- Party officials should use both the legislative index and the bill packets to identify bills that match up with their party's platforms for targeting.
- Note: bills that are targeted occupy a significant amount of time and attention at Model Congress, so they must be consequential bills that will result in substantive debate.



# HENT

House Committee on  
**The Environment  
And Transportation**

Veer Gupta presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Mandate the Use of Carbon Capture Technology in Industrial Facilities Emitting Over 50,000 Tons of CO<sub>2</sub> Annually

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1

This bill mandates the implementation of carbon capture technology in all industrial facilities within the United States that emit over 50,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) annually.

Section 2

Carbon capture technology – Techniques and systems used to capture CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at their source and store them safely, preventing their release into the atmosphere.

Industrial facility – Any facility operating within sectors such as manufacturing, energy production, or processing that produces significant carbon emissions.

Section 3:

All industrial facilities emitting over 50,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> annually shall:

- Install carbon capture technology capable of reducing emissions by at least 90% by December 31, 2028.
- Develop and submit implementation plans to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by December 31, 2025.

The EPA will:

- Establish guidelines for approved carbon capture technologies.
- Provide technical assistance to facilities to meet compliance standards.
- Monitor and enforce adherence to this policy.

Section 4:

Funding and incentives will be made available to industrial facilities as follows:

- The federal government will establish grants and low-interest loans to support the adoption of carbon capture technology.
- Tax credits will be available to facilities achieving compliance by or before the deadline.

Penalties for non-compliance will include:

- A fine of \$100 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted beyond the allowable limit for facilities failing to install carbon capture technology by the deadline.
- Suspension of operational permits until compliance is achieved.

Section 5:

This mandate will take effect on January 1, 2026, with the implementation timeline detailed in Section 3.

Samarth Desai presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To mandate reductions in soil tilling practices to increase soil sequestration for the overall benefit of the climate.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

**Section 1** Excessive soil tilling disrupts soil structure, reduces organic matter, and releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Soil sequestration, the process by which soil captures and stores carbon, is a crucial strategy for mitigating climate change. Current agricultural practices often prioritize productivity without adequately considering their environmental impact.

**Section 2 :Soil Tilling:** The agricultural preparation of soil by mechanical agitation such as digging, stirring, and overturning.  
**Soil Sequestration:** The process by which carbon dioxide is absorbed from the atmosphere and stored in the soil as organic matter.

**Conservation Tillage:** A method of soil cultivation that reduces disruption to the soil's surface, maintaining organic matter and promoting sequestration.

**Section 3**

- Mandate a nationwide reduction in soil tilling practices by transitioning to conservation tillage methods on at least 50% of all U.S. farmland by 2030.
- Establish federal guidelines for sustainable tilling practices and provide technical resources for farmers to adopt these methods.

**Section 4** Allocate \$500 million annually in federal grants and subsidies to assist farmers in transitioning to conservation tillage and other sustainable practices. Create a task force under the Department of Agriculture to monitor compliance, and conduct research on soil sequestration

**Section 5** The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.

*Alexia Clappsy* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban LED headlights from regular roads in the United States.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1

Many drivers in the United States have recently experienced visual issues while driving at night due to LED headlights. The ability to drive safely at night is severely hindered by these extremely bright headlights, especially for those with conditions such as astigmatism. The glare of LED headlights from behind can impair the driver's ability to see their side and rearview mirrors. Recognizing the need to eliminate these road hazards is essential to the safety of American citizens. Establishing assertive targets for abolishing these headlights from common roads will be beneficial.

Section 2

**LED headlights:** LED headlights produce light by passing electricity through tiny little semiconductors that emit photons. This electrical process is what illuminates the road ahead. LED headlights emit a very bright white light.

**Astigmatism:** A defect in the eye or in a lens caused by a deviation from spherical curvature, which results in distorted images, as light rays are prevented from meeting at a common focus.

Section 3

- A. Bill will place a ban on LED headlights.
- B. All drivers with LED headlights will be required to replace them.

Section 4

There are currently no necessary costs involved in this bill.

Section 5

This act will take effect after 91 days of passage

*Edmund Haenssen* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To limit the insertion of A.I. into the broader job market.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

- Section 1      This section should be a short description of the legislation.
- Section 2      This section should define any vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation.
- Section 3      The middle sections of the legislation should explain how the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.
- A – If need be, sections can be divided into subsections.  
B – Subsections should be lettered.
- Section 4      After the legislation has been adequately explained a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.
- Section 5      The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.

Twenty-First Congress  
First Session

March 20-21, 2025  
Bill #

**HENT 005**

New Jersey Model Congress

*Jacqueline Fuller* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

Advocating for the implementation of mental health checks and mental clinics in rural areas.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1      This section should be a short description of the legislation.  
There should be established mental health clinics for citizens of the United States who are living in rural, isolated areas.

Section 2      This section should define any vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation.

Section 3      The middle sections of the legislation should explain how the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.

A – If need be, sections can be divided into subsections.  
B – Subsections should be lettered.

Section 4      After the legislation has been adequately explained a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.

Section 5      The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.

New Jersey Model Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # **HENT 006**

Ms. McKensi Chestnut introduces the following amendment

**A Bill**

To establish stricter punishments for animal abusers.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE UNITED STATES CONCURRING THAT:**

Section 1. All citizens found guilty on charges of animal cruelty will face capital ~~capital~~ punishment.

Section 2: Stipulations for charges shall be:

- A. Citizens found guilty of animal endangerment shall never be allowed a pet.
- B. Convicts will be required to register on a national offender registry
- C. Minimum sentencing will be 4 years in prison.
- D. All those convicted of the wrongful death of an animal will be charged with felony murder and sentenced to a minimum of 15 years in prison

**Section 3. Definitions:**

Animal cruelty- depriving an animal of food, water, shelter, and/or veterinary care.  
Torturing, maiming, or killing animals is also animal cruelty.

**Section 4.** This bill will be funded by the Animal Welfare Institute

**Section 5.** This legislation shall take effect 180 days after passage.



March 20-21, 2025

First Session

**HENT 007**

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey Model Congress

*Delegate Peter*

presents the following legislation:

### A BILL

To prohibit the ability of any entity/employer/school mandating any new/existing vaccines

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1      This section should be a short description of the legislation.

This law will make it illegal for any businesses, Employer, schools, Unions, to require a person taking any new and or existing vaccinations

Section 2      This section should define any vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation.

- 1) Right to Bodily Autonomy- It is a person individual right to choose what they think is right for their body

- 2) Discrimination- The unjust treatment or persecution of individuals based on their personal health choices particularly regarding a vaccination

Section 3      The middle sections of the legislation should explain how the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.

A – If need be, sections can be divided into subsections.

B – Subsections should be lettered.

- 1) Employers, schools and unions shall not require individuals to receive a vaccine as a condition of
  - A) Employment or hiring
  - B) Enrollment in an educational institution
  - C) Membership in a union or organization
- 2)Employers, schools or unions may not discriminate against or penalize individuals for refusing vaccination
- 3) Enforcement mechanism
  - A)penalties- entities violating the provisions of this legislation will face fines up to \$70,000 per infraction, repeat violators may face larger penalties including suspension of business licenses
- 4) Reporting
  - A)People who experience discrimination can report this violation to the Equal Employment Opportunity commission(EEOC)
  - B)The EEOC will investigate claims and take appropriate legal action
- 5)Will make the act of any person and entity forcing a person to get a vaccine to work a punishable offence under the civil rights act of 1964
  - A)This is protecting the rights of the non-vaccinated who believe it is in their best interest and forcing someone to get a vaccination because the don't have it and firing and or not hiring a person because of this is a form of discrimination

Section 4 After the legislation has been adequately explained a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.

1) To make sure that proper implementation and enforcement of this legislation

2) Funds will be allocated from the department of Justice's civil rights division budget for legal oversight

3) Additional resources will be allocated to the EEOC to handle claims and investigations from violations of this legislation

4) A public awareness campaign will be funded to educate the public and organizations on the new law and their rights under it

5) Any fines or penalties collect from violators and redirected to offset the administrative cost of enforcement

Section 5 The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.

This bill will take effect 60 days after it being passed and put into law.

Twenty-fifth congress march 20-21 2025

First Session Bill # HENT 008

New Jersey Model Congress

Laya Lescano presents the following legislation

#### Full-Service Fueling Act

To have all states require filling station attendants

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

#### Section 1 Purpose

Filling station attendants will be mandatory in every state similar to how it is in New Jersey. At every gas station in the country there will be people to pump the gas so that no one has to pump their own gas.

#### Section 2 Definitions

Filling station attendants- people who work at gas stations who will use the gas pump to fill up cars' gas tanks instead of the person driving the car to do so.

#### Section 3 Provision

- A. Filling station attendants will work at every gas station filling up cars with gas
- B. Every gas station will require 2 workers.
- C. Workers can be trained from the current gas station attendants.

#### Section 4 Funding

Funding will be with gas prices which will go up not too much because gas stations already have workers but now they need to be trained to fill gas safely.

#### Section 5 Enactment date

This bill will take place on January 1st 2026

New Jersey Model Congress

Gia Modi presents the following legislation:

A BILL The Single Use Plastics Reduction and Environmental Preservation Act

To eliminate single-use plastics nationwide, encourage sustainable alternatives, and show plastic pollution's environmental and health impacts.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 Bans the manufacture, distribution, and use of non-essential single-use plastics in the United States and provides solutions for replacing these with sustainable alternatives.

Section 2 For this legislation, the following terms are defined:

Single-use plastics: Disposable plastic products designed for one-time use,

Sustainable alternatives: Materials that are biodegradable, compostable, or reusable.

### **Section 3. Provisions**

A. Ban single-use plastics, excluding medical and accessibility items.

B. Implement in phases) Phase 1: Ban bags and straws - Phase 2: Ban utensils and plates - Phase 3: Full ban on non-essential plastics.

C. Impose fines and business suspensions for non-compliance.

D. Offer grants for sustainable alternatives and fund eco-friendly packaging research.

E. Launch a national awareness campaign and collaborate with schools and communities.

**Section 4** Funding will come from a tax on plastic production/imports, reallocating existing environmental grants, and federal budget appropriations

**Section 5** This legislation will go into effect six months after its passage.

New Jersey Model Congress

A BILL TO GROW SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS IN DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

To provide financial help for solar energy projects in low-income areas, improving access to clean energy, lowering costs, and boosting economic growth.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1:

Create a federal grant program to support solar energy projects in low-income areas.

Section 2: Definitions:

A. Disadvantaged Communities: Economically challenged areas, including low-income neighborhoods and communities of color.

B. Solar Energy Projects: Efforts to install and maintain solar panels for homes or community use.

C. Grant Program: Financial help for eligible groups and local governments to carry out solar projects.

Section 3:

A. The Department of Energy (DOE) will set up a grant program to fund solar projects in disadvantaged communities.

B. \$5 billion will be set aside over five years for this program.

C. Grant recipients must include community members in planning and execution to ensure benefits for low-income families.

Section 4: Funding Sources:

Funding will come from federal grants and private partnerships. The DOE will manage the funds and provide yearly reports to Congress on fund use, project results, and community impacts.

Section 5: Enactment Date:

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2026, after passage and presidential approval.

*Kareem Foster* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To increase western fire department resources.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1     WHEREAS on average 7.4 million acres of land are ravaged annually by wildfires in the west. 15 firefighters on shift has dropped to just 7 in western fire departments, which already have the least amount of fire departments in the country. Wildfires continue to grow in intensity and frequency every year. This downward trend in firefighters will pose an even bigger issue than it is now if proper actions are not taken.

Section 2     WCAW Shall be defined as Western Communities Against Wildfires

Section 3     1. This bill will increase the Western Fire Departments' resources/manpower.

- a. By pulling any eligible firefighters from other areas in the US.
  - i. Firefighters must consent to be moved.
  - ii. Firefighters can only be taken from areas where firefighters are in abundance.
- b. By advertising through mainstream media
  - i. Social Media
  - ii. News
  - iii. Commercials
- c. By launching the WCAW program
  - i. Taxes the western communities slightly more money.
  - ii. Directs a larger percentage of government money toward western fire departments

Section 4     This bill will be funded by the citizens of western communities through specialized tax systems.

Section 5     This bill will be enacted in the next 130 days.

*Marcus Harmon* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To promote nuclear energy and decrease the United State's reliance on fossil fuels*

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1**      Whereas nuclear energy is currently underutilized and the use of fossil fuels are damaging the Earth rapidly accelerating climate change. Whereas only 19% of the United States' electricity comes from nuclear energy. Whereas nuclear energy is a viable and appropriate alternative.
- Section 2**      Nuclear power reactors refer to the use of heat being produced during nuclear fission to boil water and produce pressurized steam to spin large turbine blades that drive magnetic generators to produce electricity.
- Nuclear fission refers to the process where the nucleus of an atom splits into two or more smaller nuclei and other particles.
- Fossil fuel plants refer to a facility that burns fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas or petroleum to produce electricity.
- Nonrenewable energy refers to energy that comes from resources that cannot be replenished quickly enough to meet demand.
- Section 3**      Fossil fuel plants will be replaced with nuclear power reactors to produce cleaner, renewable energy to power the United States' infrastructure.
- A. An appropriate amount of plants that produce energy via fossil fuels and other nonrenewable resources will be repurposed/removed to allow for the creation of nuclear power reactors.
- B. 30% of all of the United State's energy will be produced via nuclear power reactors.
- C. All states who refuse to enact this will be fined \$750 million per facility that they do not replace.
- Section 4**      This bill will be funded by the EPA, DOE, NRC, and NREL. Each plant replacement will cost an estimated \$415 million per plant replacement.
- Section 5**      This bill will be enacted 91 days after passage.



*Sol Marie Rosario and Angelina Bertucci* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To establish stricter federal oversight on hydraulic fracturing operations to minimize environmental and health risks*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1     Whereas hydraulic fracturing has become a popular technique used to extract oil and natural gas from shale rock formations in the last decade. Lack of regulation can lead to impacts in water quality by contaminating groundwater and surface water through injection practices, improperly installed wells, spills, and water withdrawal. Additionally, Fracking emits air pollutants like Methane and Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which can contribute to impacting land quality and habitat decline. In order to limit the environmental and health risks posed by hydraulic fracturing, the following regulations will be enacted.

Section 2     Hydraulic fracturing, or “Fracking” refers to the process of injecting a high-pressure mixture of water, sand, and chemicals into a water well to crack the rock and release the oil or gas.

Baseline water testing refers to the process of analyzing the quality of groundwater in a region before any fracking operations begin. This allows for a reference point to compare the effects of Fracking on the water and surrounding environment.

Section 3

A – Chemical disclosure

- 1) All companies conducting hydraulic fracturing must publicly disclose the chemical composition of fracking fluids
- 2) Disclosure must occur prior to the commencement of operations and be accessible in a national database managed by the Environment Protection Agency (EPA)

B – Water Quality Protections

- 1) Baseline water testing must be conducted within a one mile radius of proposed fracking sites prior to operations
- 2) Proposed fracking sites must be approved by a team consisting of EPA agents, environmental scientists, and environmental engineers with a minimum of one each
- 3) Post operation water testing must be conducted annually

C – Buffer Zones

- 1) Fracking is prohibited within 2,000ft of residential areas, schools, hospitals, and drinking water resources

D – Enforcement

- 1) The EPA is authorized to conduct random inspection of fracking sites
- 2) Companies found in violation of this act will face the following penalties
  - Fines ranging from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000 depending on severity of violation
  - Suspension of fracking permits for repeated violations

Section 4     Funding for this will be provided by the Environment Protection Agency

Section 5     This bill will be enacted 91 days after it is passed

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # HENT 014

New Jersey Model Congress

Michael Kreyman and Reed Ben'ous presents the following legislation:

A BILL

American companies and citizens will only use Domestic energy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1- Energy independence is at the heart of U.S freedom and prosperity. The bill reduces regulation and maximizes American energy resources in order to put our priorities first. Reliance on foreign energy undermines our global position and leaves us vulnerable to adversaries. The bill supports American workers, businesses, and innovation. Through the regulation, by incentivizing domestic energy and investing in infrastructure we will launch an energy revolution that will lower cost, create jobs, and secure our nation while protecting the environment.

Section 2

- (A) Domestic Energy Resources: Include oil, natural gas, coal, solar, wind and other renewables produced in the U.S.
- (B) Small Energy Startups: Businesses with fewer than 500 employees working on energy innovation.

Section 3

- (A) Reduction of regulatory burdens: The process of satisfying regulatory requirements shall take no longer than 6 months.
- (B) Incentives for Domestic Energy Production: Tax credits shall be provided for businesses that invest in - advanced drilling and extraction technologies, renewable energy, including solar and wind. Small energy startups producing innovative energy solutions will receive federal grants to increase growth. Those companies and people that invest in domestic energy products shall be entitled to tax credits equal to the amount invested in start-up.

Section 4 Funding for this act shall be derived from existing federal energy budgets and revenues from increased domestic energy production. We are expecting 50% of revenue in the next 2 years.

Section 5 This bill shall take effect one year one year from the date of enactment.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # HENT 015

New Jersey Model Congress

Tali Herbert presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To promote healthier lunches for all schools.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1      Healthy food is essential to helping kids develop and ensure their physical and academic success. Students spend the majority of their day at school and rely on school lunches as their primary source of nutrition, which is why it is so important that schools provide healthy options for lunch. This bill will ensure that students can consume all the important food groups. If this legislation passes all schools will provide healthy lunches to all students that meet the requirements listed in section 2.

Section 2      Healthy lunch can be defined as a balanced meal that includes fruits, vegetables, carbs, protein, and dairy while limiting added sugars and processed foods.

Section 3      All meals provided by federally funded schools shall replace all unhealthy, processed foods with healthy, well-balanced meals. This legislation calls for unhealthy and processed school lunches to be replaced with healthy, well-balanced meals.

Section 4      In order to fund this bill, part of the school's annual budget will go towards improving school lunches.

Section 5      This bill shall go into effect one year from the date of enactment.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # HENT 016

New Jersey Model Congress

Leo de Picciotto presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To produce more environmentally safe energy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 - America must start the switch from fossil fuels and uranium to thorium. 82% of america power is from fossil fuels. And nearly 20% of America's electricity comes from Uranium. Neither of these are efficient fuel sources. Thorium is a fissile element that is nearly 3 times more abundant than uranium on our planet. It is safer than uranium. It does not contribute to global warming. Thorium is much more efficient by weight than either uranium or fossil fuels. Conversion to thorium will be safer for the environment and make the United States a leader in energy production.

Section 2 - Any energy producer that commits to either building a thorium power plant or converting an existing plant to thorium power shall receive a tax credit of one-half of the cost of construction or conversion.

a. No tax credit shall be granted until completion of the plant.

Section 3 - Funding for this bill shall come from an elimination of fossil fuel subsidies.

Section 5 - This bill shall take effect one year from the date of enactment.

**Chad A. Sciore** presents the following legislation:

## **A BILL**

To establish a federal program promoting renewable energy infrastructure development to combat climate change and foster energy independence.

## **BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

### **Section 1**

This legislation establishes a Renewable Energy Infrastructure Development Fund to provide grants and subsidies for nationwide solar, wind, and geothermal energy facility construction. This initiative is necessary to mitigate climate change, reduce reliance on foreign energy sources, and create jobs in the renewable energy sector.

### **Section 2**

For this legislation, the following terms are defined as:

- A. Renewable energy** - Energy derived from natural sources that are replenished faster than they are consumed, such as solar, wind, and geothermal energy.
- B. Energy independence** - The ability of a nation to meet its energy needs without relying on imports.
- C. Grant** - A financial award provided by the federal government to support a specific project or initiative.

### **Section 3**

- A.** The Renewable Energy Infrastructure Development Fund will be established under the Department of Energy.
- B.** The Fund will allocate grants to eligible state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private companies for the construction and maintenance of renewable energy facilities.
- C.** Priority will be given to projects in regions heavily reliant on nonrenewable energy sources and areas with high unemployment rates.
- D.** The Fund will also finance job training programs for workers transitioning from fossil fuel industries to renewable energy sectors.
- E.** A Renewable Energy Oversight Committee will be formed to monitor the effective use of funds and ensure transparency and accountability.

**Section 4**

This legislation will be funded by a 0.5% increase to the federal corporate tax rate and the reallocation of 2% of the current Department of Defense budget. No additional funding will be required from individual taxpayers.

**Section 5**

This legislation will be enacted 180 days after passage.

*Liam McManus* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To address the increasing concern about potholes on American roads, proactive maintenance and repair programs must be implemented nationwide.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

- Section 1      This bill will establish the National Pothole Repair Program (NPRP) to ensure fast and efficient pothole repair on federal, state, and local roads. The program is necessary to improve road safety, reduce vehicle damage, and enhance transportation efficiency for the public and businesses.
- Section 2      For this legislation, the following terms are defined as:
- Pothole: A hole or depression in a road surface caused by wear, erosion, or structural failure
  - NPRP: National Pothole Repair Program. A federally-funded initiative designed to coordinate repairs across all levels of government.
  - Smart Technology Sensor: Devices installed on roadways to detect potholes and report their locations to repair teams in real-time.
- Section 3
- a. The Department of Transportation will develop a centralized system to install smart technology sensors to give information about potholes such as number, size, and location to the NPRP.
  - b. Federal grants will be given to state cities to install Smart Technology Sensors on popular roadways in their respective areas.
  - c. The State Department of Transportation will be required to take annual road assessments to make sure that implemented sensors are accurate.
  - d. Federal matching funds will be provided to states for pothole repairs, with funding distributed based on road usage and traffic volume.
- Section 4      For this bill to be passed and encroach on as little as possible on other departments funding it can be carried out by taking a minimum of 1% of the Department of Defense's annual budget and giving it to the Department of Transportation for the NPRP. If this movement of funding is granted then no new taxes will be required.
- Section 5      This legislation will be enacted 180 days after passage.

*Cassidy Castro* presents the following legislation:  
Renewable Energy Transition and Climate Action Act of 2024.

A BILL

*To Address Climate Change through Renewable Energy Transition*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

**Section 1** The purpose of this bill is to reduce the United States' carbon emissions, promote sustainable economic growth, and ensure energy independence by transitioning to renewable energy sources. This will mitigate the impacts of climate change, promote public health, and create green jobs.

**Section 2** **Renewable Energy:** Energy sourced from natural processes that are continuously replenished, such as solar, wind, geothermal, and hydroelectric energy.  
**Carbon Emissions:** The release of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, primarily through the burning of fossil fuels.

**Green Jobs:** Employment opportunities that contribute to environmental sustainability, particularly in the renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean technology sectors.

**Section 3 Renewable Energy Transition Goals**

**(a) Emission Reduction Targets:**

The United States shall reduce carbon emissions by 50% by 2035, compared to 2020 levels.

**(b) Renewable Energy Target:**

By 2035, 80% of the nation's electricity shall be generated from renewable sources, including solar, wind, and hydropower.

**(c) Incentives for Clean Energy:**

The government will provide tax credits for investments in renewable energy infrastructure and technologies, such as solar panels, wind turbines, and energy storage systems.

**Section 4 Carbon Emissions and Economic Transition**

**(a) Carbon Tax:** A carbon tax of \$50 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> will be implemented starting in 2025 to incentivize businesses to reduce their emissions. Revenue generated will be used to fund renewable energy programs and worker retraining.

**(b) Fossil Fuel Worker Retraining:** Workers in the fossil fuel industry will receive financial support and retraining to transition into clean energy jobs. Special grants will be provided to assist with job relocation and skill development.

**Section 5 Implementation and Oversight**



**(a) Department of Energy (DOE):**

The DOE will oversee the implementation of this bill, ensuring that targets are met, regulations are enforced, and new technologies are supported.

**(b) Energy Grid Modernization:**

A portion of the carbon tax revenue will fund the modernization of the national energy grid to accommodate renewable energy sources, improving efficiency and reliability.

Julia Goldberg presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To environmental degradation and promote long-term sustainability.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 -Requires U.S. energy providers to gradually increase renewable energy use, starting with 25% in 2025 and reaching 100% by 2040. It also funds clean energy projects, creates jobs in renewable industries, and sets carbon reduction goals to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040.

Section 2 -Clean Energy: Energy derived from renewable sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric, and biomass. It also includes energy produced by nuclear power, which does not emit greenhouse gases during generation.

Energy Provider: Any entity that produces, sells, or distributes electricity to consumers within the United States.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions: Gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect, including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.

Section 3

A. National Clean Energy Standard Requirements

1. Annual Renewable Energy Benchmarks

- Energy providers must generate 25% of energy from clean, renewable sources, increasing by 5% annually until reaching 100% by 2040.

2. Penalties for Non-Compliance

- Providers failing to meet benchmarks will face fines of up to \$1 million per percentage point below the target. Penalties will increase each year.

B. Implementation of Clean Energy Technology

1. Grants for Clean Energy Projects

- The DOE will provide grants to support renewable energy projects, prioritizing areas with high fossil fuel reliance.

2. Energy Storage Solutions

- Federal funds will support the development of energy storage technologies to enhance the reliability of renewable energy year-round.

C. Carbon Emissions Reduction Targets

1. Short-Term Emissions Goals

- By the year 2030, the U.S. aims to reduce carbon emissions by 50% similar to the levels in 2005.
- 2. Long-Term Emissions Goal
  - The goal is net-zero emissions by 2040, with all carbon emissions offset or removed from the atmosphere.
- 3. Monitoring and Reporting
  - The DOE will track and report emissions annually, ensuring transparency and accountability.

#### D. Job Creation and Workforce Development

1. Training Programs
  - The DOL will create training programs for workers to transition into the renewable energy sector.
2. Partnerships with Educational Institutions
  - Federal grants will fund partnerships with colleges and vocational schools to create clean energy job certification programs.

#### Section 4 - Funding Sources

The Energy Transition Fund will be financed by federal taxes, carbon taxes, and private investments to support clean energy research, projects, and workforce development.

#### Grant Distribution

The fund will prioritize clean energy projects in regions heavily reliant on fossil fuels and with limited access to renewable energy. By cutting the fund from the Inflation reduction Act of 2022, some extra added money can be funded towards this bill. The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 has proven to be causing some harm to the earth, so by cutting the grant by 5 billion, then the grant can be put towards the new clean energy bill.

#### Section 5

This bill should go into effect on Jun 1, 2025

Twenty-Fifth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 20-21, 2025  
Bill # — HENT 021

Connor Jones presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To expand the usage of nuclear energy specifically nuclear fusion within homes and businesses

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section I- This bill seeks to make nuclear energy more accessible, reliable, and cost-effective, promoting cleaner energy sources to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and decrease carbon emissions in both homes and businesses. With the goal of improving nuclear fusion energy efficiency by the year 2040.

Section II- **Carbon emissions-** CO2 emissions that have stemmed from the burning of fossil fuels, including carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels as well as gas flaring.

**Nuclear fusion-** a process by which two light atomic nuclei combine to form a single heavier one while releasing massive amounts of energy.

Section III- The FESAC and department of energy would oversee the creation and development of the bill's program, such as safety protocols, guidelines and certifications. expansion of energy infrastructure to accommodate the increased output with grants provided to utilities companies and new grid technologies would be implemented.

Section IV- The bill would be funded with federal funding following an increase in budget to accommodate the increased spending on research as well as international grants and energy based tax incentives followed by partnerships with both private and public corporations which put resources towards the bill.

Section V- If passed, the bill would be enacted no earlier than 91 days after passage.

**Roman Slyusarchuk - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To – Improvement of Road Quality to Make Them Safer Faster**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** The road construction approval process is lengthy especially those dealing with road repairs after emergencies or accidents. Introducing a streamline approval process can cut through the red tape allowing us to make faster decisions and quicker gathering of resources, especially when dealing with urgent matters like traffic accidents. By shortening the gaps between the acknowledgement of damage, approval, contracting, designing, and funding could save time to get roads back to intended functionality.
- Section 2** Red Tape- Excessive and/or unnecessary government regulations and bureaucracy. Contracting- When referring to roads; hiring external companies or organizations to build, repair, or maintain roads under an agreement with the government or a private entity.
- Section 3** Upon passage, this legislation will mandate the creation of a streamline Emergency Road Repair Process, managed by the Department of Transportation DOT.
- Implementations will include:
  - ❖ Pre-Approved Contractor System. Maintains a list of contractors capable of mobilizing immediately during emergency repairs with already bid, allocated resources, and funds ready to distribute and are available.
  - ❖ Dedicated Emergency Repair Fund, funds will be used to repair roads, manage the overseeing construction, and ensure swiftness of repairs, paying the workers. and parties involved.
  - ❖ Portion of Funding will go to support research and development on more green infrastructure initiatives, with the aim to decrease cost of repairs and have those repairs last longer.
  - ❖ Penalties will include: Fines. Loss of funding. Contractor penalties if failure to meet deadlines; with exception due to probable cause.
  - ❖ DOT will regulate the implemented fees annually to measure necessary funding for the Emergency Repair Fund. With Congressional oversight for accountability.
- Section 4** To supply the Emergency repair fund, the DOT will explore additional funding sources like federal and state grants. In which they'd advocate for increased federal and state allocation for transportation, and using public-private partnerships for investments. DOT will additionally provide regular reports to legislatures on the funds status for oversight and accountability.
- Section 5** Fiscal Year for the United States, which is July 1st to measure the funds gathered to implement for the plan that current year.

**Virginia Alvarez - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To – Ban the production of single-use plastic water bottles**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** Single-use plastic water bottles are not truly recyclable. In fact, they are downcycled, leading to the production of more plastics. Roughly 80% of plastic bottles produced end up in landfills. The plastic in these landfills is known to sit there, be incinerated, or be dumped into the ocean. This means that harmful pollutants are ending up in the soil, air, and water. The banning of the production of single-use plastic water bottles with a push for canned liquids is proposed.
- Section 2** Downcycle- occurs when a recycled product is weaker than the original product, resulting in the need for fresh materials to be used.
- Section 3** A--When passed, the production of plastic water bottles will cease slowly and transition into the production of new and recycled aluminum cans; allotting time for the switch. If companies gradually begin to sell their water in cans, it will allow lower income individuals to still buy plastic, while simultaneously getting more aluminum into circulation. Aluminum cans can be recycled infinitely, meaning that the cost of production as well as the waste will decrease over time. Every recycled aluminum can will be turned into a new one.
- B--The use of reusable water bottles as well as water filters will be promoted heavily.
- Section 4** There should be no additional funding required outside of existing agencies; these include the Environmental Protection Agency and the FDA.
- Section 5** This bill should be enacted on January 1st, 2026, but a complete switch from plastic to aluminum should be completed by January 1st, 2031.

**Alexandra Santos - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

To – prohibit euthanasia to animals after research testing

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that animals used for scientific or medical testing are not euthanized once their testing procedures are complete, but rather put up for adoption or, when possible, released into their natural habitats. This act seeks to minimize the harm caused to animals by such testing and promoting the ethical treatment of animals in research environments.
- Section 2** For the purposes of this legislation, euthanasia shall be defined as the administration of a lethal agent by another person to a patient for the purpose of relieving the patient's intolerable and incurable suffering. Testing shall be defined as any experimental procedure or study involving animals conducted to gain scientific knowledge, including but not limited to medical research, product safety testing, or pharmacological trials
- Section 3**
- A. Adoption or Release: Once testing is complete, all animals used in such experiments must either be put up for adoption or, if applicable, released into their natural habitat. Euthanasia shall only be considered if the animal is deemed unfit for either adoption or release, due to extreme health conditions or permanent disabilities resulting from the testing.
  - B. Oversight and Accountability: The Department of Animal Welfare shall establish a monitoring body responsible for ensuring compliance with the post-testing adoption and release requirements. Testing facilities must submit annual reports detailing the number of animals tested, their post-testing status (adopted, released, euthanized), and the outcomes of any rehabilitation or rehoming efforts. Any facility found in violation of this act shall face penalties, including fines and potential suspension of research licenses.
  - C. Health Concerns: In cases where animals are unable to survive due to severe injuries or illnesses resulting from testing, euthanasia may be authorized. However, this decision must be made by a licensed veterinarian, and all alternatives (adoption or release) must have been thoroughly explored.
- Section 4**
- To make this law work, funding would focus on three key areas: infrastructure, public education, and enforcement. Partnerships with organizations like the ASPCA, Humane Society of the United States, and Best Friends Animal Society would help expand shelters, purchase supplies, and train staff to care for animals, while also covering transportation costs from labs to shelters. Public education campaigns led by groups such as the Ad Council or NIEHS would raise awareness about adopting retired research animals through ads, events, and outreach. Enforcement would be managed by agencies like the USDA and APHIS, which would track compliance, with research institutions receiving federal funds (like from the NIH or DoD) needing to prove compliance or face penalties. Funding would come from reallocating federal research grants, penalties for noncompliance, and possible extra fees on animal testing projects, while partnerships with organizations like the Beagle Freedom Project and corporate sponsors would provide additional support to ensure the program's long-term financial sustainability.
- Section 5** This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage



# HGRE

House Committee on  
**Government Reform**



Anirudh Venkatesan presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To regulate gambling and protect consumers from financial harm.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED:

**Section 1**

This legislation aims to establish a unified national framework to regulate gambling activities and safeguard consumers from financial harm.

**Section 2**

For the purposes of this legislation:

- A. "Gambling" shall be defined as wagering money or other valuables on the outcome of any activity involving chance, skill, or any combination thereof.
- B. "Gambling Operator" refers to any entity providing gambling services, including physical establishments, online platforms, and state-sponsored gambling programs.
- D. "FGOC" (Federal Gambling Oversight Commission) refers to the regulatory body created by this act to enforce gambling laws.

**Section 3**

Federal Gambling Oversight Commission Responsibilities:

- A. Establish and maintain a secure, centralized database to monitor individual gambling activity nationwide.
- B. Enforce a \$1,500 monthly limit for all individuals through real-time reporting systems with operators.
- C. Audit Gambling Operators annually and conduct random compliance checks.
- D. Penalize violations, including:
  - 1. Fines of up to \$3,000,000 per violation for operators failing to enforce limits or regulations.
  - 2. Fines up to \$10,000 and mandatory counseling for individuals attempting to bypass limits through fraud.

**Section 4**

Requirements for Gambling Operators:

- A. Gambling Operators must obtain a federal license with the FGOC, renewable every three years.
- B. Gambling Operators must implement real-time tracking systems to monitor consumer spending and block activity once the \$1,500 monthly limit is reached.

**Section 5**

A. A 7% federal levy on gambling revenue shall fund:

- 1. FGOC operations.
- 2. Addiction prevention and treatment programs.
- 3. Public education on responsible gambling.

B. All gambling advertisements must include clear disclaimers about the \$1,500 monthly gambling limit.

**Section 6**

This legislation shall take effect 18 months after passage, allowing sufficient time for the FGOC, database, and operator systems to be implemented.

Addison Staskiel presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To incentivize the repurposing of abandoned government-owned buildings to implement solar energy structures and agroforestry within the architecture.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 It promotes sustainable energy by reforming abandoned government-owned buildings that meet architecturally-sound qualifications, by amplifying solar energy capacities and implementing eco-architecture which enhances resilience to climate change via green solutions.

Section 2 **Agroforestry:** Integration of tree planting within urban or building spaces  
**Abandoned Government-Owned Buildings:** Structures owned by federal, state, or local governments that are no longer in active use.  
**Solar Energy Structures:** Infrastructure designed to harness solar energy, including but not limited to solar panels and solar facades.

Section 3 This bill will create a Grant Program for establishments to repurpose buildings. A tax incentive will be imposed for developers to receive credit depending on the installations. Grant recipients will submit annual reports about project progress and energy generation. Representatives from the USDA, DOE, and EPA will oversee installation of renewable and green energy structures.

A – **Grant Program:** The DOE and USDA will establish a grant program providing financial incentives to eligible establishments repurposing abandoned buildings. Eligible recipients include state and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and private developers. Priority will be given to projects that maximize energy efficiency and incorporate native and low-maintenance vegetation species.

B – **Tax Incentives:** Developers will receive a 30% federal tax credit for all solar energy installations and a 25% federal tax credit for all costs related to the integration of agroforestry practices, including but not limited to planting and maintenance.

Section 4 Funds for this bill will be drawn from renewable energy and urban development budgets. \$500 million will be appropriated for the grant program and tax incentives in the first fiscal year.

Section 5 This bill shall take effect 180 days after passing.

Senator/Representative Makaio Smolinski  
Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make it illegal for the Federal Government to Lease Federal Land to Oil & Natural Gas Companies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section I. The United States Government, Especially the Bureau of Land Management, has currently leased over 12.4 million acres of land for the purpose of Oil & Natural Gas. As many as 23,500 oil & gas leases have been in active operation on American soil as of 2022. With the introduction of this bill, this practice would be outlawed.

Section II. **Bureau of Land Management:** Oversees & Manages 245 Million acres of public land.  
**Oil:** A thick liquid derived from petroleum, which is mostly used for Energy.

**Lease:** To grant property for a specific period of time in exchange for a payment.

Section III.

- A. The U.S Federal Government shall not renew existing leases on federal land, letting those existing leases expire.
- B. The Bureau of Land Management shall oversee compliance and impose penalties on violators.
- C. Redirect any revenue from current leases shall be sent towards Renewable Energy, ensuring an efficient transition away from Oil & Natural Gas.

Section IV. This bill would require funding from the Department of the Interior.

Section V. This bill will be enacted immediately upon passage.

Chanelle Liu presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To eliminate the legacy admissions by implementing a non-preferential system in college applications.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1

All universities within the United States of America will eliminate any legacy preference during the college application process, and all college applicants, regardless of familial heritage, will be considered equally.

Section 2

**Legacy Preference/Legacy Admission** - a consideration where a college applicant's chances of acceptance are significantly increased if they are family to alumni of said university.

**Equal Opportunity** - freedom from discrimination based on race, color, background, culture, religion, national origin, sex, disability, age, or sexual orientation.

Section 3

A – Familial heritage or alumni connections will not be taken into consideration during the college application process

B – Public universities in the United States of America that do not follow the Termination of the Legacy Admissions Act shall lose federal financial aid

Section 4

This bill will require no funding.

Section 5

Be it that this bill is implemented 91 days after passage.

New Jersey Model Congress  
21-22, 2025

March

First Session

Bill #

**HGRE 105**

Dontae Jones introduces

Disqualification and Removal of Felons from Holding High Government Office Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: To preserve the integrity and trust of public service, this bill prohibits individuals convicted of felony offenses from holding elected or appointed government positions at the federal, state, or local levels.

Section 2:

A. Felony is defined as any criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year or by death, as specified by federal law or state law.

B. High government office” includes, but is not limited to, the President, Vice President, U.S. Senators, U.S. Representatives, Governors, and state legislators.

C. Disqualification: Any individual convicted of a felony at the time of their candidacy or during their time in office will be disqualified from holding or running for a high government office.

D. Expungement and Pardon Exception: A felony conviction that has been expunged or pardoned shall not disqualify an individual from holding or running for high government office, provided the expungement or pardon has been fully granted by the appropriate authority.

E. Conviction During Office: If an individual holding a high government office is convicted of a felony after the enactment of this bill, they must leave their office within 45 days of the conviction. If they fail to vacate the office within that time frame, they will be formally removed from office upon the expiration of the 45-day period.

F. Pardon Restrictions: If an individual has been removed from office due to a felony conviction, they cannot be pardoned and reinstated to their position until the individual who granted the pardon (such as the President or a Governor) is no longer in office. A pardon granted by someone still in office will not reverse the removal from government office.

G. Appeals Process: Individuals removed from office due to a felony conviction may appeal the decision within a reasonable time frame, as determined by the courts. If the conviction is overturned, the individual may be reinstated to their position.

Section 3: This bill does not require any funding,

Section 4: This Act will take effect on January 1, 2026.

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

HGRE 106

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey Model Congress

Derek Wiggins presents the following legislation:

### A BILL

To change the number of voting members in the House of Representatives to include the currently non-voting members.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

#### Section 1. SHORT DESCRIPTION

The bill would make the five non-voting seats and the one Puerto Rican delegate seat in the U.S. House of Representatives into voting seats, and would change the number of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives to 441.

#### Section 2. DEFINITIONS

Non-voting members in the House of Representatives for the purposes of this bill are defined as people who represent their territory in the House of Representatives, but do not have a right to vote on legislation in the full House but

still have floor privileges and are able to participate in certain other House functions.

### Section 3.

1. All of the current non-voting seats in the House of Representatives will be turned into voting seats
2. All laws or parts of laws that contradict this section will be rendered null and void.
  - a. Such as, but not limited to, the Reapportionment Act of 1929

### Section 4. ENFORCEMENT

This bill does not require funding.

### Section 5.

This bill will be enacted 750 days after signature from the president.

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

HGRE 107

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey Model Congress

*Delegate Tasir*

presents the following legislation:

#### AN AMENDMENT

To legalize indentured servitude as a capital punishment.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

#### Section 1

This bill shall legalize indentured servitude as a form of capital punishment.

#### Section 2

1. Indentured Servitude-a form of labor in which a person is contracted to work without salary for a specific number of years. The contract called an "indenture", may be entered for a prepaid sum, as payment for some good or service, purported eventual compensation, debt repayment, or serving for a criminal offense.



## 2. Capital Punishment-

### Section 3

States shall be able to determine whether or not if capital punishment is punishable by indentured servitude

A – If need be, sections can be divided into subsections.

B – Subsections should be lettered.

### Section 4

The bill will take

This is the part where u talk about funding it

### Section 5

This bill shall take effect on August 29th, 2025.

New Jersey Model Congress

Steven Peralta presents the following legislation:

Bill: Federal Data Privacy Protection Act

To establish federal guidelines for how companies handle personal data of an individual.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED:

#### Section 1. Purpose.

This bill establishes federal guidelines for the usage and collection of personal data by public companies to protect an individual's privacy and security.

#### Section 2. Definitions

1. **Personal Data:** Information that can identify an individual like names, addresses, phone numbers, email addresses, passwords, social security numbers, and even financial information.
2. **Data Collector:** Any private company, corporation that collects, stores, processes, or sells personal data.
3. **Informed Consent:** A written agreement by an individual for their personal data to be collected, stored, and shared, which informs the person of how their data will be used.

#### Section 3. Provisions.

- A. Private and public companies must have informed consent, meaning they must have consent by the individual that they understand how their data is being used, before collecting any personal data.
- B. Companies must provide individuals with a clear explanation of:
  - What data will be collected.
  - How the data will be used, stored, shared.
  - The duration for which data will be collected
- C. Consent agreements must be written and comprehensible without any confusion.

#### Section 4. Funding.

New Jersey Model Congress

Laura Onochie presents the following legislation:

### The Police Accountability Act

To ensure transparency and accountability in law enforcement, we, the representatives of the people, introduce The Police Accountability Act. This Act mandates that police body cameras are on at all times during duty to promote transparency between law enforcement and civilians, prevent misconduct, protect citizens and their rights, and ensure that every officer is held to the highest standards of integrity and professionalism.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: By mandating that police officers are equipped with body cams that are always on and that all interactions are documented and subject to review, this legislation aims to rid corruption in law enforcement and increase police accountability and transparency.

Section 2:

- Accountability - Being responsible for one's actions.
- Misconduct - Improper or unethical behavior

Section 3:

1. Implementation of Body Cameras: Police officers provided comprehensive training on use of maintenance of body cameras made aware of consequences if cameras are purposefully destroyed or footage is tampered with.
2. Data Storage: Secure systems will be set up to store all footage.
3. Privacy Protections: Assurance that the privacy of both officers and citizens will be protected.

Section 4: To support the continuous recording, data collection, and necessary training for officers, the bill will be funded through grants for law enforcement technology, and a combination of federal, local, and state taxes.

The bill would be enacted on January 1, 2025.

An annual budget of \$300 million will be given to the Federal Trade Commission, known as the FTC, for ongoing enforcement of this bill and public education campaigns about data protection.

Section 5. Enactments Date.

This bill will take effect 200 days after passage.

New Jersey Model Congress

Colby Cheng presents the following legislation: A BILL

Inflation Adjustment Pay Act

To adjust the minimum wage annually to account for increasing prices. The federal minimum wage has lost any relevance as it is not adjusted for inflation on any regular basis. The purpose of this bill will be to correct this error.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: Congress shall, to ensure a fair and relevant federal minimum wage, create a Board of Pay and Standards with the power to adjust the minimum.

Section 2: Resident-to live somewhere on a long term basis.

Section 3:

1A. The Board will consist of five members, chosen by the President of the United States and Confirmed by the Senate.

1B. Board Members must hold a Master's or PhD in either Finance, Economics, or both.

1C. Members must be US citizens by birth or a naturalized citizen for eight years.

1D. Members must be residents of the US and have lived in the US for at least eight years prior to their nomination by the President of the United States.

2. The Board will have the power to adjust the Minimum Wage annually.

3. The Board will convene at least once per year for the first week of April after the first Saturday of April.

4. The Board will decide by a % majority of its sitting members.
5. Decisions made by the Board will come into effect on the first of February of the next year.
6. Should no decision be reached by the aforementioned date, no adjustment will be made until the year after.

Section 4: The Board will be funded by Exice taxes on Tobacco and gambling.

Section 5 The bill will come into effect on the first of October 2026.

Rohit Gummadi presents the following legislation: An Amendment

### The Supreme Court Modernization Act

To enable transparency, improve accountability, and implement elections of Justices in the 21st century.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

#### Section 1: Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to improve the Supreme Court by promoting transparency of votes and improving accountability. By establishing elections for Justices.

#### Section 2: Definitions

- Supreme Court Justice Elections: The process by which Justices are elected by the citizens of the United States.
- Transparency: The accessibility of Court actions and decisions to the public.

#### Section 3: Provisions for Supreme Court Reform

##### A. Supreme Court Justice Elections

1. Justices will be elected for 12-year terms, beginning in 2026.
2. Elections will occur every 3 years, with 3 Justice elected per cycle.
3. Candidates must be U.S. citizens and have 10 years of legal experience.

##### B. Transparency

1. Supreme Court hearings will be publicly broadcasted.
2. Annual reports detailing Court activities must be published for Congress and the public.

#### Section 4: Funding the Act

1. The Act will be funded through federal budget allocations for elections and administrative costs.
2. Public-private partnerships may help reduce costs related to campaigning.

#### Section 5: Effective Date

This Act will be enacted on January 1, 2026, with the first election scheduled for November 2026. Transparency and accountability measures will begin immediately upon passage.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

**HGRE 112**

New Jersey Model Congress

Arina Lisnychyi presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To enhance patient care by placing a limit on how many patients each medical professional can manage at a time, ensuring safer and more effective treatment of ill patients.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND**

**THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1. Purpose.** This bill aims to establish a patient-to-provider ratio in order to improve patient treatment outcome, preventing medical mistakes from being made and therefore decreasing patient mortality rates.

**Section 2. Definitions.**

1. Patient-to-Provider Ratio: Maximum number of patients which one healthcare professional is able to take care of at a certain time.
2. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS): Federal agency which protects public health and provides essential health services in the U.S.

**Section 3. Provisions.**

- A. The DHHS will do a national assessment of the patient outcomes and staffing levels of medical settings (outpatient and inpatient), determining the best ratio of patient to medical provider per capita. This will provide a minimum standard to be applied on the national level for medical settings for each region surveyed.
- B. Healthcare systems will be mandated and held accountable for not meeting patient-to-staff ratios. Failure to meet standards will lead to loss of nonprofit status as well as ineligibility for any federal funding.

**Section 4. Funding.** A \$2.00 federal tax increase per single pack of nicotine or tobacco product sale is projected to generate \$10 billion annually. Of this, \$2.5 billion will fund the DHHS national assessment, \$3.5 billion will establish and fund a regulatory body to ensure strict compliance to the patient-to-provider ratios, as well as \$4 billion for subsidies to the medical field to support these changes.

**Section 5. Enactment Date.** This Bill will become effective as of January 1st of 2026. Funding provisions will begin 180 days after passage, and patient-to-provider ratio mandates will take effect January 1st of 2031.



Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

Bill # HGRE 113

*(Santiago Lopez And Deyla Negrete)* present the following legislation:

### A BILL

To *California Relief and Recovery Act*

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: Preamble: Whereas Natural disasters have been negatively impacting states like Florida and North Carolina this year. The most recent disaster has happened in California. Natural disasters in the states have had widespread damage on infrastructure and on the lives of the American people. Los Angeles and its surrounding areas have had wildfires that have caused extensive damage and are overwhelming state and local emergency services. FEMA stands for Federal Emergency Management Agency. It's a federal agency that responds to disasters and helps the country prepare for, recover from, and mitigate hazards FEMA has a budget of \$33.08 billion for the upcoming 2025 fiscal year. Private forecaster AccuWeather estimates total damage and economic loss between \$250 Billion and \$275 Billion due to the L.A wildfires.

Section 2- FEMA shall provide resources and tools to combat the immediate and long term impacts of the disasters in california.

Section 3 - \$8 billion shall be allocated from FEMA's disaster relief fund for effective and efficient use.  
Subsection A - \$5 Billion shall be for Immediate disaster response which includes Search and rescue, emergency shelter, medical aid, food, water, and essential supplies.  
Subsection B - \$2 Billion shall be for infrastructure repair which includes roads, power, and water infrastructure.  
Subsection C - \$1 Billion shall be granted to state and local governments for recovery efforts and long-term community rebuilding program efforts.

Section 4- FEMA shall submit monthly reports to Congress regarding fund usage. This shall be in order to properly ensure that funds are being used efficiently and effectively.

Subsection A- An independent inspector general will be appointed by the President, with the approval of the senate to oversee the use of funds that are being allocated under this Act.

Section 5        This bill shall go into effect 91 days after passage

Connor Watson presents the following legislation:

**A PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES**

To eliminate the power of Presidential pardon to ensure justice for all, accountability, and prevent selective prosecution. WHEREAS the power of Presidential pardon's purpose was to maintain balance between the executive and judicial powers and to be used as a form of mercy. WHEREAS this power's purpose has been slandered due to the numerous cases of its use to pardon those related to the President and or those who work in the President's interests. WHEREAS the Presidential pardon has become a weapon used to provoke justice and equality within the United States of America through the pardoning of the President's family members, administration members, and allies who have committed crimes; including the preemptive pardoning of persons who have not been charged with a crime.

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1** The power of Presidential pardons shall be restricted from pardoning those related to the President, those within the President's administration, and from preemptive pardoning.

**Section 2** The term, "Presidential pardon," as defined by the Constitution, is the power to, "grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment," and the term, "preemptive pardon," is defined as a Presidential pardon given to an individual before they have been charged or convicted of a crime.

**Section 3** All individuals without Presidential pardons who have committed crimes against the United States shall be prosecuted under the applicable system of justice and shall undergo the due process of law of the United States of America.

**Sub-Section A** Preemptive pardons are only to be granted on a temporary basis, pending review and or investigation by a third-party, nonpartisan committee to be completed within 90 days for approval.

**Sub-Section B** Individuals with approved preemptive pardons shall be granted an official pardon.

**Sub-Section C** Individuals with unapproved preemptive pardons shall be subject to criminal prosecution.

**Section 4** No funds are required for this amendment to take effect.

**Section 5** This amendment shall take effect immediately upon its ratification.

Albert DeNovellis presents the following legislation:

AN ACT

to maintain the sanctity of the American flag on public buildings

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

**Section 1:** WHEREAS the flag of the United States of America has been a symbol of democracy, freedom, and hope nationally and internationally for the past two centuries, and said flag has been an article of protest and revolution to the public for equally as long as a utilization of the First Amendment, and state and municipal governments across the country have weaponized this freedom in order to further political messages which divides their constituents, and even bully certain demographics within different regions.

**Section 2**

- a. US Flag Code: A set of rules found within Title IV of the United States Code detailing requirements for the display of the American flag, including the size, color, and ratio of the flag, as well as appropriate times to display it, and what rules to follow while flying it.
- b. Half-Mast: A location on a flagpole, or mast, where a flag can be flown. In the US, a state or federal order may be made to move the flag to this position, typically in order to recognize a tragedy or event.
- c. Blue Lives Matter Flag: Also known as the “thin blue line”, it is a depiction of the American flag in which all blue and red is replaced with black, and the center white stripe is replaced with a stark or dark blue. This flag represents the blue lives matter movement, a movement seeking to recognize police officers in face of opposition.
- d. LGBTQ+ Flag(s): Flags which are used as symbols to represent the LGBTQ+ movement and community. The most notable and widely used of these is a flag which, from the top down, features six stripes with the colors of the rainbow represented. This is not a depiction of the American flag (though it can be), however as a flag it is still relevant.

**Section 3:**

A mandate is to be passed requiring all public buildings strictly adhere to US flag code, and all subsequent orders regarding it. This means that;

**Subsection A:** All depictions of the American flag not in adherence to US flag code, including the blue lives matter flag, flags **modified** to feature symbols of the Gadsden Flag or other like symbols, flags modified to feature symbolism of the LGBTQ+ community, or other such modifications, shall be removed from flag staffs on public property, as well from display publicly within the building.

**Subsection B:** The American Flag is to always be the highest flag presented outside of public buildings. State flags, municipal flags, and flags representing organizations or groups are to be flown **below** the American flag, whether on the same staff or separately. Proper illumination is required on the flag at all times, or the flag is to have a raising and lowering each dawn and dusk. Upon federal half staff orders, the flag **must** be lowered for the full duration of the order.

**Subsection C:** These factors of the flag code will now be enforced on PUBLIC BUILDINGS ONLY. This bill does NOT affect private citizens or private property, including the homes of public officials.

**Subsection D:** This bill will primarily be put into place through a system of reports, in which concerned citizens may report violations of this act. Moreover, a system of inspections shall be put in place, though only on five year intervals to ensure this act is upheld. Alternatively, municipalities and other government agencies may provide images, which are unaltered in any way, proving they are not in violation of this act.

**Section 4**

No excess funding will be required for the creation of this bill by nature.

**Section 5:**

This bill will be enacted 91 days after passage.

Tamera Wiggs presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To reform prison education

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

WHEREAS inmates who have participated in education programs are 45% less likely to return to prison. Inmates who have participated in education programs have a 15% higher chance of being hired. Employed ex-prisoners earn \$131 more quarterly. Almost 9 out of 10 private prisons offer educational programs.

Section 1: Definitions

- A) (AEFLA) Adult Education and Family Literacy Acts- federal act that gives funding for programs in adult education
- B) Private prisons- prisons that are contracted by a government agency but run by a third-party.
- C) Educational prison programs- educational programs that offer basic literacy, secondary school, vocational, college/undergraduate, and/or parenting classes.
- D) Eligible prisoners- prisoners who meet all the requirements for the various education programs.
- E) Actions that are a part of making prisoners aware- letting them know about the application process and/or providing them with a list of programs with their requirements.

Section 2: All federal prisons need to make eligible prisoners aware of all educational programs that are offered. This needs to be done before the 20th day of the prisoner's stay in the prison. The wardens are responsible for assigning 2-4 correctional officers for this task; with oversight over the material being used.

Section 3: Eligible federal prisoners who were already in the prison before the date of this bill being passed will be notified about these programs in groups of 1-10; to be grouped up by the individual prison. Eligible federal prisoners must be made aware before two years of this bill passing.

Section 4: Eligible federal prisoners who are receiving the punishment of solitary confinement are not excused from being made aware. These prisoners should be made aware after their solitary confinement has ended.

Section 5: This bill increases the amount of funding the AEFLA can use for correctional education. From 16.5% to 20%.

Section 6: This bill will be enacted 180 days after passing.

Addison Torres presents the following legislation:

### **The Safe and Equal Protection Act**

#### **BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Preamble:** Whereas, due to unfair advantages and a 20-30% increase of biological womens injuries when competing against trans women, this bill will make sure that biological women will be protected by not allowing trans women to participate in biological women's sports at all. This is necessary because women deserve a fair and safe environment where they feel comfortable enough to enjoy the sport they grew up loving. With this bill in place, there would be fair competition and less of a chance of biological women getting hurt from unnecessary confounding factors. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law because biological women deserve the right to enjoy their sport with fair competition and no fear of facing a 20-30% increased risk of injuries due to trans women.

**Section 1** Let the following terms be defined as:

- A – Biological women: Someone who was born with XX chromosomes
- B – Trans women: Someone who was born with XY chromosomes and identifies as a female

**Section 2** Upon enactment to law the following will occur:

- A – Trans women will not be allowed into biological women's sports at all
- B – No matter if one went through puberty blockers or any type of surgery transitioning them into a woman, they will still not be able to participate.
- C – Trans women who are already in biological womens sports will be removed.
- D – Trans women will go back to playing in biological mens sports.

**Section 3** No funding is needed.

**Section 4** This bill shall be enacted 180 days after passage

Hope Jones, presents the following legislation:

### **Senior Driver's Safety Initiative**

## **BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Preamble:** Whereas, . . . The U.S. leaders fail to address the epidemic rate of car crashes going on annually. Seniors are one of the most impacted groups in our country to face these life-threatening conflicts almost daily. These rates must decrease to protect America and to build safer and stronger roadways nationwide. The SDSI is an influential way to create safer roads for communities and for our society as a whole. Seniors, being one of the most vulnerable groups on the road are facing many issues that are unnecessary and disheartening. This bill provides evaluations for the well-being and mental capacity of seniors. This will not only save lives but decrease the financial burden on healthcare systems. Focusing on passing the SDSI will ensure the protection of lives, and continue to have a positive impact on everyday drivers.

**Section 1** Senior Driver's Safety Initiative: Let the bill be referred to as the SDSI.

Let these terms be defined as

A- Capacity: the maximum amount something or someone can contain

B- Senior: of or for older or more experienced people

**Section 2** Let the specific DMV (Departement od Motor Vehicles) oversee this act. With this being said, the following procedures must take place to obtain a new certified lisense.

A – A Medical check would be applied. (*due to the decline in vision, reaction time, and physical well being, this test is in place*). One time payment, \$20. After initial evaluation, individuals must have a follow up consultation once after completed. Failure to do so shall result in a license suspension.

B- Cognitive check: (*Cognitive screening, decision making, and awareness of road rules*) A fee is put in place for this check up, \$100 per check one obtains. This text may be avoided depending on medical history.

**Section 3** The *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)* may fund this bill. Due to the well-being assessments, this act does have fees, although they may vary for each individual. Due to these fees, they will be funded, the individual does not have to pay any fee.

**Section 4** This bill shall be enacted after 105 days after passage. This bill shall be enacted after fifteen weeks, to give individuals a good amount of time to readress the new rules and procedures. Once this bill is enacted, citizens will be able to maintain their well-being and health in a way all citizens, especially America's future generations can be confident in their safety when every day driving.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # \_\_\_\_ **HGRE 119**

New Jersey Model Congress

Noa Rejwan presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To reduce homelessness by turning empty buildings into shelters that provide housing, job training, and support for getting off drugs.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND**

**THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1** This bill will help homeless people by giving them a safe place to live, teaching them job skills, and helping them recover from any kind of drug addiction they may have.

**Section 2** Definitions

**Shelter:** A place where homeless people can stay for a certain amount of time to get help/have a safe space to live.

**Job Training:** Programs that teach people skills to get jobs.

**EmptyAbandoned Buildings:** A building no longer being used by any company or resident.

**Drug Recovery Support:** Inpatient and outpatient that aid in the drug recovery process.

**Section 3** The government shall identify empty/abandoned buildings and turn them into shelters.

**A-** Each shelter shall have-

- Rooms for people to live in while they get back on their feet(max of 10 weeks)
- Programs to teach skills for jobs.
- Counseling and help for people to stop using drugs.
- People who stay in the shelters must join job training or recovery programs to keep their spot(to make sure they are productive in the shelters).
- Local governments will be in charge of the shelters, and the federal government will pay to fix them up and keep them going.

**Section 4**

- The federal government shall give \$600 million a year to support this program.
- Businesses that help by giving supplies or services to fix the buildings will get tax breaks.

**Section 5** This bill shall take effect one year from the date of enactment.



Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # HGRE 120

New Jersey Model Congress

Boaz Passner presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To dissolve the District of Columbia and create a new state.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1      The Washington District Of Columbia, despite paying all federal taxes and being subject to all federal laws, is currently not a state and has no voting representatives in either house of Congress. This bill will dissolve the current District and make D.C into a new state. This is unfair to the residents of the district, treating them like lesser citizens, giving them the burdens of citizenship without the benefits.

Section 2

A – The District of Columbia is dissolved and a new, 51st state shall take its place

B – This new state's borders shall be the same as the current district.

C – This state's government and constitution shall be the same as the current District Of Columbia until the residents have the opportunity to form a new constitution and governmental structure.

D – This new state will have two senators, and representatives proportional to its populations, and members of the electoral college equal to the sum of both.

E - The name of the new state shall be determined by the residents of this new state.

Section 4      This bill has no additional cost and requires no funding.

Section 5      This bill shall take effect one year from the date of enactment.

Emerson Matthews - Presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

**To – Adopt Permanent Standard Time and Eliminate Daylight Saving Time**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** This legislation addresses concerns related to changing clocks for daylight saving. Daylight saving has become a nuisance to many Americans, beyond making adjustments to any clocks. A major concern revolves around losing an hour of sleep in the beginning of March for the beginning of daylight saving time. This loss of sleep has been linked to large increases in health concerns like seizures and heart attacks within the following days because of the body's circadian rhythm being thrown off. Another major concern is an increase in car accidents within the following days after the beginning of daylight saving time because when people have less sleep, they become sleep-deprived and lose their ability to drive and have efficient reaction times. A nationwide adoption of standard time would solve these concerns and is considerably better than daylight saving time. Standard time would make mornings lighter year round, thus creating safer commutes to work and safer driving. Standard time also has more reasonable sunrises and sunsets across the states. Standard time aligns more properly with the body's circadian rhythm as well which keeps people more productive, less irritable, and overall more happy.
- Section 2** Daylight saving time is when the clocks are moved an hour ahead on the second Sunday in March and then turned back on the first Sunday of November. This calls for later sunrises and sunsets. Standard time is for the remainder of the year and has earlier sunrises and sunsets.  
Circadian rhythm is the body's internal clock. It relates to this legislation because the body follows this clock for sleeping and is important to keep aligned with the day/night cycle.
- Section 3** A-This legislation will effectively adopt standard time across the U.S. permanently year-round.  
B-The U.S. Department of Transportation will notify all news outlets so that everyone will be aware of this legislation. There will also be a national public service announcement issued by the government.
- Section 4** This bill has no funding requirements
- Section 5** This bill is to be enacted on November 3rd, 2025.

**Alexander T Penswater - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To – Provide and Require national photo voter Identification to all US citizens willing to vote in a federal election.**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1**      The goal of this bill is to allow for the creation, provision, and usage of a national photo voter identification card to all American citizens who are willing to vote. The bill will be overseen by the FEC. When you register to vote and can show proof of citizenship, a national voter ID should be provided in order to ensure that elections remain under the control of American citizens. The ID should require of each of the following: Full Name: Your legal first and last name, Date of Birth: To verify age eligibility, Photograph: A recent, clear photo for identification purposes, Signature: Your signature for verification and authentication, Voter ID Number: A unique identification number assigned to you in the voter registration database, Nationality or Citizenship Status: To confirm eligibility as a citizen, Gender:, Expiration Date: Indicates when the ID card needs to be renewed, and Security Features: Holograms & watermarks.
- Section 2**      ID- Identification  
FEC- Federal Election Commission-Independent Regulatory Agency that oversees and enforces federal elections.
- Section 3**      A – The legislation would require the Federal Election Commission to create a new ID card for voter registration. This will be provided to those registered to vote with proof of citizenship.  
B -- When a government election is held, these photo ID's will be required in order to vote; those who refuse to show or don't have a National Photo Voter ID, will be unable to vote.  
C -- The ID will expire every 10 years and will have to be renewed.
- Section 4**      The funding for the ID's will be used from the surplus money from the Help America Vote Act(HAVA). This money will be used to issue new ID's to those who register.
- Section 5**      The bill will be enacted on November 1, 2032.

**Anthony Milone - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To – Establish term limits for Supreme Court Justices**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1**      The Supreme Court of the United States has become deviant from the structure that the framers of our Constitution envisioned. Supreme Court Justices have been able to wield power for decades; as a result, the SCOTUS has faced many issues. Due to the shorter average lifespan of people during the time of the development of our government, life tenure was not as long as it is today. A Judge serving between 25-30 years would be a rarity then but is becoming increasingly more common. The new structure will produce a new supreme court judge every two years and judges will have term limits of 18 years without eligibility for re-appointment.

**Section 2**      SCOTUS- Supreme Court of The United States, the highest judicial authority in the federal judiciary system  
Senior Justice- A retired Supreme Court Justice who completed their 18-year term and assists in judiciary duties.

**Section 3**      The new structure of the Supreme Court terms will have 18-year staggered term limits. Judges will be appointed at the beginning of each new session of Congress. On January 1st of each new session of Congress, a new Supreme Court judge will be nominated by the president and confirmed/denied by the Senate.

Presidential appointments- presidents will be able to fill two seats on the Supreme Court during their time in office. One on the first year of their term and one on the third, following suit with the commencement of each new session of Congress.

End of term- Once a judge finishes out their 18-year term they will become a “Senior Justice”. Senior justices will be used to fill vacancies on the court, hear trials at lower courts, assist the chief justice with the management and administration of the federal judiciary, and other judicial duties.

Beginning of new terms- during the start of the next presidential term, when the president makes their appointments, the longest serving judge will have their term ended and they will move on to a Senior Justice role. The spot would open up to appoint a new judge. This same pattern will repeat every two years.

**Section 4**      This legislation has no funding requirements

**Section 5**      This legislation will be enacted in January of 2028.



# HJUD

House Committee on  
**The Judiciary**

*Sophya Camarena* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To remove racial bias in college applications selections and allow all to a fair chance in receiving their preferred education.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

**Section 1** Selective bias in college admissions can lead to inequality and discrimination based on race, social economic status, family history, and other factors unrelated to academic achievements or potential. It is essential that every student gets a fair chance in receiving their preferred education solely on their academic potential and not based on unrelated factors.

Section 2

**Selective bias** - When certain groups are unfairly favored or disadvantaged in selection based decisions. In college admissions, it is unfair discrimination to be influenced by a person outside of their academic qualities.

**Discrimination** - Unfair treatment of individuals based on their identity or affiliations. This treatment can lead to inequality and denying equal opportunities to others.

Section 3

If this legislation is passed, any deciding factor including race or preferences outside of academic achievements in college admission decisions should be banned.

**A** – It should be ensured that underrepresented students are equally represented amongst their peers and that their racial background should in no way disrupt their opportunities in education.

**B** – All colleges and universities must publicly and equally disclose the criteria used in admissions decisions such as GPA, test scores, and anything else academically related.

Section 4

There will be no funding necessary for this bill.

Section 5

Be it that this bill is implemented 91 days after passage.

Sanjana Veggalam presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require universal background checks for all firearm sales in the US, including private sales

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: This hereby mandates universal background checks for all establishments that sell, distribute, and purchase firearms, including private sales, including, but not limited to, resale or gun show. Licensed and unlicensed dealers all will need to provide these.

Section 2:

**Private sale exemption-** Unlicensed sellers who are selling a gun as property did not need to conduct background checks

Section 3: This bill will close the private sale exception in the US.

A - Unlicensed sellers, looking to make the sale of a firearm, must conduct a background check of the buyer at a nearby licensed gun dealership.

B - Background checks will be conducted to include criminal and mental health history, history of domestic violence and abuse, and drug use.

Section 4: No funding should be necessary to conduct these background checks. It ranges from \$25-200 per sale, which can be added to the price of the sale at the dealership instead of requiring federal funding.

Section 5: This bill will go into effect 12 months after the bill is passed to allow businesses to fit these adjustments, in March 2026.

A BILL

To Establish stricter regulation on gun purchases for citizens sustaining gun violence and improving public safety

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

**Section 1**

The lack of strict gun controls has resulted in the deaths and injuries of Innocent civilians as easy access to firearms greatly contributes to increased violence and death in our community. This Bill will seek to improve public safety by implementing Stricter regulations regarding gun purchases and ownership

**Section 2**

Improve Public safety - being able to protect citizens against violence, injury, and danger at a much higher rate

Stricter Regulations - More restrictive laws or tougher stringent laws controlling the purchase and ownership of guns

Easy access to - the ability for residents to obtain firearms with minimal requirements

**Section 3**

The action that will be taken if the Bill is passed

A – Mandatory 2-month Gun safety & training program across all 50 states.

B – Increasing disqualifying factors on background checks to people who have served a sentence, people with mental health issues, and charges,

-If a citizen has purchased a firearm with a clean record but later on receives a charge or any of the following disqualifying factors, Their firearm will be confiscated by the Department of Justice, and their license will be revoked

C – Universal background checks regarding not only licensed dealers but Unlicensed sellers and gun shows and online.

D – Restriction on Assault weapons. Weapons such as Ar's, and Aks' would be prohibited and unavailable to purchase throughout all 50 states to a citizen.

E–Mandatory mental illness evaluation 7 days prior to purchasing a firearm.

Section 4 -

Section 5 -The Legislation will be enacted on December 15, 2025



Twenty-First Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 20-21, 2025  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HJUD 204**

*Francesca Edwards* presents the following legislation:

#### A BILL

To Women rights *An act to strengthen, upgrade and protect women's reproductive rights*  
BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 This section should be a short description of the legislation.

**Whereas** there are already laws that were used to protect abortion law, currently, the laws are weak to the extent that women nowadays don't even have rights over their body anymore. In the United States, Since 2022, 14 states have enacted near- total abortion bans, while in some states such as; South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, have banned abortion past roughly six weeks of pregnancy. But as of November 6, 2024, 13 states have fully banned abortion and it is stated in the law that if a doctor or nurse tries to help with abortion of a child, he/she will lose their license and will be sent to jail for life. About 41 states have also banned abortions but they have only limited exceptions. My bill is going to help women get more rights over their own body

#### Section 2

**Rights-**Are legal, social or ethical principles of freedom that everybody is entitled to without discrimination.

**Women Right-**rights that ensure justice, equality, freedom, and participation in decision-making processes for women.

**Reproductive rights-** is s reproductive health care that includes access to birth control, safe and legal abortion care.

**Abortion-** Is the termination of pregnancy before the fetus is viable.

**IRC safe Spaces-** Is the International Rescue Committee helps those who are recovering from conflict and disaster seek protection from harm, build safer communities, and understand their human rights.

**Strengthening-**Making something stronger or improving something.

**Protection-**keeping something or someone safe from harms.

**Upgrad-**is to make improvements to something or raise to a higher standard

**NFA-** Is the National Abortion Federation, they are the professional association of abortion providers.

Section 3 **Increasing the freedom of abortion rights**

a. **Subsection A:** We can increase freedom of abortion with women by funding for local women and girls rights organizations and investing in lifesaving programs, such as IRC safe Spaces.

b. **Subsection B:** Join forces with the Women's Health Protection to protect the right to access abortion in every state. Gets funds to help those seeking abortion care with practical support expenses like travel, lodging and other related costs.

1. **Women should have rights over their own body**

a. **Subsection A:** Reproductive justice law should allow every individual to have the right to make their own decisions about having children regardless. Reproductive Justice is a human right that can be achieved when all people, regardless of actual or perceived race, color, national origin, immigration status, are able to make decisions about their bodies, health and their reproductive rights.

Section 4: The bill will be funded by the Planned **Parenthood** organization. I would take about 3,000,000,000 out of the 19 billion. The money would be used to provide legal abortions for low-income and minority women.

Section 5 The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.  
**The bill should go into effect as soon as the bill is passed.**

Twenty-First Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 20-21, 2025  
Bill #            **HJUD 205**

**Zain Abbas** presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To require more firearm training for police officers.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

- Section 1      This section should be a short description of the legislation.
- Section 2      This section should define any vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation.
- Section 3      The middle sections of the legislation should explain how the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.
- A – If need be, sections can be divided into subsections.  
B – Subsections should be lettered.
- Section 4      After the legislation has been adequately explained a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.
- Section 5      The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.

Miss Kamiyah Harden introduces the following bill

**A BILL**

To limit solitary confinement in federal prisons to no more than 15 days

**SECTION 1:**

No prisoner shall be kept in confinement for a period of more than 15 days after committing a violent act while in prison

**SECTION 2:**

Solitary confinement shall be defined as being held captive in a prison cell without human interaction.

**SECTION 3:**

This legislation will coincide with a U.N Nelson Mandela rules

**SECTION 4:**

The federal Bureau of Prisons and the Justice Dept. shall be responsible for enforcement

**SECTION 5:**

This Legislation shall take effect after 180 days after passage

The prohibition and repealment of any and all laws restricting the ownership and/or sale of any and all weapons in the United States

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE

March

Jonah Smith submitted the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

**A BILL**

A bill to legalize all liquors, drugs, intoxicating substances and hallucinogens for all ages.

**SEC.1.**

This bill may be cited as the "Save America Act".

**SEC.2.**

"Hallucinogenic" shall be defined as any substance intended to cause hallucinations.

"Liquor" shall be defined as any beverage in liquid form that contains at least 0.5% alcohol

"Narcotic" shall be defined as a drug or other substance that affects mood or behavior and is consumed for nonmedical purposes

**SEC.3.**

This bill will repeal all federal and state laws prohibiting the sale, distribution, and consumption of any intoxicating liquor, narcotic, hallucinogenic or habit-producing drug.

This bill will enshrine that every citizen, without exception, has the right to sell, distribute, purchase, and consume any intoxicating liquor, narcotic, hallucinogenic or habit-producing drug.

This bill will repeal all laws that penalize or punish any citizen for driving or operating any vehicle under the influence of any intoxicating liquor, narcotic, hallucinogenic or habit-producing drug.

This bill will enshrine that every citizen, without exception, has the right to operate a vehicle, including when under the influence of any intoxicating liquor, narcotic, hallucinogenic or habit-producing drug.

**Sec. 4.**

This bill will require no funding.

**Sec. 5.**

This bill will go into effect on June 9th, 2025.

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

HJUD 208

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey Model Congress

Josephine Parlo presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To PROTECT GUN RIGHTS AND PREVENT POSSESSION FROM THE MENTALLY UNSOUND

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 This legislation would restrict access to guns for people who have mental conditions as described below be known as the “Protect Gun Rights and Prevent Possession From the Mentally Unsound Act”

Section 2

- 1) **Mentally Unsound:** Shall be defined as an individual who has been adjudicated by a court to be mentally incompetent or who has been involuntarily committed to a mental health facility under applicable state law due to a mental health condition that renders them unable to safely possess a firearm.
- 2) **Firearm:** Shall be defined as any weapon including rifles, handguns, shotguns, or any device capable of expelling a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant.
- 3) **Background Check:** Shall be defined as the process by which a prospective gun purchaser’s criminal history, mental health status, and other disqualifying factors are examined before a firearm purchase is approved.

Section 3 The following rules and investigations shall be used to assess applicants

A) Mental Health and Firearm Eligibility

- Any Individual who has been declared mentally incompetent by a court or has been involuntarily committed to a mental health facility shall be prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms.
- The prohibition shall apply regardless of the individual's previous firearm ownership or possession including those who may have legally owned firearms before being found mentally unsound.

B) Background Check System

- All firearm purchasers will undergo a background check that includes mental health history, and criminal history. Mental Health records related to involuntary commitment or adjudication of incompetence will be checked against state and national databases.
- Mental Health facilities and professionals must report instances of involuntary commitment or adjudication to the firearms database to ensure compliance with restrictions.

C) Reporting and Enforcement

- Mental health professionals must report involuntary commitments to a state registry used to flag individuals prohibited from firearm possession
- Law enforcement is authorized to seize firearms from individuals who violate this law, and violations are subject to fines and possible imprisonment.

Section 4        This bill will be administered by the Department of Justice

Section 5        This bill shall be enacted 6 months to a year after passage



Representative Karla Santos Ramirez presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To allow women to get abortions for any medically necessary reason .

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1

To allow women to get emergency abortions if medically needed or if they got pregnant after getting sexually abused. Allowing insurance to cover all the expenses for the abortion.

Section 2

Threatened abortion: Vaginal bleeding occurring before 20 weeks gestation without cervical dilation.

Section 3

A - A hospital will provide a certain section just for abortion reasons.

B - After the abortion they can be put in a program to help with the loss of the baby.

C- Protect patient privacy, limiting who can access information about the procedure.

Section 4

This medical process will be paid by the department of medical health, the budget will be \$92 billion

Section 5

Be it enacted and signed into law this program will begin January 2, 2025.

Representative Victoria-Gabrielle Belfield and Renata Alleyne presents the following legislation:

### A BILL

To ensure the separation of church and state by prohibiting the distribution, display, or promotion of religious texts, including the Bible, in public schools, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

#### Section 1

**Congress Finds That:** The First Amendment guarantees religious freedom by prohibiting government endorsement of any religion, and the Supreme Court has ruled that promoting religious texts like the Bible in public schools violates the Establishment Clause; therefore, public schools must remain neutral on religion, allowing students to practice freely without indoctrination or exclusion.

#### Section 2

**This Bill's Purpose Is To:** Maintain neutrality on religion in public schools by allowing free individual expression without state endorsement or coercion, while ensuring inclusive environments where students of all faiths or none feel respected and free from religious pressure. Additionally, offer neutral, educational courses on topics like world religions or religious history as part of the curriculum.

#### Section 3

**(a) Prohibition on Distribution, Display or Promotion:** Public schools and their employees shall not distribute, display, or promote religious texts, including the Bible, in any facility or school-sponsored activity. This applies to all K-12 schools and includes physical, digital, and online materials.

**(b) Religious Texts and Educational Material:** Religious texts may be used objectively in courses on religion, history, or literature, but not to promote specific beliefs or practices. But students cannot be required to study religious texts unless presented with clear academic intent in a cultural, historical, or literary context.

#### Section 4

**(a) Student Religious Expression:** Students may bring religious texts, like the Bible, for personal use if it does not disrupt learning or others' rights. Private religious expression, such as prayer or discussions, is allowed during non-instructional times if it respects others' rights.

**(b) Religious Clubs and Organizations:** Students may form religious clubs if activities are voluntary, not school-sponsored, and follow extracurricular policies. Schools may not fund or promote religious activities but must grant equal access to facilities for student-run religious groups

**(c) Enforcement by School Districts:** School districts must enforce this Act by creating policies to prevent the promotion or distribution of religious texts. Noncompliance may result in written notice and withholding of federal funds until corrective actions are taken.

**(d) Penalties for Violation:** Public school employees violating this Act may face disciplinary action, including suspension or termination. Parents may file complaints with the school district or U.S. Department of Education for violations of their child's right to a secular education.

#### Section 5

**Effective Date:** This Act shall take effect 6 months after the date of its enactment.

Representative Gabriel Alfaro and A'miri Morales presents the following legislation

A BILL

To centralize the police agencies across the nation

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1

This legislation is to centralize police agencies across the county.

Section 2

Centralizing the police:Uniting it all under one branch of the government.

Section 3

Section-A

1. New branch of the government will be founded and called the The Security Enforcement Bureau (S.E.B).
2. After the founding of the branch a high marshall and marshall will be assigned..

Section-B

1. Construction of a S.E.B headquarters to oversee all S.E.B departments across the country to ensure that rules, regulations, proper enforcer conduct, etc are being followed.
2. Construction of a S.E.B Academy to train our enforcers.

Section-C

1. The Security Enforcement Bureau will begin in the capital city of Washington DC phasing out the local police officer with our enforcers.
2. We will begin to expand, absorbing all agencies across the country in a 20 year time span.

Section 4

We're asking for 2 billion dollars and an increase as we expand in the next 20 years. Most of this funding will come from local/state funding that would have been used for the police in the area.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted January 1st 2026

Jonas Dimapilis presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Create Term Limits for Supreme Court Justices.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 This bill will establish term limits for Supreme Court Justices, and will allow for a more impartial and fair Supreme Court. As the Supreme Court becomes more and more politically polarized, this has caused a number of controversial rulings that creates mistrust between the Courts and the American people. The best example of this is the overturning of *Roe V. Wade*, which was marked by the division in party lines between the justices. Not only does party polarization affect outcomes in rulings, it also creates unfair majorities that can cause the court to not impartially function. An example of this is the current layout of the Supreme Court, with a six Republican supermajority compared to three Democratic Justices. As it seems, these issues with the Supreme Court are all modern problems with the Court. This simply means that we need to modernize the Court and remove outdated rules without taking away its key principle: upholding the Constitution.

Section 2 Vocabulary related to this Bill:

Term Limit: An eighteen year limit on how long Supreme Court Justices can serve on the Court.  
Political Polarization: The leaning towards one party over the other while moving away from the center.

Section 3 This is what will happen if the bill is passed:

Supreme Court Justices will be allowed to serve for up to eighteen years, and after will still be able to serve in the Courts as a senior justice.

Subsection A – Justices can be removed if they don't hold "good behaviour" according to Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution

Section 4 This Bill needs no funding.

Section 5 This Bill shall be enacted on January 20, 2026.

Isabella Velez presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To ensure the safety and security of students, faculty and staff in schools

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1** WHEREAS in 2023, the United States experienced 346 school shootings, averaging nearly one shooting per day. These incidents resulted in 57 deaths and 191 injuries. On average, law enforcement takes approximately 10 minutes and 30 seconds to arrive at the scene of a shooting. This bill proposes the nationwide deployment of trained armed security personnel in schools. The goal of this measure is to deter potential threats, improve response times during emergencies, and ensure a safer learning environment for students and staff. While this initiative is already being implemented in some areas, this bill seeks to formalize and expand it nationwide.

**Section 2**

**Armed Guard:** A certified and licensed security professional authorized to carry a firearm while on duty to protect individuals. These guards are trained to handle situations that involve threats or dangerous encounters, and their presence is intended to deter crime or respond to security breaches. These guards are also dressed as any other security guard would be.

**Level Three Holster:** a type of firearm holster that provides the highest level of retention by having multiple locking mechanisms, requiring two distinct actions to release the firearm.

**Section 3**

**a. Deployment of Armed Guards:**

- i Schools with 200 or more students shall have at least two armed guards on campus during operating hours.
- ii Schools with fewer than 200 students shall have at least two armed guard on campus during operating hours

**b. Eligibility and Training:**

- i Armed guards must complete a federally approved Safety Training Program with background checks to ensure they have no criminal history or history of violence.
- ii Guards must complete annual re-certifications and continuing education on school safety protocols.
- iii Guards must have a level 3 or higher holster.

**Section 4** This bill will be funded by the federal government.

**Section 5** This bill will be enacted in the next 95 days.

*Amorie Murphy* presents the following legislation:

## A BILL

*To guarantee fair prison sentences for people of all races along with harsher sentences for judges found to be judging based on race.*

### BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: Preamble: Whereas considering the fact that the Flowers case was tried six times, it says something about the type of people the jurors and prosecutors of this case really are. The jurors and prosecutors for the majority of the trials had a soldier mindset because they wanted nothing more but to see "justice served" no matter the consequences. But the Supreme Court on the other hand, had a scout mindset because they were willing to listen to all the evidence that was provided and make a decision based on just that. The district attorney tried this case for so long because they originally always believed that Curtis Flowers might have just been innocent at one point and in order to prove it, they redid the trial so many times. The Supreme Court had to get involved because the people who were picking the jurors had a racial bias considering only eleven of them were black during all six trials. They didn't believe that he was guilty.

Section 2- The Committee of Equal Justice was founded in 1944 after six white men kidnapped and raped an African-American woman named Recy Taylor. This committee doesn't directly focus on the equality of sentencing in prisons, but their efforts highlighted significant racial injustices that affected the broader civil rights movement.

Section 3 - \$100,000 would go towards the Committee of Equal Justice to help go through with this bill. This money would come from the government.

- Subsection A - This organization receives around \$11 million dollars a year to keep the program running. The money provided comes from affiliates and family members related to people in the organization through donations.
- Subsection B- If this bill is passed, it would allow equality in the justice system for criminals of any race. Innocent people wouldn't go to jail based on how they look or their family background, but would be served justice instead.
- Subsection C- The average salary for a judge in New Jersey is \$47.46 an hour. After a trial, if any judge is found to be making decisions based on the race of the defendant, they are to be on a suspension for four months before returning back; if it happens more than once, the suspension is longer and they lose part of their salary. There will also be a retrial for the defendant with a different judge and jury present instead.

Section 4- The government would send about \$83,000 dollars a month to this organization for a year until the \$100,000 dollars is fully delivered to the organization. This money is to be used for supporting businesses owned by races that have been mistreated along with the help of sending children of mistreated races to school, allowing them to get an education.

- Subsection A- An independent inspector general will be appointed by the President, with the approval of the senate to oversee the use of funds that are being allocated under this Act.
- Subsection B- This bill can decrease the amount of innocent non-white people going to prison. It could decrease by up to 50% in certain cases.

Section 5 - This bill shall go into effect 90 days after passage.

Robert Pessolano presents the following legislation:

A BILL to Establish a New Deal for Infrastructure, Jobs, and the Economy

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 WHEREAS the United States currently has 35,574 homeless veterans. WHEREAS the US has poor transportation infrastructure, such as roads, bus stations, waterways, etc. WHEREAS the economy is in poor condition. WHEREAS this bill aims to hire small cap companies who employ 1% percent of homeless veterans, and these companies will be used to repair the infrastructure of our nation.

Section 2 Small Cap Company: Any company with under \$2 billion Market Cap. ASCE: American Society of Civil Engineers: ASCE Committee on America's Infrastructure: A committee created by the ASCE that consists of 32 civil engineers from across the country. This group prepares an Infrastructure Report Card and the US infrastructure grade scale. US Infrastructure Grade Scale: A scale consisting of 5 tiers, ranked in order of best to worst: A, B, C, D, & F. Project Area: An Area consisting of 100 miles in each direction from the crumbling infrastructure in question.

Sub Section A:

The tiers of the US Infrastructure Grade Scale are as follows...

A: Exceptional, Fit for the future. The infrastructure in the system or network is generally in excellent condition, typically new, or recently rehabilitated, and currently meets capacity needs for the future. A few elements show signs of general deterioration that require attention. Facilities meet modern standards for functionality and are resilient to withstand most disasters and severe weather events.

B: Good, Adequate for Now. US infrastructure in the system or network is in good to excellent condition; some elements show signs of general deterioration that require attention. A few elements exhibit significant deficiencies. Safe and reliable, with minimal capacity issues and minimal risk.

C: Mediocre, Requires Attention. The infrastructure in the system or network is in fair to good condition. It shows general signs of deterioration and requires attention. Some elements exhibit significant deficiencies in conditions and functionality, with increasing vulnerability to risk.

D: Poor, at Risk. American infrastructure is in poor to fair condition and mostly below standard, with many elements approaching the end of their service life. A large portion of the system exhibits significant deterioration. Condition and capacity are of serious concern with a strong risk of failure

F: Failing/Critical, Unfit for Purpose: The infrastructure in the system is in unacceptable condition with widespread advanced signs of deterioration. Many of the components of the system exhibit signs of imminent failure.

Section 3 Identifying Critical Infrastructure: Over the course of 1 year, the United States Department of Transportation will conduct a thorough search for crumbling infrastructure throughout the country. Infrastructure will be analyzed using the standards set by the ASCE Committee on America's Infrastructure. After this search has been conducted, a committee consisting of 1 representative from each US state will be responsible for selecting which 100 infrastructure projects are the most critical.

Section 4 Locating Homeless Veterans: Over the course of 1 year immediately following the DoT's Infrastructure Analysis, the Department of Veteran Affairs will conduct a thorough search for homeless veterans in the project areas of these critical infrastructure projects. These veterans will be directed to the small cap companies mentioned in the next section, who will then hire them.

Section 5 Small Cap Companies: Over the course of the same year as the VA's search, The United States Department of Commerce will reach out to small cap construction companies in the area of these prioritized infrastructure initiatives. In exchange for participating in these infrastructure projects, these small cap companies

Sub Section A: Conglomeration: These small cap companies will have the option to "conglomerate" or work together with other small cap companies in the project areas. Allowing these companies to work together allows them to share resources and skills, which will allow these projects to be completed more cheaply and more efficiently.

Sub Section B: In order to be hired as a company for these initiatives, the company in question must hire at least 1% of the homeless veterans in the area of this project.

Section 6 This legislation cost a total of 50 Billion Dollars, and will be funded as follows: Firstly, the government shall sell bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to fund these infrastructure projects. Secondly, the Small Cap Companies hired for this legislation will provide labor and materials in exchange for a 30% tax cut. Thirdly, the United States Department of Veteran Affairs will pay for whatever is not covered by the other two sources of funding.

Section 7 This bill will be enacted 91 days after its passing.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # HJUD 216

New Jersey Model Congress

Salomon Messulan presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Protect Drivers and Pedestrians

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 Drivers' tests are necessary because they ensure that everyone on the road is capable of operating a vehicle safely. Since senses start to decline at age 65, this bill mandates that drivers aged 65 and older must retake and pass a drivers test every five years to maintain their drivers privileges.

Section 2 Definitions

1. **Drivers test** refers to an official test of competence which must be passed in order to receive a driver's license
2. **Drivers** refers to any individual with a driver's license

Section 3 In order to continue to receive federal highway funding a state must retest every driver as they reach the age of 65,

- A. When an individual reaches the age of 65 if they wish to continue driving they must retake the drivers test.
- B. After retaking the test at age 65, drivers are required to retake it every 5 years moving forward.
- C. A driver who fails the test or does not attend will have their license revoked until they pass.

Section 4 There is no additional funding necessary for this bill

Section 5 This bill shall go into effect one year from the date of enactment



Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill #     HJUD     217

New Jersey Model Congress

Remy Friedberg presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To protect the children of undocumented immigrants.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1- Under Trump's zero tolerance policy for illegal immigration, over 5,000 children were separated from their undocumented parents. As American citizens, these children have the right to remain in America under the foster care system while their parents are deported. It is not fair for children to be separated from their parents on account of something they are not responsible for. This process has proven to damage American citizens, put them on a path to become economically and socially unsuccessful, and therefore become a burden to society. Children should no longer be separated from their parents, especially when doing so is harmful to the country.

Section 2 - Definitions

- a. children- an american citizen under the age of 18
- b. undocumented- an immigrant that resides in the United States without the proper authorization

Section 3 - No parent of an child who is an American citizen shall be separated from that child or otherwise removed from the United States

- A. If a parent of an American citizen is caught living in America illegally, instead of being deported and separated from their children or sending the whole family back, there is a separate system to force them to get the proper documents and citizenship without having to send anyone back.
- B. If at any point the undocumented immigrant withdraws from the process, they must self-deport, or will be deported by the government, following the same protocol as usual.

Section 4 - No additional funds needed

Section 5- This bill shall take effect one year from the date of enactment.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # HJUD 218

New Jersey Model Congress

Mia Eskin presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To reduce gender bias in federal legislation

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 It is clear that recent legislation has had a distinct gender bias. Women have been shut out of the legislative process. In order to create a more productive and fair legislative process all proposed congressional legislation shall include input from at least two female members of Congress. This ensures diverse perspectives are represented in the legislative process.

Section 2 Input shall include but not be limited to, recommendations, comments, and edits to the proposed law and shall be documented in writing.

Section 3 All proposed congressional legislation shall have the input of at least 2 female members of Congress.

Section 4 There is no additional funding necessary for this legislation.

Section 5 This bill shall take effect one year from date of enactment.

Eva Gertner - Presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To – No Solitary Confinement for Juveniles

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** A bill prohibiting solitary confinement for juveniles is needed nationally because of the effects it has on an individual. Being kept in a cell typically 6 by 9 feet, alone and isolated from other prisoners will cause many psychological damages, especially since the brain does not fully develop until mid-to-late 20s. People are sent into solitary confinement for offenses that take place within prison like fighting another inmate to cursing, talking back to a guard, getting caught with a pack of cigarettes, etc. (minor offenses that rehabilitation programs will be more beneficial than solitary confinement)
- Section 2** Solitary confinement: the state of being kept alone in a prison cell away from other prisoners (used as punishment)  
Psychological distress: a state of emotional suffering that can include symptoms of depression, anxiety, and other somatic symptoms  
Rehabilitation: the action of restoring someone to health or normal life through training and therapy after imprisonment, addiction, or illness  
Juvenile: under the age of 18
- Section 3** A: If a juvenile is causing harm within prison or is seen as a threat, said juvenile will be ordered to rehabilitation programs within the prison  
- murder will be an exception
- B: These programs include but are not limited to education, therapy, and behavior interventions
- C: This bill will provide block grants to the states for payment of these licensed professionals
- D: Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention would be looking over seeing these programs and solitary confinement
- Section 4** No money will be needed to remove solitary confinement for juveniles, however the bill will provide block grants to the states to pay for more professionals to grow and create more programs to help these kids instead of solitary confinement
- Section 5** This bill shall be enacted one year after passage

Beatrix Morrell - Presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To – Eliminate The Federal Death Penalty

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1**

This bill will eliminate the use of the death penalty by the federal government and allocate anyone previously sentenced to death before the enactment of this law to be sentenced to life in prison. The federal implementation of the death penalty is highly impractical, draining taxpayers' excess money that could be allocated in other places and ineffective at deterring crime. The protracted process of death penalty litigation is a lengthy process spanning 5 to 20 years, accumulating costs and fees as the accused individuals await their punishments and attempt to overturn their trials. The cost of a typical death penalty case, from trial to execution, is approximately \$3 million, primarily funded by taxpayers. This is notably higher than the cost of non-death penalty murder cases, which generally range from \$500,000 to \$1 million. Despite being banned in 23 of the US States, the death penalty is still legal on the federal level and is applied in cases of murder

**Section 2**

Death Penalty- also known as capital punishment, is a government-sanctioned practice where a person is sentenced to death as a punishment for a crime

Litigation- the process of resolving disputes or claims through the court system

**Section 3**

- A. No person shall be sentenced to death or put to death for any violation of federal law
- B. Any persons previously sentenced to death before the enactment of this law shall be resentenced

**Section 4**

This bill will not require government funding

**Section 5**

This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage

Shreya Shah - Presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To— End Civil Asset Forfeiture

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** Civil asset forfeiture should be eliminated nationally because it enables law enforcement agencies to seize property on the basis of guilty until proven innocent rather than innocent until proven guilty. With civil asset forfeiture, law enforcement agencies can seize property with only probable cause instead of criminal conviction. Additionally, civil asset forfeiture violates the 4th amendment, the 5th amendment (deprivation of property without due process of law), and the 8th amendment (excessive fines clause).
- Section 2**
- A) **Civil Asset Forfeiture** - a process in which the government seizes property suspected of being involved in criminal activity. No criminal charges are required, but the link between the property and the crime must be proved by a preponderance of evidence.
  - B) **Criminal Asset Forfeiture** - a process in which the government seizes property following a criminal conviction. The government must prove the crime beyond a reasonable doubt before taking the property, which ensures that the assets are only forfeited if the person is found guilty.
- Section 3** State governments will be prohibited from engaging in civil asset forfeiture and can only seize property through criminal asset forfeiture just like Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, and North Carolina have done. All property currently seized under civil asset forfeiture will receive 180 days to obtain a criminal conviction, otherwise, the property will be returned to its owner. Law enforcement agencies must submit quarterly reports detailing all property seizures and the outcomes of the cases to verify that a criminal conviction was present before the seizure of assets.
- Section 4** State governments can reallocate funding that was allocated for civil asset forfeiture programs into criminal asset forfeiture programs. If there are still deficits, law enforcement agencies can increase the amount of money charged for fines, bail, tickets, etc. If deficits still remain after both of these actions, then additional funding will be appropriated through the Department of Justice budget.
- Section 5** This legislation will go into effect on January 1st, 2026 to provide an adequate amount of time for law enforcement agencies to adjust their procedures and reallocate funding.

Reyhan Talib - Presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To – Ban Squatters Rights

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1** This section should be a **short description** of the legislation (Goal/Why/Problem)  
- Squatting is a problem in the USA and could result in the deed to the home being taken from the rightful owner and transferred to the squatter. The goal of the bill is to make it easier to evict squatters to ensure that squatters don't have the right to stay there

**Section 2** This section should define any **vocabulary** specific to and as it relates to the legislation

- A squatter is a person who doesn't own a property, or have permission to be there but occupies a home and claims to be the rightful owner. Today there are several million properties with squatters in the USA. The most common squatting type is when a previous tenant who once legally stayed in a home overstays their lease without paying rent. Another instance is when a person defaults on their loan and the property is foreclosed by the bank, they will come and move in and pretend to be the rightful owner.

- Adverse Possession is when a squatter has the deed to the house transferred to their name if they are occupying the property for long enough

**Section 3** The middle sections of the legislation should explain **how** the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.

A. If this legislation is passed homeowners will be able to legally evict tenants without having to go to court

B. If this legislation is passed squatters will face jail time

**Section 4** After the legislation has been adequately explained, a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.

- The bill won't need too much funding, but the bill will likely create homeless people. So, with categorical grants from the government, there will be more homeless shelters made in areas with high concentrations of squatters.

**Section 5** The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.

- Monday, July 27, 2026

**Richa Saini - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To – Enact the Tort Reform**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** The Tort Reform should be enacted because it addresses the skyrocketing costs of healthcare due to malpractice claims and defensive medicine. Defensive medicine is a huge problem in the U.S. with approximately 80-90% of doctors openly practicing it. Doctors feel obligated to perform unnecessary tests and procedures to protect themselves from litigation. The Tort Reform seeks to limit non-economic damages to \$250,000. This will decrease frivolous lawsuits, ultimately stabilizing malpractice insurance premiums for physicians and lowering healthcare costs for patients.
- Section 2**
- A) Malpractice Claims - a legal course of action that occurs when a medical or health care professional deviates from normal practice in the medical community and causes injury to a patient.
  - B) Malpractice Insurance Premiums - a form of insurance that protects professionals from the full cost of defending a negligence claim in a civil lawsuit.
  - C) Non-economic damages - compensation awarded for subjective harms such as pain, suffering, and emotional distress
- Section 3**
- A) After legislation is passed states will have 18 months to set up pre-trial screening panels and update legal/administrative systems.
    - 1. These panels will assess the merit of the malpractice claim before deciding to go to court.
  - B) Establishment of a state-level fund where states will determine if the economic damages exceed what the defendant's insurance can pay ("extreme cases")
  - C) Establishment of a national oversight committee of legal and medical experts to monitor the reform's effectiveness.
- Section 4** The state-level fund to compensate for extreme cases will be paid for by federal grants, contributions from healthcare providers, and large corporations (pharmaceuticals, insurance companies, etc).
- Section 5** This bill will be enacted on January 1st, 2026 to provide enough time for states to adjust their legal systems, inform medical professionals, and adapt insurance frameworks.

Olivia Sandoval - Presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To – Relief For Wrongful Convictions

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** People wrongfully convicted are being withdrawn from the chance to make a life for themselves. Released people are usually let out with small or no financial support, no savings, job options, or homes, which makes them have to start from the beginning without any help or resources to advance their own lives. Many also suffer from severe mental health issues, adding more difficulty in adjusting to society. By mandating a universal resolution across the countries, all wrongful convicts are given the same opportunity to create and rebuild their life. The states and country is taking responsibility for the harm they caused, and attempting to resolve it.
- Section 2** **Conviction** - the determination by a court of law that a defendant is guilty of a crime  
**Compensation** - payment or remuneration for work or services performed or for harm suffered  
**Exoneration** - occurs when a person who has been convicted of a crime is officially cleared and proven innocent  
**Injury** - a harm suffered by a person due to some act or omission done by another person  
**Mental Health Disorders** - conditions that affect your thinking, feeling, mood, and behavior
- Section 3** A. States will provide a minimum of \$50,000 to each convict. The amount of compensation will be decided based on the length of time spent in prison, and emotional and physical state of the convict. Each year a person remains in jail, \$30,000 dollars will be added to their compensation. If a convict is incarcerated for less than a year, their amount of compensation will be determined by dividing the number of weeks spent there out of 50,000. Money will be provided in stable increments to ensure long-term financial stability. If their payments are delayed over 120 days by the state, a 5% interest rate will be added to their amount of compensation.  
B. An application process is required to determine the amount of compensation. The severity of the case will be investigated by a committee, and determine the extra compensation given. The opportunity to obtain assistance and help regarding their mental or physical state will be provided. Only those who have been fully exonerated of a crime by any legal entity are eligible for compensation.
- Section 4** A. Wrongful Conviction Compensation Fund will be created to help support the financial aspect of compensation. The fund will consist of representatives from each state, a revaluation committee, doctors and physicians. They will evaluate the extremity and severity of each case and deem the amount of compensation to be received. States must set aside a portion of their budgets each year for wrongful conviction compensation. If money is needed by states, government assistance will be present and raising of taxes will be required for a period of time until enough money is produced.  
B. This law will be phased in over several years, with compensation amounts gradually increasing as states and the federal government adjust their budgets.
- Section 5** This bill will take effect one year after the passage date.





# HWAY

House Committee on  
**Ways and Means**

Senator/Representative Jena Tanis presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Provide Quicker Access to Private or Group Therapy That Is Affordable and the Proper Funding for Systematic Improvisation.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1        It is hereby established to alleviate the National Mental Health Crisis, which is characterized by the rise of mental illness across the states and affecting people of all ages, by improving accessibility to therapy and securing funds for institutional efficiency.

Section 2

**Private therapy:** the process of receiving mental health services from a therapist within their office, a clinic, or one's home.

**Group therapy:** the process of receiving mental health services in a group setting to work through each other's problems as a therapist leads the session.

Section 3        By providing quicker access to private or group therapy, individuals can address their struggles in a timely manner, which is intended to decrease the rate of hospitalization. It's important that all mental health services are affordable so that those in crisis are not penalized for lacking insurance. The proper funding will guarantee that psychiatric institutions are well-maintained and that staff shortages are controlled.

Section 4        This bill shall be funded through allocations from the military budget, ensuring adequate pay for psychiatric personnel and addressing necessary maintenance or renovations to psychiatric facilities as part of the public healthcare sector. These funds will also be used to hire more support staff, which will reduce wait times for therapy, and expand on remote care via telehealth. In addition, the cost of mental health services will be subsidized, covering therapy sessions, medications, and other treatments, with the goal of removing financial barriers regardless of insurance status.

Section 5        As of June 2025, oversight committees will warrant the proper use of funds for therapy. In July, the disbursement of military funds to psychiatric institutions will begin, followed by the hiring of more staff and the promotion of telehealth services in late August.

New Jersey Model Congress

Nellia Romanova presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To offer tax incentives for small businesses hiring local workers  
BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: To strengthen local economies by encouraging small businesses to hire workers who live within the community, thereby reducing unemployment, promoting community investment, and lowering commuting-related environmental impacts.

Section 2:

Verification: Businesses must submit proof of employee residency and employment records to the IRS during tax filing.

Documentation must include:

Proof of address for local workers, such as utility bills or lease agreements.

Employment contracts specifying hours worked and duration of employment.

Tax Incentive Structure:

Small businesses: Organizations with fewer than 50 employees, registered as LLCs, sole proprietorships, or partnerships.

Local Workers: A worker whose primary residence is located within a 20-mile radius of the business location.

Veterans: Individuals who have served in any branch of the United States Armed Forces and have been honorably discharged.

Section 3: Tax Credit Structure

1. Small businesses hiring local workers will receive a federal tax credit of \$1,000 per employee hired, capped at 10 employees per business annually.
2. The credit is only applicable for workers employed 10+ hours per week for a minimum of 6 months.
3. An additional \$500 tax credit per employee will be provided for hiring veterans, which is separate from the cap on local worker credits.
4. Businesses must:
  - Maintain proper payroll records to verify compliance.
  - Submit a detailed application to the IRS for review and approval before receiving the tax credit.
  - Provide an annual report to the IRS to ensure the retention of local workers.

Section 4:

The program will be funded through an annual allocation from the federal budget, with a cap on the total tax credits available per fiscal year. The IRS will oversee compliance and provide clear guidelines to ensure businesses meet the criteria for the tax credits.

Section 5: Should it pass, this legislation should be enacted 365 days after its passing.

Twenty-Fifth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 20-21, 2025  
Bill # **HWAY 303**

New Jersey Model Congress  
Olivia Alvarez presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To provide American governments with adequate resources and education to achieve a better understanding of drones

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

**Section 1**

This bill is intended to strengthen the limited understanding of drones in the U.S.

**Section 2**

Drone: an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft

**Section 3**

A - This is intended to provide educational resources for local government, including local police departments, so they can be more confident with using drone tactics

B - Education resources include government-made videos, presentations, and classes

C - Provide these governments with real drones they can use for safe, supervised simulations

**Section 4**

Funded by the defense budget of the state, or reallocation of funds

**Section 5**

To be enacted 100 days after passing

Senator/Representative Alina Parekh  
presents the following legislation:

A BILL  
**To Reduce Healthcare Premiums for Smaller Businesses**

Be it enacted by the House of Representatives and  
The Senate of the United States of America assembled

Section 1: To a society within a country where small business innovations are encouraged to support and grow our economy, it is unfair for families to pay exorbitant costs for health care premiums and health insurance.

Section 2: **Health Care Premiums** - The cost of health care insurance at a higher cost.  
**Health Care Insurance** - Plans that provide health care for individuals and families.  
**Small Business** - An independent business having fewer than 500 employees.

Section 3: The legislation would propose collaborating with insurance companies to lower healthcare premiums for private insurance for small businesses by offering special programs for small business owners and incentivizing them to enroll in more robust healthcare plans for less. This system will be funded by insurance companies making less of a profit, small business owners, and the government. This will take the financial burden off the business owner for the cost of health care insurance.

Section 4: The bill will be financed by negotiating better terms and plans with insurance companies for small business owners. The government will mandate that at least 3 plans are offered to this customer type.

Section 5: The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted. The bill should be enacted immediately after the mandate is communicated to the insurance companies.

March 20-21,2025

First Session

HWAY 305

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey Model Congress

Selah Bledsoe presents the following legislation:

A BILL To cease the federal funding of LGBTQ+ community.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 This bill will cease the federal funding of the LGBTQ+ community. They will not receive any federal funds for their organization or beliefs.

Section 2 Cease- bring or come to an end.

Federal- having or relating to a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

Funding/ funds- money provided, especially by an organization or government, for a particular purpose.

LGBTQ+ community- lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual and many other terms (such as non-binary and pansexual peoples.

Receive - be given, presented with, or paid (something)

Organization - an organized body of people with a particular purpose, especially a business, society, association, etc.

Beliefs - an acceptance that a statement is true or that something exists.

Section 3      The middle sections of the legislation should explain how the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.

A – When the legislation is passed there will no longer be any federal funding for the LGBTQ+ community and their needs.

B – This includes free healthcare benefits for them such as free “transitions” to change their gender.

- This also includes funding for clubs from the US government or whatever they may need.

Section 4      This bill does not need to be funded but will cease any government funding for the LGBTQ+ community.

Section 5      This bill will be passed August 1, 2025.

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

**HWAY 306**

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey Model Congress

Ms. Juliana Wickward presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To- Inspect and control levels of microplastic contamination in food and drinks.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

Section 1 This piece of legislation shall hold all food and drink companies liable for all microplastic contamination in their products. With this law enacted, all companies described are subject to routine inspections of their products to ensure a satisfactory quality. This satisfactory quality would be defined as less than 1,000 microplastic particles per ounce.

**Section 2 Definitions**

Microplastics: extremely small pieces of plastic debris in the environment resulting from the disposal and breakdown of consumer products and industrial waste.



Section 3      Inspections will be conducted by the FDA under this law before and after food and beverage products are packaged to ensure safe doses of microplastic.

A – Monthly inspections will be conducted using a process called Scanning Electron Microscopy. This process detects the average atomic radius of present microplastic particles.

B – If results of the inspection exceed the legal amount of microplastic particles, the company will face a civil penalty of \$100,000 for every 1,000 particles over the legally permissible amount.

Section 4      All funding for this legislation is to be allocated to the Food and Drug Administration with an additional \$75 million to properly and efficiently inspect all companies.

Section 5      This bill will be enacted January 1, 2025.

Prarthana Meganathan presents the following legislation:

## **FAMILIES FIRST INFLATION RELIEF ACT**

### **BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Preamble:** Whereas, the Families First Inflation Relief Act provides immediate relief to families of low and middle income. According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, consumer prices have risen by over eight percent in the past year alone, the highest rate since nineteen eighty one. The price of unprecedented rise in costs has placed immense financial strains on households, eroding purchasing power, and making it increasingly difficult for families to afford basic necessities such as food, housing, clothes, and healthcare. Inflation disproportionately affects all families, particularly ones with fixed and low income families being pushed closer to the poverty line. This act alleviates the financial burden on families by providing targeted tax relief. These provisions are designed to ensure that no family is left behind as America works to restore economic stability and growth for everyone. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be passed into law to foster a new path, restore hope, and ensure that every person – regardless of income – has the opportunity to live with security and peace.

**Section 1** Let FFIRA be defined as the Families First Inflation Relief Act. Let EITC be defined as Expansion of Earned Income Tax Credit. Let LIHEAP be defined as Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

#### **Section 2 Tax Relief for Families**

##### **1. Expansion of Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC):**

- A. The EITC will be increased by 25% for all eligible recipients for the fiscal years 2025 and 2026.
- B. Eligibility thresholds for the EITC will be expanded to include families earning up to \$75,000 annually for joint filers and \$50,000 for single filers.

##### **2. Child Tax Credit Expansion:**

- A. A fully refundable Child Tax Credit of \$3,600 per child under six years and \$3,000 per child aged six to seventeen will be implemented for thresholds earning below \$100,525 (joint) or \$75,000 (single).

### **Section 3** Direct Financial Assistance

#### 1. Inflation Relief Checks:

- A. One-time payments of \$1,200 per adult and \$600 per child will be issued to households earning less than \$100,525 (joint) or \$47,150 (single).
- B. A second round of payments will be assessed after six months based on inflationary trends.

#### 2. Utility Assistance:

- A. The federal government will allocate \$5 billion in additional funding to the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to help families afford utility bills.
- B. Eligible families will receive monthly utility credits covering up to 50% of their utility expenses for 18 months after enactment.

### **Section 4** Funding for this bill shall be as follows

#### A. Wealth Tax:

- 1. A temporary 2% tax will be levied on individuals with annual income exceeding \$400,000 and households over \$1 million annually.
- 2. The tax will sunset after three years or once inflation rates stabilize below 2% for 12 consecutive months, as determined by the Federal Reserve.

#### B. Corporate Windfall Tax:

- 1. A 15% tax will be imposed on the excess profits of corporations in industries experiencing record-high profit margins including but not limited to oil and gas, pharmaceuticals, automotive, energy and power, food and agriculture, technology and telecommunications, due to inflationary pressures.
- 2. This tax will be applied to profits exceeding 110% of the corporation's average profits over the past three fiscal years.

#### C. Reallocation of Federal Spending:

- 1. Non-essential federal projects will be reviewed, and funding will be allocated to prioritize inflation relief programs.

### **Section 5** This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Dylan Lewis presents the following legislation

**The Prosperity & Innovation Act**

**Preamble**

*To foster national economic growth, enhance societal well-being, and uphold the federal balance of state and national governance, this bill seeks to introduce targeted tax incentives, allocate resources for public-private innovation initiatives, and ensure employment security. Therefore this bill should be passed into legislation because it comes with the intent to foster national economic growth, enhance societal well-being, and uphold the federal balance of state and national governance.*

**Section 1: Title**

This act shall be known as the *Prosperity and Innovation Act of 2024*.

**Section 2: Objectives**

1. To stimulate economic growth by providing tax incentives for small businesses and green technology investments.
2. To safeguard existing jobs while creating new employment opportunities in emerging sectors.

3. To respect and uphold state rights by allowing state-level implementation flexibility.
4. To establish a fair and sustainable fiscal strategy that ensures long-term national prosperity.

### **Section 3: Tax Incentives**

#### **3.1 Business Growth Tax Credit**

1. A 10% tax credit for small and medium-sized businesses that create at least 5 new jobs annually while maintaining their current workforce.
2. A 15% tax credit for businesses investing in rural and underserved communities.

#### **3.2 Green Innovation Tax Deduction**

1. A 20% tax deduction for businesses adopting renewable energy technologies or retrofitting facilities for energy efficiency.
2. A 25% tax deduction for companies developing green technology innovations that lead to measurable carbon reduction.

#### **3.3 Individual Tax Benefits**

1. Tax credits of up to \$2,500 for individuals installing solar panels or other renewable energy sources in their homes.
2. A refundable tax credit for workforce retraining programs to upskill individuals for employment in growing sectors.

## **Section 4: Budget Allocation**

1. **Total Budget:** \$50 billion annually, with funding sourced from:

- A 1% surcharge on corporate profits exceeding \$10 billion.
- Reallocation of existing subsidies from declining industries, such as fossil fuels, to green energy initiatives.

2. **Budget Breakdown:**

- 40%: Tax credit reimbursements.
- 35%: Job creation grants for states to administer locally.
- 15%: Workforce retraining programs.
- 10%: Monitoring and evaluation.

## **Section 5: Employment Protections**

1. Companies receiving tax benefits must demonstrate no net job loss over three years. 2.

Funds shall be earmarked for sectors with growth potential to transition workers from declining industries without unemployment gaps.

4

## **Section 6: Economic and Societal Benefits**

1. Increased GDP growth through innovation and sustainability-focused industries.
2. Reduction of energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions nationwide.
3. Strengthened communities by prioritizing economic development in underserved areas.

## **Section 7: State Rights and Implementation**

1. States may allocate their share of federal grants to meet unique local needs, provided they adhere to national guidelines.
2. States shall appoint oversight committees to ensure fair and efficient fund usage.

## **Section 8: Sunset Clause**

1. This bill shall remain in effect for 10 years, with a mandatory review every two years to evaluate performance and equity.
2. A vote for renewal or amendment shall be required before the end of the 10-year period.

## **Section 9: Enactment**

This bill shall take effect 180 days after its passage into law.

This approach incentivizes economic growth while prioritizing sustainability and employment security, ensuring broad societal benefits without overstepping state rights.

Maya Jaiswal presents the following legislation:

**[I.P.P.E]**

***Increasing and Protecting Pay Equity for the American People***  
**To bridge pay gaps in America and mitigate systemic discrimination in the workforce**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
ASSEMBLED**

**Preamble:** Whereas, the I.P.P.E Act will increase measures to reduce pay gaps for marginalized Americans and take steps against the inexcusable systemic discrimination that mars this great nation; efforts will include mandating salary disclosure in job listings, pay audits for larger corporations, increasing worker protections, and increasing penalties to enforce employers' transparency and accountability. Pay gaps remain a ubiquitous issue for Americans of marginalized groups disproportionately affected by wage inequity, perpetuating a rampant, un-American systemic discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual-orientation, and else. According to a 2024 presidential document from the U.S. Federal Register, women earn less than men in over 90% of careers, earning only 84 cents for every dollar men do, and even less for women of color or disabilities— costing women anywhere from \$400,000-\$1.2 million by the gap over their careers. LGBTQ+ workers earn roughly 90 cents for every dollar earned by a typical worker, and queer people of color and gender-queer individuals earn even less, per the Human Rights Campaign and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Economic Policy Institute states that under half of observed racial difference in hourly wages can not even be attributed to difference in education, experience, or region, which are generally the main factors in determining pay. These pay gaps affect more than individuals as the reduction in individual spending power reduces economic activity, thus handicapping the growth and stability of the U.S. economy. Therefore, it is utterly crucial that the I.P.P.E Act be passed into law for the sake of improving the lives of countless Americans, bolstering the economy, and correcting the grievous violation of systemic discrimination— like pay gaps— upon Americans' right to equality.

**Section 1** Let pay gaps be defined as an unfair or unjustified difference between the average wages paid to two different groups performing similar jobs. Let wage inequity (also wage inequality) be defined as disparities in different worker groups' compensation for performing similar jobs, ideally based on factors like education, skills, and labor market conditions, but often also based on factors of identity in marginalized groups (e.g., the gender pay gap, the wage pay gap). Let marginalized groups be defined as groups of American citizens who frequently experience social, economic, political, or other discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, religion, disability, or other characteristics. Let systemic discrimination be defined as behavior, policies, and practices of



an organisation's structure that create and/or perpetuate disadvantage for marginalized groups. Let salary disclosure be defined as the practice of an employer openly sharing compensation information (i.e., salary, wages, bonuses, benefits). Let pay audits be defined as the comprehensive inspection of an organization's pay practices for the purpose of verifying their fairness, equity, and compliance with legal requirements. Let large corporations be defined as any corporation where it or its predecessor corporation had a net income equivalent to or exceeding \$1 million within any taxable year for the three taxable years directly preceding the current taxable year. Let worker protections be defined as laws, policies, programs, and regulations safeguarding workers' rights and welfare, ensuring their fair treatment, safe working conditions, and equitable compensation, among other beneficial and equitable labor standards. Let penalties be defined as punishments, including fines and imprisonment, imposed on violators of labor regulations. Let employer accountability be defined as the responsibility of an employer for ensuring the fair, ethical, and lawful treatment of their employees.

**Section 2** Employers will face stricter regulations, including mandated wage transparency and pay audits, according to the following provisions:

- A. Any employer with more than 15 employees will be required to practice salary disclosure (as described under Section 1) in all publicly posted job listings.
  - i. Any employer failing to comply with the salary disclosure requirement shall face fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000 per violation depending on severity and frequency of violation.
- B. Existing employees reserve shall reserve the right to request salary disclosure and/or other compensation information regarding their role and comparable roles within their organization of employment without fear of retaliation
- C. Large corporations or corporations with more than 100 employees shall be required to conduct annual pay audits to identify compensation disparities across demographic groups (including marginalized groups)
  - i. Audit results shall be submitted to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for review.
  - ii. Employers found to have unjustifiable wage inequity will be required to implement corrective plans within six months of the audit's findings.

**Section 3** Worker protections against wage discrimination and retaliation will be increased

as follows:

- A. Employees who report or discuss wage inequity shall be protected from retaliation.
- B. Employees shall be able to access confidential complaint structures by means of the EEOC or state labor offices to report wage discrimination or violations to the provisions of this Act.

**Section 4** Non-compliance penalties, including fines and imprisonment, shall be increased.

- A. Employers found to be in violation of pay equity laws shall face fines up to \$20,000 for initial violations and up to \$50,000 for repeat violations
- B. Employers found to be in repeat violation of pay equity laws following their second violation may face imprisonment between 10 to 100 days, and 25 to 200 for their third violation, or up to three years for further repeat violations.

**Section 5** Federal support for pay equity initiatives shall be undertaken as follows:

- A. The Department of Labor (DOL) shall enact a grant program to aid and promote implementation of pay equity measures for businesses that employ up to 999 people.

**Section 6** The Department of the Treasury (TREAS) in conjunction with the DOL shall produce an annual report regarding the economic impacts of pay inequity regulations.

- A. The report shall include impacts on GDP, tax revenues, and poverty rates.

**Section 7** The House Committee on Appropriations shall deem an appropriate amount to fund and further sustain this legislation.

**Section 8** This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage. Employers shall have a one-year grace period to adjust into the provisions of Section 2, after which all enforcement measures shall take effect.

Victoria Jacobs presents the following legislation:

Investing in Equity Act

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Preamble:** Whereas, many schools in underfunded areas struggle to provide students with the resources needed to help those individuals succeed academically and develop skills through extracurricular activities; and whereas noted by the *Center for American Progress*, states, “Students in high-poverty communities continue to have less access to core academic services that increase student outcomes”; and whereas the Investing in Equity Act addresses funding disparities in public schools by establishing a federal grant program to support underserved communities; Therefore, this bill must be mandated into law because of the level playing field it creates for students across all communities.

**Section 1** Let the following terms be defined as:

- A – Underfunded Areas- schools or districts that face significant financial constraints, limiting their ability to provide equitable access to educational and extracurricular resources.
- B – Inquiry- concept of fairness that emphasizes addressing systemic inequalities by providing additional resources to underserved and underfunded schools to ensure all students have access to comparable educational outcomes across all communities.
- C – Disparities- unequal access to resources, opportunities, and outcomes in public schools caused by differences in funding, socioeconomic status, or location.
- D – Resources- the materials, personnel, facilities, and programs necessary to support students' academic success and personal development.

**Section 2** Once passed this bill will:

- A – A federal grant program will be created to distribute funds to schools in underfunded areas. Schools will apply for grants by submitting proposals outlining their needs and plans to improve resources like student-to-teacher ratios and extracurricular programs. The Department of Education will monitor the use of grants and require schools to submit annual progress reports.

- B – Schools receiving grants will partner with local organizations to enhance educational and extracurricular opportunities. A network of support organizations will help schools identify and build these partnerships, with schools required to report on their effectiveness annually.
- C – Schools will be required to expand and develop extracurricular activities that help students grow academically and personally. They will choose programs based on student interests, with a national database offering guidance on best practices. These programs must focus on skills like critical thinking, leadership, and civic engagement.
- D – A system will be put in place to track the success of the program. Schools will participate in regular evaluations that measure progress in improving student outcomes and extracurricular opportunities. Schools that fail to meet goals will receive additional support or be reevaluated for further assistance.

**Section 3**      The Investing in Equity will be funded through the method as follows:

- A – A federal grant program will be created to distribute funds to schools in underfunded areas. Schools will apply for grants by submitting proposals outlining their needs and plans to improve resources like student-to-teacher ratios and extracurricular programs. The Department of Education will monitor the use of grants and require schools to submit annual progress reports.
- B – Schools receiving grants will partner with local organizations to enhance educational and extracurricular opportunities. A network of support organizations will help schools identify and build these partnerships, with schools required to report on their effectiveness annually.
- C – Funds will be allocated specifically to improve academic resources (like textbooks and technology) and expand extracurricular programs (such as sports, clubs, and leadership opportunities). Schools will be required to provide a breakdown of how funds are spent on both educational and extracurricular improvements.
- D – The Department of Education will oversee how funds are used through regular assessments and audits. Schools must report annually on the outcomes of their spending, and those meeting goals will receive more funding. Schools failing to meet goals may face corrective actions or reassigned funds.

**Section 4**

This bill shall be enacted on August 1, 2025 [for the 2025-2026 school year.]

Christian Vanes presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To require the implementation of medical financial services for lower class citizens.

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

Section 1      This Bill will ensure that lower class citizens will receive compensation to better help them afford health care. This is necessary as lower class citizens can not afford certain health services and is a service that everyone should be entitled to.

Section 2      Lower class citizens - Individuals or households with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty line.

Healthcare services - Any medical, mental health, or preventive care provided by licensed healthcare professionals.

Section 3      A. A national fund will be established to provide subsidies for healthcare expenses incurred by eligible lower-class citizens.

1. Eligibility will be determined based on income and household size.
2. Assistance will cover costs such as insurance premiums, prescription medications, and preventative care services.

B. The federal government will partner with state health agencies to administer the program and ensure funds reach eligible recipients.

C. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will oversee the program, monitor its efficacy, and publish annual reports on its outcomes.

Section 4      A. A 0.5% increase in federal corporate income tax rates for companies earning more than \$10 million annually.

These measures are designed to ensure sustainable funding without imposing significant burdens on lower or middle-income taxpayers.

Section 5      The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted. This legislation will be enacted \_180\_\_\_ days, months, or years after passage.

Aniyah Jones presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To reduce property tax rates for people with incomes under \$100,000.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1      My bill will lower Property tax rates for people who have a lower income of \$100,000. I believe that it is necessary because many working New Jersey citizens are struggling to put food on the table and pay their bills. People are also suffering from property closures due to high taxes and low income rates.

Section 2      For the purposes of this legislation, the following terms are defined as:

A. “Retired Citizens” - Any retired citizen who are mentally or physically handicap who meet the financial requirement of the bill are also eligible for the tax cut.

Section 3

A. Families with a lower income of \$100,000 will be able to afford necessities like food, water, and hygiene.

B. All families would be able to pay their taxes and bills without going into debt or neglecting their needs. Especially if they have children.

C. All Families must meet the \$100,000 or less income requirements and also have an adolescent or handicap individual in their household.

D. In order for the families to have a tax cut, they would need to sign up on a government website and get approved. The pending time should be no more than 3 months.

Section 4      This bill will be funded by an increase of income tax for people who have a \$115,000 income or higher by 3%. That means if a civilian's income is \$115,000; they will more than likely be taxed \$31, 581 a year. Adding that 3% will only increase it to be about \$32, 538. No programs or department budgets will have to be cut.

Section 5      This legislation will be enacted 150 days after passage.

Donny Saint - Jean presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To enforce the mandatory consumption of ITacos every Tuesday*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1

*My Bill will require that every American citizen must consume tacos every Tuesday of the year atleast once. This is extremely important because tacos are nutritious and delicious. This will increase the average American Citizen's happiness and bring Americans together through taco joy.*

Section 2

A. "Homeless Shelters" - any homeless shelter will be funded by the "Taco Tax" to have funding to support taco Tuesday.

Section 3

- A. Every restaurant in America must serve tacos on Tuesday with a discounted price atleast 10% and below.
- ~~B. All Americans will get mailed Taco Tickets each month for a free taco each Tuesday if they are on welfare and food stamps.~~
- C. All homeless shelters will serve free tacos for the homeless every Tuesday.
- D. All prisons will serve tacos on taco Tuesday no matter what.
- E. The military will also serve a mandatory taco MRE to soldiers who need it.

- F. All schools will serve tacos on Taco Tuesday.
- G. Colleges will give students taco options in their designated cafeterias/lunch areas.
- H. All of the facilities listed above schools, homeless shelters, prisons, etc will also have alternative taco options based on allergies, religious views, along with vegan options.

#### Section 4

This legislation will be funded by the transfer of 5% of the budget from the Department of Defense.

Section 5      The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.

This legislation will be enacted 1 year after passage.



Zyia Grasty presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To lower health care prices.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Health care prices are extremely high especially with inflation and many people are dying but are scared to call the ambulance due to the high price of a quick transportation trip starting from \$500 all the way to \$3,500. Same goes for prescribed medication and check ups. Why should someone use their whole life savings for pills that could save their lives and checkups that could show issues in the future and help them prevent it. Human lives are the main focus so I think that it should all be lowered as a total. This would help people save money and not give up everything that they have just to live a life that they didn't ask for.

"Health care" - all health care should lower their prices to an affordable price for the rich and less fortunate.

**1.1 Objective**

The primary objective of this section is to regulate the pricing of medical services to ensure affordability for all citizens.

**1.2 Price Transparency**

Health providers will be required to disclose clear and understandable price lists for all services. This will allow patients to make informed decisions based on cost.

**1.3 Regulation of Price Increases**

Healthcare providers and insurers will be prohibited from increasing prices above a set annual inflation rate. Any price hikes beyond this limit must be justified with clear reasoning to a regulatory body

Section 2 This legislation to lower healthcare prices will be funded by:

1. A **0.5% increase** in the federal corporate tax rate, meaning that corporations will pay slightly higher taxes to support the funding of healthcare price reduction efforts.
2. A **2% reduction** in the Department of Defense's budget, with the savings redirected towards funding the healthcare initiatives outlined in this bill.

These funding sources will ensure the bill is adequately financed without imposing significant tax increases on individuals. The money will come from corporations and a reallocation of existing government spending from defense.

**Section 3**

This legislation will be enacted **180 days** after passage. This will allow sufficient time for the necessary regulatory adjustments, funding allocations, and program implementations to be completed before the bill comes into effect.

Alex Marin presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To improve federal funding for cancer research and improve accessibility of treatments for underserved communities.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1- This Legislature aims to allocate Federal funding to provide for the needs of the people by increasing cancer initiatives and expanding accessibility of advanced treatments in underserved communities. In 2024, more than 2 million new cancer cases were diagnosed, with approximately 5500 new cases appearing each day. Cancer has always been a prevalent cause of death in the United States, and underserved communities experience disproportionately high death rates due to limited access to advanced treatments. Cancer affects individuals across all demographics, and funding must be allocated equally to ensure every person has the same opportunity to fight for their life.

Section 2- For purposes of this legislation:

Cancer research: Programs focused on diagnosis, prevention if suspected possibility, and treatment of cancer

Underserved communities: Populations or areas within the United States lacking access to medical treatments or healthcare resources or facilities

Advanced Cancer Treatments: Innovative therapies, including chemotherapy, biological therapy, immunotherapy, and targeted drug therapies

Section 3- After the passed, the legislation will be conducted as follows:

A- An annual increase in federal funding of \$2 billion will be allocated specifically to the National Cancer Institute for cancer research.

B- Federal grant program will be established to support research centers and hospitals located in underserved communities, in order to ensure access to advanced cancer treatments.

C- A team will be created to ensure the funds are allocated properly amongsts where they belongs and ensure they meet with program guidelines

Section 4- Funding for this legislation will come from reallocating a portion of the federal healthcare budget along with increasing taxes on tobacco products by 2%.

Section 5- This legislation will take effect 180 days after its passage.

Josh Rebelo         presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To stimulate economic growth by reducing taxes, simplifying the tax code, incentivizing small businesses and job creation, and reducing government spending and regulatory burdens.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1- This bill aims to stimulate economic growth by reducing corporate and individual tax rates, simplifying the U.S. tax code, and providing incentives for small businesses and job creation. It also seeks to reduce unnecessary government spending and regulatory burdens on businesses, with a focus on eliminating wasteful spending and incentivizing economic activity in both the private and public sectors.

Section 2-

"**Corporate Tax Rate**" refers to the percentage of profits that a corporation must pay to the federal government.

"**Income Tax**" refers to the taxes levied on individuals' earnings by the federal government.

"**Small Business**" is defined as any business with fewer than 100 employees or generating less than \$10 million annually in revenue.

"**Tax Code**" refers to the body of laws governing federal taxation in the United States.

"**Tax Bracket**" refers to a range of income levels that determine the rate at which income is taxed.

Section 3- **A. Reduction in Corporate Tax Rate**

1. The federal corporate tax rate shall be reduced from 21% to 15% for all U.S.-based corporations.
2. The new corporate tax rate will take effect starting January 1, 2026.

**B. Simplification of the Individual Income Tax Code**

1. The individual tax brackets will be reduced from seven to three:
  - o 10% for income up to \$50,000
  - o 15% for income between \$50,000 and \$150,000
  - o 20% for income above \$150,000.
2. The standard deduction will be increased by 25% for all tax filers, reducing the need for itemized deductions.
3. The Child Tax Credit will be increased to \$2,000 per child for families earning less than \$150,000.

**C. Encouraging Small Business Growth**

1. Small businesses will receive a tax credit of 10% on new investments in equipment, technology, or infrastructure made after January 1, 2026.
2. Tax filings for small businesses will be simplified by reducing reporting requirements for businesses with annual revenue under \$5 million.

3. A new tax deduction of up to \$15,000 will be available for businesses hiring new employees for permanent full-time positions in the first year of employment.

#### **D. Reduction in Government Spending**

1. Discretionary government spending will be frozen at 2025 levels for the next 5 years, with no increases in non-defense discretionary spending.
2. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) will conduct a review of all federal programs to identify and eliminate wasteful or inefficient spending, with the goal of reducing overall government expenditures by at least \$200 billion over the next 5 years.
3. Mandatory spending programs, such as Social Security and Medicare, will undergo cost-saving reforms based on recommendations from an independent bipartisan commission.

#### **E. Reforming Tax Deductions and Loopholes**

1. The mortgage interest deduction will be limited to homes valued at no more than \$1 million.
2. The state and local tax (SALT) deduction will be capped at \$5,000 for individuals and \$10,000 for joint filers.
3. Eliminate all tax credits and deductions that primarily benefit high-income individuals or special interest groups without significant economic benefit.

#### **F. Regulatory Reform for Economic Growth**

1. For every new regulation proposed by a federal agency, two existing regulations will be eliminated to reduce the burden on businesses.
2. Agencies will be required to conduct a cost-benefit analysis for all major proposed regulations, ensuring that they do not negatively impact job creation or economic growth.
3. The Department of Labor will work with the business community to create a streamlined process for hiring, training, and maintaining a skilled workforce, particularly in manufacturing and technology sectors.

#### **Section 4- Increased Economic Growth:**

- By reducing the corporate tax rate, it is anticipated that businesses will reinvest their savings into expansion, creating jobs and increasing overall tax revenue from increased business activity.
- 2. **Reduction in Government Spending:**
  - By freezing discretionary spending and eliminating wasteful government programs, savings will be generated, offsetting the costs of the tax cuts.
- 3. **Corporate Tax Revenue:**
  - The tax credit for small businesses and the reduction in corporate tax rates are expected to result in increased tax compliance and revenue from higher business profits and employment levels.
- 4. **One-Time Repatriation Tax:**
  - A one-time 10% tax rate on funds held overseas by U.S. companies will generate approximately \$100 billion in repatriated profits.

Section 5- This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2026, with the changes to tax rates and deductions applying to the 2026 tax year. The regulatory and spending reforms shall be implemented within 12 months of enactment, and full implementation will be achieved by January 1, 2027.

Kyle Silversmith presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To (Preamble of your Bill- Single statement of what your bill will do).

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED,

that this bill shall establish the framework for the transition to renewable energy, aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and promoting sustainable practices for economic growth through clean air job creation.

Section 1- This section should be a short description of the legislation.

The Clean Energy Transition Act aims to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources to 50% by 2030. It seeks to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, create jobs for clean energy, and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Section 2- This section should define any vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation.

**Renewable energy:** Energy obtained from natural processes that are continuously replenished, such as solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

**Fossil Fuels:** Natural fuels formed from the remains of ancient organisms, such as oil, coal, and natural gas, that release carbon dioxide when used.

**Clean Energy Sector:** The segment of the economy that focuses on the production and distribution of energy from renewable sources, including technology development and energy efficiency.

**Carbon Neutrality:** The state of having a net-zero carbon footprint, achieved by balancing the emissions of carbon with an equivalent amount of sequestration or reduced.

Section 3- The middle sections of the legislation should explain how the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.

A – If need be, sections can be divided into subsections.

1. To achieve a minimum of 50% energy generation from renewable sources by 2030.
2. To reduce overall greenhouse gas emissions by 40% from 2020 levels by 2030.

B – Subsections should be lettered. 1. Incentives for renewable energy adoption, investment in clean energy research and development, public awareness and education programs.

Section 4- After the legislation has been adequately explained a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded. The Clean Energy Transition Act will be funded through a combination of federal appropriations, grants from the department of energy, and the establishment of a clean energy fund, which will be funded by reallocating a portion of the existing fossil fuel subsidies toward renewable energy.

Section 5- The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted. (More than 90 days after passage) This bill will be enacted 120 days after its passage, allowing for the necessary preparations and implementation of its provisions.

Katie Yurgel presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To grant illegal immigrants a pathway to citizenship if they are the parent of a US Citizen.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1- The purpose of this legislation is to provide a clear and equitable pathway to citizenship for individuals who are the parents of U.S. citizens but who currently reside in the United States without legal status, This is to strengthen family unity and contribute to the economic well-being.

Section 2-

*Illegal Immigrant:* An individual who resides in the United States without legal authorization or those whose legal status has expired.

*Eligible Parent:* An individual who is the biological or adoptive parent of a U.S. citizen under the age of 18 and has been living in the United States for at least 5 years prior to the submission of their application under this Act.

*Pathway to Citizenship:* A process through which an eligible parent may obtain lawful permanent residency (green card) and eventually apply for U.S. citizenship.

Section 3-

A – To be eligible for consideration under this Act, the applicant must be an eligible parent, pass a criminal background check, be a continuous presence in the child's life, and must not pose a threat to public health.

B – Eligible parents must submit a petition to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services including proof of the parent-child relationship, proof of continuous residence, and any supporting materials required for background checks.

C- Eligible parents who apply under this Act will be temporarily protected from deportation or removal proceedings while their application is under review.

D- Applicants will be granted work authorization during the processing of their application, allowing them to contribute economically to their communities.

Section 4- A significant portion of the funding for the implementation of this bill could be derived from application and processing fees. Congress could also implement policies that create targeted taxes on certain industries that benefit from the labor of undocumented workers.

Section 5- The bill will be enacted 91 days after passage.

Lola Salyamov- Presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To – remove property tax for single parents with children under the age 18

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** This legislation aims to provide financial assistance to single parents with children under the age of 18 by releasing them from property tax. This initiative addresses the financial burdens faced by single-parent households, supporting their economic stability and well-being.
- Section 2** **Single parent:** an individual who is legally responsible for raising their child/children under the age 18 without the support of a partner.  
**Property tax:** a tax assessed on real estate by the local government, based on the value of the property.  
**Child:** a person under the age of 18.  
**Primary residence:** the home where the single parent and their children primarily reside and consider their main home.  
**Custody:** The legal right and responsibility to care for and make decisions for a child under the age of 18.
- Section 3** A. Single parents with legal custody of at least one child under the age of 18 will be released from paying property tax on their primary residence.  
B. Eligibility for this exemption will be verified annually through required documentation and criteria, including proof of single-parent status and custody, as well as proof of property ownership.  
C. The budget cost for the property could only be no more than \$500k.  
D. Local governments will be responsible for administering the exemption and ensuring compliance with the eligibility requirements.
- Section 4** The funding for this legislation will be sourced from federal grants allocated to local governments to cover the loss of property tax revenue. Additional funding may be complete through budget reallocations or other federal financial support programs designed to aid low-income single parents.
- Section 5** The bill shall be enacted in March of 2027.

**Ivan Pantoja- Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To – Remove Sales Tax from Infant/Toddler diapers**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** This bill is made to remove a financial burden from families. Diapers are apart of a families everyday life and are a basic necessity. However, diapers continue to be subject to sales tax in many states creating a financial burden for many families. A infant uses 8-12 diapers a day accumulating to 56-84 diapers a week meaning a parent spends a box of diapers a week adding up to \$126.00 of sales tax throughout the babies first year. The tax may not seem like much however to a low-income family those extra dollars spent could make a dramatic difference.
- Section 2** Basic Necessity- Items that are required for daily life and survival.  
Financial Burden- is the strain or difficulty caused by having to pay for something that feels too expensive or overwhelming.  
Department of Revenue- the government agency that collects taxes and makes sure people and businesses pay the right amount.
- Section 3** A)If the bill is passed, diapers which are necessary for the health and hygiene of infants and toddlers, will be exempt from state and local sales taxes.  
B)The exemption applies to all sizes and types of diapers, whether purchased in-store or online.  
C)The Department of Revenue or relevant state tax authority will issue updated guidelines and regulations to clarify how businesses should apply the exemption.
- Section 4** The state will review its budget to find areas where spending can be reduced without affecting critical services. as well as the decline in public assistance due to fewer people relying on public assistance programs because diapers will be more affordable.
- Section 5** The bill should be implemented on January 1st 2027



Guy Anthony Sconzo - Presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To – Require a mandatory tax class for high school seniors nationwide

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1**      Everybody eventually has to pay their taxes, but not many actually understand how they work or in many instances why they're exactly getting taxed. That's why there needs to be a national mandatory tax class for all seniors in high school. The class will give students the life skills they need to understand their taxes and not have to rely on an accountant if they don't want to.

**Section 2**      This section should define any **vocabulary** specific to and as it relates to the legislation  
tax - money given to the government to allow it to function  
tax code - laws and regulations that outline the rights and responsibilities that outline the rights and responsibilities of taxpayers as they relate to taxation

**Section 3**      The middle sections of the legislation should explain **how** the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.

A – school  
Schools will hire qualified teachers or utilize already employed teachers to teach the course  
B- funding  
Local taxes as well as state taxes will need to be raised in order to pay the salaries of the new teachers  
C- curriculum  
A national curriculum will be drawn up for the state governments to follow and implement into public schools based on the tax codes and regulations that the IRS sets

**Section 4**      The bill will be funded by state and local taxes (booo)

**Section 5**      1/1/26

**Emma Orlando - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To –** Stores and businesses are mandated to include taxes on their price tags

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Section 1:**

People should know what they are going to spend before they checkout. People are commonly misled while shopping because they don't know how much money they are paying, with VAT when they checkout. People in the United States are only aware of what businesses are charging, not how much they are paying with tax included. By implementing this bill It will lessen the confusion for tourists because they will be aware of what they are spending and make shopping easier and more straightforward. This can also help people with tight budgets because they can calculate their expenses while shopping. This will lessen the amount of time spent at the register, leading to quicker lines in stores because people won't have questions about the price of the things they are buying. This bill would lead to very easy and efficient shopping. This is done in Europe because they prioritize consumer convenience, and they view tax inclusive pricing as consumer protection. Whereas the United States pays more attention to business flexibility instead of consumer protection.

**Section 2      VAT: Value Including Taxes**

**Consumer Protection:** Practice of safeguarding buyers of goods and services, and the public, against unfair practices in the marketplace.

**Section 3**

A – It will be mandatory for businesses to be transparent with their prices, including tax, when advertising their products. Businesses will be made aware of the legislation and have time to fix their price tags. They will have the option to just write the price with VAT or they will be able to put the price before tax and after as long as it is on the same tag. Whichever option the business chooses they must post a sign saying that all of their prices include tax. B-- If Businesses fail to follow they will get a warning and be given 30 days to adjust their prices. If they do not fix their prices their first offense will be \$500.00 second will be \$1000.00 and if the problem is not fixed after the second offense then their business license will be revoked. There will be a website for people to report businesses who are not following this rule to notify the agencies quickly and efficiently.

C-- At the federal level this will be overseen by the federal trade commission as it relates to pricing transparency and fair trade practices. At the state level this will be overseen by the State Department of Revenue or Taxation and The Attorney General's Office, specifically its consumer protection division, so they can enforce this legislation by ensuring businesses adhere to accurate and clear pricing.

**Section 4**

There are no costs associated with this legislation.

**Section 5**

This bill shall come into effect 180 days from the date of enactment.

**Edward Kalmar - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To – Reduce The Federal Income Tax by Half**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** A bill reducing the national income tax is needed as the american hardworking families of america should not have to pay upwards to 37% of their income to the federal government. The bill grants relief to the American families who need this money for their own families and needs. As well as the relief for the American families, this bill will as well reduce government spending which is a massive issue in the country today. With the reduction in taxation nationally, this will help the citizens receive their deserved compensation.
- Section 2** Income Tax: A progressive tax that applies to all forms of earnings that create a taxpayer's taxable income.  
IRS: Internal Revenue Service Is the government organization that deals with all federal taxes.
- Section 3** The legislation will very simply reduce the federal income tax rates that are described in the tax brackets by one half of each current tax rate. The legislation will also contain all government budget reductions that will be enacted when this bill is scheduled to be enforced.
- Section 4** The legislation will have the tax reduction accounted for financially from the following. The departments that will have decreased funding will be the federal education department for 150 Billion. The government pays about 60 billion dollars on average in foreign aid, so we will create a limit of 20 billion to save about 40 billion per year. There is about 30 billion dollars being used in empty office buildings that will be sold. The DOD is reportedly wasting 125 billion dollars per year due to inefficiency that could be allocated somewhere else. There was 100 billion dollars in spending on illegal immigrants from the federal government that shall be removed. It has been recently observed that the government has 500 billion dollars being spent annually that is unauthorized by congress that will be cut out.
- Section 5** This legislation shall be enacted on February 1st, 2026.

**Earl Hubbard - Presents the following legislation:**

**A BILL**

**To – Increase funding for state prison systems**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

- Section 1** An increase in state spending to rehabilitation in the jail system will allow inmates (that have the ability for parole) to be more prepared for when they're released and be a more useful member of society. With the US having the highest rate of recidivism, a better system needs to be in place so that these people aren't just rotting away and can be used to better the economy and fill jobs that need to be filled.
- Section 2** Recidivism - the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend.  
Parole - permission for a prisoner to be released before their period in prison is finished  
Rehabilitation - care that can help you get back, keep, or improve abilities  
Good Time - a provision that allows incarcerated individuals to earn time off their sentences for good behavior
- Section 3** The middle sections of the legislation should explain **how** the legislation works and what is going to be done if the legislation is passed. Each individual point should be a separate section.
- A – Individuals that do take part in these programs while be able to earn time credits. Time credits would allow said individuals to be released early. For every week they're a part of this program they can earn one day of good time.
- B --
- Section 4** After the legislation has been adequately explained, a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.
- Section 5** The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.