



Senate 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.



SARG

Senate Committee on
**Armed Forces,
Foreign Relations
And Veterans Affairs**

Representative Gerard DiGuglielmo presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To expand access to mental health benefits and programs to more former members of the military with the purpose of lowering the veteran suicide rate

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

Section 1 This bill will broaden the requirements necessary for all veterans, including national guard veterans, to receive access to unlimited mental health care with the intent of minimizing the ongoing veteran crisis, as everyday 22 veterans commit suicide.

Section 2

VA: Veterans Affairs.

Mission 22: A veteran non-profit organization that provides extensive, personalized support and resources to help Veterans and their families.

Section 3

A – Eliminate the VA Backlog for medical benefits :

Lowering the amount of days for over 70,000+ currently waiting veterans on the determination of their benefits from 125 to as soon as possible.

B – Allow any members who served in the military, even if not deployed in an active warzone:

C – Lower the requirement of days for cost for immediate self-care to 12 months.

D – Endorse the non-profit Mission 22 organization:

Section 4 This bill will be funded through reallocating existing VA funds and \$250 million of the Department of Defense's budget

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passing.

presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To impose military and economic pressure on the Saudi Arabian state with the purpose of ending its critical role in the ongoing Yemeni famine.

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

Section 1

- The ongoing crisis in Yemen is among the deadliest man made famines in global history. Since March of 2015, Saudi Arabia has become actively involved in the Yemeni Civil War, simultaneously installing a blockade against humanitarian aid. Relentless Saudi bombing campaigns have led to catastrophic mass starvation, as well as high rates of civilian casualty. This legislation intends to impose broad sanctions against the Saudi Arabian government and reimpose the American arms embargo, with the purpose of ending Saudi violations of international law in Yemen and creating a sustainable peace.

Section 2

- **SANCTIONS:** Economic penalties enforced by the United States to pressure targeted nations into compliance with international law.
- **ARMS EMBARGO:** A ban on arms shipments imposed upon a targeted nation which has failed to comply with international law.

Section 3

- A. Restrict continued diplomatic and military ties with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- B. Reimpose the American arms embargo against Saudi Arabia while strengthening sanctions against major sectors, such as the state-run oil industry.
- C. Demand an immediate end to both Saudi involvement in the Yemeni Civil War and the Saudi-enforced blockade against humanitarian aid in exchange for the uplifting of sanctions.

Section 4 This bill requires no funding.

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passing.

Jaden Glogg Presents the following legislation

Title: The Student Debt Relief and Higher Education Affordability Act

Preamble: Whereas, the increase in student loan debt crisis threatens the economic well-being of future generations, alongside the ability for future generations to achieve higher education; and whereas, access to affordable and accessible higher education is crucial for a thriving economy and a well-educated workforce;

To address the student loan debt crisis and improve access to affordable higher education.

Therefore, be it enacted by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America, assembled,

Section 1 This Act establishes a comprehensive program to address the student loan debt crisis and improve access to affordable higher education.

Section 2

Eligible Borrower: An individual with outstanding federal student loan debt.

Income-Driven Repayment Plan: A repayment plan where loan payments are based on the borrower's income and family size.

Section 3

A) Debt Relief Program:

Eligibility: All eligible borrowers are eligible to participate in the program.

Debt Cancellation:

The amount of debt forgiven shall be determined based on a sliding scale, considering factors such as income level, years of repayment, and public service employment.

Application Process:

A streamlined application process shall be established to ensure equitable access to the program. Borrowers shall be notified of their eligibility and provided with clear instructions for applying.

B) Higher Education Affordability:

Tuition Assistance:

Increase federal grants and scholarships to make college more affordable for low- and middle-income students.

Community College Tuition Reduction:

Implement programs to significantly reduce or eliminate tuition costs at community colleges.

College Affordability Transparency:

Enhance transparency in college pricing and financial aid information to empower students to make informed decisions.

Section 4

This Act shall be funded through a combination of sources, including:

Tax revenues from high-income earners and corporations.

Re-allocation of existing federal funding from tax expenditures that benefit high-income individuals.

Section 5 This Act shall take effect upon enactment.

SARATH SHAYAM presents the following legislation:

A BILL

TO IMPLEMENT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE POWERED MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT TOOLS IN HIGH SCHOOLS THROUGH SCHOOL-ISSUED DEVICES.

Section 1 This bill mandates the implementation of AI-powered mental health support tools accessible through school-issued devices to provide mental health resources for high school students.

Section 2 For the purposes of this legislation:

- **AI-powered mental health support tools:** Refers to software or applications that use artificial intelligence to provide mental health assessments, resources, and crisis intervention.
- **School-issued devices:** Refers to laptops, tablets, or other electronic devices provided by schools to students for educational purposes

Section 3

- A. High schools shall install approved AI-powered mental health applications on all school-issued devices.
- B. The applications will provide:

1. Confidential mental health assessments.
 2. Resources for managing stress, anxiety, and other common mental health challenges.
 3. Immediate crisis intervention tools, including hotlines and emergency contacts.
- C. Schools must:
4. Train staff on how to support students using the tools.
 5. Ensure privacy by adhering to FERPA and HIPAA regulations.
 6. Monitor the effectiveness of the tools and gather feedback from students and staff.

Section 4 Funding for this legislation will be sourced from federal education grants, mental health initiative funds, and partnerships with private technology companies specializing in AI and mental health support.

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

Representative LUCAS ZABLOCKI presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enforce the unbiased teaching of current politics in high school history classes annually during election season.

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

- Section 1 This bill shall enact a law adding unbiased teaching of current United States politics to the high school curriculum annually during election seasons in the fall.
- Section 2 **Unbiased Teaching:** For a teacher to educate students on a topic without showing their own biases.
Current Politics: The specific and relevant political issues and events occurring during a particular year.
Election Season: The time period leading up to the major United States November elections, which occur on the second Tuesday following a Monday in November, when political opponents are campaigning.
- Section 3 This legislation would add to the national high school curriculum that current politics are required to be taught in history classes each year in the time period leading up to the November elections so that the younger generation is properly educated on the goings-on of their country.
- Section 4 This bill will not require any funding.
- Section 5 The bill would be enacted after a 3/4 vote.

Representative Dannel Simmons presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To streamline the immigration process by creating pathways for skilled workers and addressing backlogs in family-based immigration.

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

Section 1

This bill seeks to strengthen the economy by providing efficient pathways for skilled immigrants and reducing wait times for family reunification. It ensures that immigration policy aligns with economic and social needs while preserving the integrity of the system.

Section 2

Key terms defined:

- A. Skilled Worker: An individual with specialized training, professional qualifications, or experience in fields such as healthcare, technology, education, or skilled trades.
- B. Family Reunification: The process of uniting immigrant families separated due to current visa quotas or delays.

Section 3

This bill will enact the following measures:

- A. Create a Skilled Worker Visa Program that expedites processing for immigrants in high-demand fields.
- B. Allocate additional funding to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to address and reduce family-based immigration backlogs.
- C. Increase the annual cap on employment- and family-based green cards by 20% to meet labor market demands and family reunification goals.
- D. Establish local community support programs to assist immigrants in integrating into society.

Section 4

The Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Labor will oversee this bill's implementation. Funding will be reallocated from the existing budget for employment and workforce development programs.

Section 5 This bill will take effect 180 days after enactment.

Representative Obiajulu Tochukqu-Igah presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To protect immigrants in the face of recent executive orders

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

Section 1

The legislation is about considering the idea of mass deportation, i.e checking for the ones free from any form of criminal records, to be given the chance to experience the American dream they came for.

Section 2

Mass Deportation, undocumented families free from criminal records, undocumented families with one child as a citizen.

Section 3

- 1.) **Family Unity Provisions:** The legislation could include exceptions or mechanisms to prevent deportation of individuals who are primary caregivers for children or other family members, particularly U.S. citizens or legal residents. This might ensure that the deportation of one family member doesn't result in breaking up families or leaving dependents without care.
- 2.) **Discretionary Powers for Enforcement:** There could be language granting immigration authorities discretion in cases where deportation would create severe hardship, such as when the person being deported is the primary income earner or caretaker for a family.

Section 4

Federal Budget Allocations: The bill may propose funding through direct appropriations from the federal government's budget. This would mean allocating a specific amount of money from the overall national budget to support the implementation of the bill, including enforcement activities, detention facilities, legal processing, and support services for families impacted by deportation.

Section 5

Bill will take effect January 1, 2025

Representative Yiorquan Cordero presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To offer legal status to illegal immigrants, who have U.S-born children or play an important part in our workforce or community.

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

Section 1

In 2022, around 11 million undocumented immigrants entered the U.S. and were once again targeted for mass deportation when Trump returned. However, these workers are vital to sectors like agriculture, construction, and services. Deportation would create labor shortages in roles that many Americans avoid, so a better solution is to assess their contributions and grant legal status, especially if their children are U.S.-born.

Section 2

Mass deportation: *A process where an undocumented population of the United States is removed.*

Undocumented immigrants: *People who either enter the country illegally or legally but outstay their visas.*

Section 3

Government agencies will provide background checks, and if standards are not met such as having good standing or any positive contribution to the U.S. economy, undocumented immigrants will be deported back to their country of origin.

A - Background checks will include; marriage status, any U.S. offspring, documentation, criminal record, transaction during their stay, and career.

B - ICE or government agencies will oversee the background checks and enforce this bill.

Section 4

The U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement will fund this bill with a budget of \$9.6 billion to do more background checks and detain any unauthorized immigrants efficiently.

Section 5

The bill will be enacted on December 10, 2025.

Vanessa Santiago Alvarado and Libny Say Sian presents the following legislation:

A BILL

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

To establish managed immigration, with a pathway to citizenship, through community integration and development visas

Section 1 WHEREAS many communities across the United States face economic challenges, labor shortages, and population decline. Whereas, historically, immigrants have contributed to the economic and cultural diversity of American communities. Whereas, by managing immigration and using it to build economic advantage, communities will prosper with cultural diversity, creating new pathways to immigration that enrich both struggling cities and rural environments across the United States.

Section 2 Establishment of Community Visas Program

A) Program

The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Housing and Urban Development of local government, shall establish the Community Integration and Development Visas (CIDV) in order to incentivize qualified immigrants to live and work in designated underpopulated or economically struggling communities.

B) Eligibility

Communities may be designated as host areas if they meet one or more of the following criteria

1. Population decline of 5% or more over the past decade
2. Unemployment rate above the national average
3. Have labor shortages in critical sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture, or construction
4. Other criterias determined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development

Section 3 Visa Allocation and Requirement

A) Number of Visas

A maximum of 50,000 CIDVs will be available each fiscal year, with no more than 10% allocated to any single community unless approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security

B) Applicant Eligibility

1. Proof of a job offer from a registered employer within a designated community or a plan for entrepreneurial investment in a local business, demonstrated intent to reside in the designated community for at least five years, clean criminal record and passing of all stand background checks for U.S. immigration, and willingness to participate in community integration programs

C.) Visa Conditions

1. CIDV holders are eligible for permanent residency after five years of continuous resident in designated community
2. Reside in community for minimum of 5 years
- 3.

Section 4 Community Integration Programs

A) Local Government Role

Communities designated as CIDV host areas must establish or partner with nonprofit organizations to offer integration programs such as,

1. Language and cultural orientation programs, job placement and workforce training , housing assistance and education support for families

Section 5 Oversight and Reporting

A) Annual Report

The Department of Homeland Security shall submit an annual report to Congress on the operation and impact of CIDV program, including number of visas issues, and the economic and social impact of the program on participating communities

B) Evaluation

An independent evaluation of the CIDV program's effectiveness in fostering local development and immigration integration shall be conducted every five years, with findings reported to congress

C) Federal Support

The federal government will allocate grants to local governments to support CIDV programs, including funding for community integration services, housing development, and local business support.

Section 6 This Act shall take effect 91 days after the date of enactment

Amy Matos presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Bringing forth fairness and Humanity in the midst of immigration

Section 1 A Bill to modify migration to bring forth attainable citizenship, ensure protection of citizen rights and human rights in general, and ensure border security.

The purpose of this bill is to later the United states immigration system in a way that:

- Specific path to citizenship which undocumented immigrants can have the assistance they need to attain citizens's rights
- Keep families together and decrease amount of separation
- Ensures the safety of incoming immigrants or immigrants and humans in general.

Section 2 **Green card**- "a type of visa that grants a person permanent residency in the United States".

Section 3 The gateway to immigrant to citizen:

- Birth-right citizenship
- Undocumented individuals that have been in the U.S for a few years, specifically at least five have a chance to apply for citizenship.
- Including hardworking individuals, clean criminal records, having English as one of their languages.
- Provide visas or green cards to the individuals who qualify

Section 4 This bill will be funded by government fees and any individual who is willing to donate. Including non-profits like NIJC.

Section 5 This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2026

Bill # _____ New Jersey Model Congress

Sean Cobb presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To draft inmates serving life sentences into the US armed forces

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

Section 1: WHEREAS Draft inmates who are currently serving life sentences, who meet the minimum requirements set for the US army, into the US army. There are currently 55,000 inmates serving life sentences without parole, costing between \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year. As of 2023, the army fell short of its recruitment goal by 11,000 recruits. This bill will alleviate the stress on both the prison systems and the army recruitment systems by making up lost recruits by pulling from eligible life inmates.

Section 2: The term life without parole refers to inmates who will carry out life sentences, without the promise of release on a set of rules and conditions.

Section 3: The inmates will make up a corps of only inmates and personnel to manage them, including response teams in case of an attempt at an escape. The corps will be named "Inmates corps".

SubSection 3A: All funding for this corps, including special training, equipment, and personnel, will come from any funds that would normally go to housing these inmates.

Section 4: After this bill passes, all inmates serving life without parole will be tested to see if they fit the minimum requirements for enlistment, if they do they will be assigned to the Inmates Corps and shipped out as soon as possible.

Section 5: All drafted inmates will be fitted with an ankle monitor that will send out an alert if it is damaged or removed. Highly trained rapid response teams will be dispatched if an alert is sent.

SubSection 5A- Rapid response teams will be made up from high ranking and skilled marine corps members

SubSection 5B- Rapid response teams are allowed to shoot AWOL inmates on sight if threatened, if not capture is recommended so the inmate can be returned to prison.

Section 6: All funding for this bill will be retrieved from the funding that would have gone to each inmate each year they would have been in prison.

Section 7: The members of the Inmates Corps will only be deployed to active warzones and will never be deployed in close proximity to civilians.

Section 8: The areas inhabited by the Inmates Corps will be monitored at all times and rapid response teams will be called in at the first sign of incursion.

SubSection 8A- Inmates will be monitored via helmet cameras to monitor them and rapid response teams will be called in in case of an incursion.

Section 9: This bill will go into effect 91 days after passing.

Gabriella Rosato presents the following legislation:

THE SAFE PLAY ACT

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

Preamble: Whereas, the Safe Play Act prohibits all physical contact in youth sports. Approximately 3 million kids each year are treated in hospital settings due to contact in sports, and another 3.8 million concussions each year occur within youth sports. This bill will apply to all kids's sports, up to college athletes. This includes all youth ages from birth to highschoolers. Kids are still growing and developing, and are therefore at a greater risk of getting severely injured than adults. Damaging the brain as it is still developing can lead to serious problems in the future, including social and behavioral deficits. Physical contact, in this instance, includes tackling, checking, hitting, fighting, and any other contact between other individuals, as it presents numerous dangers and harm. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law because physical contact in youth sports presents various dangers and therefore needs to be removed for the safety of all youth.

- Section 1**
- A – Let physical contact be defined as contact between two individuals, such as tackling, checking, hitting, pushing, shoving and fighting.
 - B – Let youth sports be defined as any sports event where the participants are younger than adult age, whether that be children or adolescents. Let youth sports include all ages from birth to the end of high school.
 - C – Let dangers be defined as the possibility of suffering from harm or injury.
- Section 2**
- A – The Safe Play Act will ban all physical contact in youth sports, to ensure safety for all, no exceptions.
 - B – Sports where physical contact has a role in the game, such as football, can find other alternatives, to instill safety in young athletes. This could include the pulling of flags, rather than tackling.
- Section 4** This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Nadia Esan presents the following legislation:

[Beyond the Battlefield: Justice for the Voiceless]

To establish a robust system for investigating, prosecuting, and enforcing accountability for war crimes, ensuring justice for victims, and promoting global peace and stability.

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

Preamble: Whereas, war crimes are serious violations of international law and human rights that threaten global stability and civilian safety; and Whereas, current systems for addressing war crimes often fail to provide justice, allowing criminals to escape punishment and creating a culture of immunity; and Whereas, according to Human Rights Watch, over 70% of reported war crimes cases remain uninvestigated globally, resulting in widespread exemption of punishment for perpetrators; and Whereas, ensuring justice for victims of war crimes and holding those perpetrators accountable is crucial for long-term global stability and the prevention of future atrocities; and Whereas, the establishment of a strong, efficient, and fair system to investigate, prosecute, and enforce accountability for war crimes will send a clear message that violations of international law will not be tolerated; and Whereas, implementing this system will increase the credibility of international institutions, provide justice to victims, and promote human dignity globally; Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law due to its necessity in establishing accountability, ensuring justice for victims, and creating a framework to address war crimes and uphold human rights, thereby contributing to global peace and stability.

Section 1 Let the following terms be defined as:

- A – War crimes - Defined as grave breaches of international law, including but not limited to acts such as willful killing, torture, unlawful deportation, taking hostages, and intentionally targeting civilians in armed conflict.
- B – Victims - Individuals or groups who have suffered physical, emotional, or financial harm as a direct result of war crimes.
- C – International Law - A system of legal principles and agreements, such as the Geneva Conventions and United Nations Charter, that govern relations between states and ensure the protection of individuals during armed conflict.

- D – Investigative Mechanisms - Systems or bodies established to collect, analyze, and preserve evidence of war crimes, including forensic teams, international commissions, or technology-based tools
- E – Prosecutorial Bodies - National or international entities, such as courts or tribunals, with the authority to try individuals accused of war crimes.
- F – Human Rights - Fundamental rights and freedoms to which all individuals are entitled, including the right to life, freedom from torture, and protection under the law.

Section 2 Once passed this bill will:

- A – A federal office will be created to coordinate the investigation, prosecution, and enforcement of war crimes accountability within the United States and through international cooperation.
- B – To ensure comprehensive investigations and prosecutions, the NWCAO will work with international organizations, including the International Criminal Court (ICC), the United Nations (UN), and human rights watchdogs.
- C – Specialized investigative units will be formed to collect and analyze evidence of war crimes, including forensic teams, digital surveillance experts, and satellite imaging analysts.
- D – Partnerships with international organizations and NGOs will be fostered to share intelligence, resources, and expertise in war crime investigations.
- E – Domestic courts will be authorized and trained to hear cases related to war crimes, ensuring fair and efficient trials.
- F – If necessary, the United States will advocate for and support the establishment of international ad hoc tribunals (for this purpose only) to address specific conflicts or crises.
- G – Comprehensive support programs will be established for war crimes victims, including counseling, medical care, financial assistance, and relocation services.
- H – The United States will collaborate with international victim rehabilitation programs to provide long-term recovery and reintegration assistance.

- I – Large multinational corporations with operations in post-conflict regions will be encouraged to donate to war crimes accountability programs with tax incentives, public recognition, and partnership opportunities.

Section 3 The Beyond the Battlefield: Justice for the Voiceless will be funded as follows:

- A – The Global Justice Oversight and Funding Committee (GJFC) will oversee the determination and management of funds for the war crimes accountability initiative. Funding will come from reallocating 1–2% of the defense budget, implementing a small "Global Justice Tax" on corporations with international earnings, and redirecting fines or sanctions imposed on entities complicit in harboring war criminals.
- B – Funding will be supplemented through international partnerships, grants, and contributions from allied nations.
- C – A specific allocation of 5% from the Department of Justice's annual budget will be redirected to support domestic prosecution efforts and the training of legal personnel. This reduction will be achieved by prioritizing non-essential administrative expenses and reallocating resources from less critical programs, ensuring the focus remains on strengthening justice and accountability for war crimes.
- D – Partnering with international organizations, such as the UN or the International Criminal Court (ICC), will provide access to shared resources, reducing U.S. costs.
- E – Funds collected from economic sanctions, fines, or penalties imposed on countries and entities found complicit in harboring or supporting war criminals will be directed toward this initiative. They would be calculated based on the severity of the offense, the extent of complicity, and the economic capacity of the offending country or entity.
- F – A voluntary public fund will be created to allow citizens to contribute directly to prosecuting war crimes and supporting victims.
- G – Assets seized from individuals or organizations convicted of war crimes will be sold, and the proceeds will be reinvested into the war crimes accountability programs.
- H – There will be the creation of an LCCA Fund ("Legal and Civilian Crimes Accountability Fund"), to ensure that the funds allocated for war crimes accountability programs are used appropriately and ethically. A committee would then provide regular reports to track fund usage and evaluate program effectiveness.

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted on January 1st 2026.

Elaina Palenchar presents the following legislation:

Delivering Needed Answers Act

To create a federal database that will be used for purpose of identifying bodies

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

Preamble: Whereas, the Delivering Need Answers Act (DNA Act) will create a central, federal database, called the Law Enforcement Body Identification Center (LEBIC), of DNA samples and dental records that will be used for the sole purpose of identifying bodies found at crime scenes and accidents. When an individual applies for their drivers' license to submit a DNA sample via saliva, dental records, or both. Like organ donation, this submission would be completely optional. The submitted data would then be entered into LEBIC, where it would be securely stored. When law enforcement has a body they need to identify, they would submit the information from the corpse into the LEBIC, and any matches over eighty percent would be returned. Police could then compare the returned data with relevant missing person cases. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law because so many families deserve closure for their missing loved ones, and an identified body can help deliver this crucial closure.

Section 1A Let DNA be defined as an acronym for Deoxyribonucleic Acid, a self replicating material that carries genetic information for all living organisms.

Section 1B Let DNA sample be defined as a tissue, fluid, or other bodily sample on which DNA analysis can be carried out

Section 1C Let dental record be defined as a detailed record of the pattern and defining features of an individual's teeth.

Section 2A According to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, there were approximately 14,000 unidentified bodies in the United States as of 2023. That is 14,000 families who do not have answers about their missing loved ones, some of whom do not even know they are dead. The DNA Act would be able to provide crucial closure to these families and many more to come. Someone's child, sibling, niece or nephew, grandchild, cousin, and friend will

finally be able to come home after so long away. This bill will also make it easier to close cases, because instead of searching for months for an identification, police could find it relatively quickly. This could allow law enforcement to devote more attention to pressing crimes that LEBIC could not help solve.

Section 2B The database will be closed to the public, and only authorized federal agents and authority figures at police stations, would be granted access to LEBIC. If these individuals use LEBIC for anything other than the sole purpose of identifying bodies legally registered in law enforcement's custody, they will face a minimum 5-10 years in prison. If an unauthorized individual manages to gain access to LEBIC, they will face a minimum of 5 years in prison; if the individual uses or leaks any of the data in LEBIC, they will face 15-20 years in prison.

Section 3A To build LEBIC, \$50,000 dollars will be taken from the federal Crime Victims Fund, which had a balance of over 4.1 billion dollars as of November 2024. 250 full-time federal employees will be hired to secure and maintain LEBIC, as well as coding submitted information into the database. The House of Appropriations will allocate the funds for their salaries.

Section 3B The House of Appropriations will allocate the necessary funds to supply saliva sample tubes and cover mailing expenses.

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Veronica Rojas presents the following legislation:

H & H ACT

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

Preamble: Whereas the H & H (Housing and Healthcare) Act addresses the interconnected issue of homelessness and unaffordable healthcare within the United States. This act intends to establish programs to assist those without housing to gain entry into stable living conditions as well as reduce the overall cost of healthcare for all Americans. This bill includes proper housing units for those deemed necessary based on income, as well as mobile clinics to assist those in need if they cannot access a hospital. This, as well as holding health insurance companies accountable for the cost of essential procedures for every American by reducing the cost-share price. Therefore it is vital for this bill to be passed into law in order to end the cycle of homelessness as a result of poor healthcare coverage within the United States through multiple pro-longed, cognitive approaches.

Section 1 HEALTHCARE AND HOUSING ACT

Let the following terms be defined as

A – **HOUSING:** a place of shelter where members of a society can reside, or live within

B – **HEALTHCARE:** efforts to maintain, restore, rehabilitate, and promote an individual's physical & mental well-being through treatment by medical & licensed professionals

C – **STABLE LIVING CONDITIONS:** living within a housing unit for about a year or more without constant need for relocation

D – **MOBILE CLINICS:** a motor vehicle that is specialized for medical treatment & travels to communities to provide healthcare

E – **HEALTH INSURANCE:** a contract or agreement that one's healthcare provider will pay out a sum of money for health costs at a premium

F – **COST- SHARE PRICE:** the amount an individual pays for their medical item or service that is covered by their health insurance plan

G – **HOMELESSNESS:** to not have a residence nor the means to a stable living condition

H – **LOW INCOME:** 50% or less of median household income

Section 2

A – This bill would be funded through pre-existing programs that will reallocate their funds towards more progressive and effective measures to ensure that medical treatment is widely accessible in places of poverty & homelessness.

B – Housing will be provided through federal funding in order to build & renovate housing units for low-income individuals. Inclusion of traditional housing units to assist individuals transitioning into stable housing.

C – Expansion of Section 8 vouchers in order to cover more individuals & integrate safeguards to prevent any forms of discrimination dependent on housing voucher status.

D – Mobile clinics will be deployed to underserved urban & rural areas, they will include primary care, mental health counseling, preventative screenings, & substance abuse treatment. This will include telepathic communications with medical specialists dependent on the patient's symptoms or treatment plan. The clinics will collaborate with non-profits & healthcare universities such as medical schools & interns who desire more hands-on experience.

E – Cap the costs of share-cost prices to a fixed amount for essential services. Internal investigations by privately owned investigators will ensure an insurance company's claim-denial rate shall not exceed 30% or more. Mandate healthcare providers & insurers to disclose prices for services & medications upfront to empower consumers to make informed choices with the knowledge of the price they pay.

F – Fund research in order to ensure the effectiveness of these programs within this act & use the data found to make future revisions if needed.

Section 3

The H&H Act will be funded by previously established programs through the relocation of funding for more successful & long-term terms results under this act.

Section 4 This bill will be enacted 91 days after passage.

Doryan Aguirre Gonzalez presents the following legislation:

Title of Bill: Enforcement of Semi-Automatic Arms.

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

1 Preamble: WHEREAS the United States of America shall help lessen the gun violence throughout
2 the country, the average death by firearms happens every 11 minutes, a total of 218 incidents of
3 school shootings as of September 4, 2024. This bill shall prevent gun violence and help protect all
4 residents, people with and without citizenships, of the country and help the public much safer. No
5 one deserves to die from firearms. WHEREAS the ability to own any semi-automatic firearm should
6 only be permitted once holding a firearm license for over three years and should not be transferred to
7 anyone with a license, and the process of transferring shall be documented and with both parties
8 giving consents and shall be transferred thirty days after the agreement. WHEREAS the distribution
9 of semi-automatic firearms shall only be given to a civilian equal or above the age of twenty-one;
10 WHEREAS a citizen shall only hold up to a certain amount of semi-automatic weapons at a single
11 time and shall be fined accordingly depending on the excessive amount of semi-automatic firearms.

12
13 Section 1: This act may be cited as the, "Semi-Automatic Guns Enforcement Bill."

14
15 Section 2: the United States of America shall now nationally place laws on semi-automatic firearms
16 and shall be heavily regulated and enforced by all means, and it shall be required to own any
17 semi-automatic firearm should now provide a new and completely separate license with an extensive
18 background check.

19
20 Section 3: Any civilian attending semi-automatic firearms without license may be subjected to a fine
21 of upwards of \$10,000 maximum. Subjects may also be put up to bail accordingly.

22
23 Section 4: All people within the United States of America will hold a limited amount of guns by--
24 Sub-Section A: All civilians will only be able to attain a maximum of five semi-automatic
25 guns.

26 Sub-Section B: All residents without a citizenship will only be allowed to wield a singular
27 gun.

28
29 Section 5: Ten million dollars shall be taken from the bureau of A.T.F annual yearly budget of 2024
30 which is \$1.875 billion for background check nationally across all states.

31
32 Section 6: This bill shall go into effect 91 days after passage.

33

Shrivathsan Sakthisundaram presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide accessible, targeted mental health care and resources to first responders to safeguard their mental and emotional well-being.

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

Section 1 This legislation requires the establishment of accessible, targeted mental health care and resources for all first responders to address the unique challenges they face and to safeguard their mental and emotional well-being.

Section 2

- **First responders:** Firefighters, law enforcement officers, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), paramedics, and other emergency personnel who respond to public safety emergencies.
- **Mental health resources:** Counseling, therapy, peer support programs, mental health screenings, crisis intervention services, and preventative training.
- **Access points:** Online platforms, in-person facilities, hotlines, and partnerships with local health providers.
- **Licensed professional:** A health practitioner who has received state licensure to provide mental health assessments, counseling, and interventions within their scope of practice.

Section 3

- A. All first responder agencies must provide access to annual, voluntary mental health screenings at no cost. State and local governments shall collaborate with existing programs, such as NJ Apollo and Cop 2 Cop, to expand mental health services.
- B. Mandatory mental health training must be provided for all first responders, focusing on recognizing stress, PTSD, and burnout, as well as available resources.
- C. Confidential crisis hotlines staffed by licensed mental health professionals shall be established for first responders.

Section 4 This bill will require funding from a portion of federal and state budgets, with \$200 million appropriated annually to support program development, implementation, and research.

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

Manav Patel - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Make U.S. healthcare free for all citizens.

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

- Section 1** The goal of this piece is to make medical healthcare free for all U.S. citizens. Caused by more Americans in poor health, fewer Americans working, and the whole country burdened by high and growing healthcare costs, the United States is less able to compete in the global economy and sustain opportunities for Americans to achieve their best health, wealth, and well-being. This bill is crucial to be passed as low cost/free healthcare should be considered a natural/human right with our current technologies.
- Section 2** **Capitalism** - any political-economic system in which a free market operates, private property exists, profit is generated through the production of goods and most individuals sell their labour for wages.
Natural or human rights - those to which people are entitled by virtue of being a human being.
Globalisation - a process through which national economies are becoming more open, and are thus more subject to supranational economic influences and less amenable to national control.
- Section 3** The upper private sector can be corporately taxed more whilst given more personal income tax relief. The military can reduce homeland spending whilst slightly increasing bureaucracy spending.
- Section 4** The bill will be funded by increased taxing on the upper private sector and decreased military spending. Health policy and politics are inextricably linked. The upper private sector can be corporately taxed more whilst given more personal income tax relief. The military can reduce homeland spending whilst slightly increasing bureaucracy spending.
- Section 5** The bill will be enacted on 1/1/2035.

Temitayo Gbadamosi - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To - Create a national standard curriculum for police academies

**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 standard curriculum for police academies to ensure consistent and comprehensive training for law enforcement officers to address gaps in legal knowledge, inaccurate application of the law, and concerns about police brutality.
- Section 2** Police Brutality - the unwarranted or excessive and often illegal use of force against civilians by US police officers.
Police Academies - a training school for police cadets, designed to prepare them for the law enforcement agency
- Section 3** Establishment of National Standards
A standard curriculum for police academies will be developed by the Department of Justice (DOJ), along with the advice of law enforcement and legal educators.
1. The curriculum will entail:
 - a. **Legal Education:** In-depth instruction on federal and state laws, including constitutional rights, civil rights, criminal law, and use-of-force policies.
 - b. **Ethics and Accountability:** Emphasis on ethical decision-making, accountability, transparency, and building trust within communities.
 - c. **Cultural Competency:** Training on understanding and respecting diverse communities, including the effects of race, gender, and socioeconomic status on policing.
 - d. **De-escalation Techniques:** Practical training on conflict resolution and de-escalation strategies to reduce the likelihood of violent encounters.
 - e. A federal department within the DOJ will monitor the implementation of the curriculum across states, ensuring all academies meet the requirements.
- Section 4** State governments are encouraged to allocate existing law enforcement training budgets to meet the curriculum requirements. If a state fails to comply, federal funding for law enforcement will be reduced until compliance is achieved. States that comply with the implementation of the curriculum will be eligible for categorical grants to support the costs of upgrading their training facilities and materials.
- Section 5** This legislation will go into effect at the start of the next police academy training cycle following its passage, but no later than January 1st, 2026.

Rahil Patel - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Create additional governmental resources, shelter, and employment aid for the homeless

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

Section 1

For as long as America has been around, there has always been a negative perspective placed on the homeless. Many fail to realize that the homeless are people too. As cities continue to become larger and the price of living continues to rise, more and more people are being left homeless and sleeping with no roof over their heads. Additionally, the CDC states that 20-44% of homeless people are malnourished. As the richest country in the world, we have no excuse to not be able to take care of our citizens. We have put money for far too long into useless programs that do not help the mass populous. Furthermore, by decreasing homelessness, we would increase the look of our cities and increase safety.

Section 2

- Governmental resources: Food, water, and clothing
- Shelter: Free communal living
- Employment Aid: Aid in the creation of resumes and job searching.

Section 3

A) Governmental resources

B) Increase the prevalence and funding of food banks accessible to the homeless. The homeless can apply for a food card and provide updates of housing situations bi-yearly. Food cards must be shown prior to receiving food from the food banks to ensure others aren't taking advantage of the generosity.

A) Shelter

B) Provide housing similar to traditional homeless shelters. Increase the prevalence of these shelters, especially in densely-populated cities.

A) Employment aid

B) By providing the homeless the opportunity to create valid resumes they could use, we would increase their chances of being hired. If the individual does not have much prior experience in any field, potential jobs would be available at the homeless shelter in order to provide some experience.

Section 4

The bill will not raise taxes for the populace, but it would certainly need the reallocation of money. In the 2024 Fiscal Year, the federal government spent 2.372 trillion dollars on just Social Security and Health (1.46T and .912T respectively). This bill will take .5% from both yearly.

Section 5

The bill should be enacted by January 1, 2026.



SCOM

Senate Committee on
Commerce

A BILL

Section 5 This bill should be enacted 91 days after its passing.

Senator/Representative Lily Stevenson
presents the following legislation:

A BILL

to reduce the quantity of red meat purchased and consumed in the United States.

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

Section 1

The overconsumption of red meat in America has led to a decrease in the health of the environment and the health of American citizens. The overconsumption of red meat has positive correlations with colorectal, pancreatic, and stomach cancer. Eating too much low-quality chicken can lead to obesity, heart conditions, and stomach ulcers. Additionally, the current system; mass-production of meat for human consumption, has led to the degradation of our planet's environment.

Section 2

Overconsumption: The action or fact of consuming something to excess.

Healthy Daily Consumption of Meat: 70 grams of red meat per day is recommended for optimal heart and cardiac health. This equates to 1.08 pounds per week.

Red Meat: Beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork, goat, and venison.

Section 3:

Each person will be limited to 1 pound of red meat per week. Individuals shopping for multiple people will be allowed to purchase 1 pound of meat for each individual in their home. Similarly to purchasing alcohol with an ID, American citizens will be issued a separate ID card with their name that will be shown to a cashier and scanned into a database when purchasing red meat. This will ensure that individuals who eat meat are consuming meat within the healthy limit of consumption. Individuals who require more meat per week due to health-related issues or athletic performance can get doctor approval to increase their weekly threshold. Assemble a committee to discuss further specifics.

Section 4:

Funding for this bill will come from increased taxes on major meat companies that make over 25 billion dollars per year in revenue. This includes companies such as Cargill, Tyson, JBS, and National Beef.

Section 5:

This bill will be enacted 1,095 days after it is passed.

Maya Gill and Diya Marria presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To regulate the distribution of the drug Ozempic

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

Section 1 To provide a stable income of Ozempic that is now being abused and given to prescribed patients who are utilizing Ozempic in an incorrect way.

Section 2

Distribution - The amount of that drug being bought by a certain person or company for use that is not prescribed by a medical personal.

Ozempic - A medicine used for people with type 2 diabetes to help stabilize blood sugar, but is commonly used and known for weight loss purposes. Originally used to prevent hypoglycemia and keep blood sugar levels stable

Section 3 :

A – **Doctors’ Responsibilities:** Medical professionals who prescribe Ozempic are required to conduct comprehensive medical evaluations to confirm the necessity of the drug for individuals with type 2 diabetes. This includes mandatory diabetes tests and thorough medical assessments to ensure the patient is eligible for the medication.

B – **Prescription Requirements:** Ozempic shall only be prescribed to patients diagnosed with type 2 diabetes who meet the necessary health criteria. Prescriptions for non-medical purposes, including weight loss, will be prohibited unless medically necessary under strict medical guidelines.

Section 4

The enforcement of this bill will be overseen by federal and state regulatory agencies, such as the FDA and DEA, which will monitor compliance and investigate any illegal distribution or misuse of Ozempic. Pharmacies and healthcare providers found violating the prescription requirements will face substantial fines, loss of licensure, and potential legal action. Individuals found using Ozempic without a prescription for unauthorized purposes will be subject to fines, mandatory education on the drug's proper use, and potential restrictions on accessing healthcare services.

Section 5 The bill was established in May of 2025, revoking and relicensing Ozempic distributors later being finalized in the early months of 2026, allowing Ozempic to be legally sold and prescribed.

New Jersey Model Congress

Rishi Shah presents the following legislation:

A BILL: To offer financial incentives to small businesses adopting eco-friendly practices and sustainable operations.

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 support small businesses in transitioning to environmentally sustainable operations by providing grants and tax incentives, thus promoting economic growth, job creation, and environmental responsibility.

Section 2. Definitions

1. Small Business: A business that employs fewer than 100 full-time employees and generates less than \$10 million in annual revenue.
2. Eco-Friendly Practices: Business operations that reduce negative environmental impacts, including energy-efficient processes, waste reduction, and sustainable sourcing.
3. Sustainable Operations: Business models that incorporate practices reducing environmental impact, such as using renewable energy, reducing carbon footprints, and minimizing waste.

Section 3. Provisions

- A. Allocate \$1 billion annually for grants to small businesses that implement eco-friendly practices, including energy-efficient lighting, renewable energy usage, and waste reduction programs.
- B. Provide a tax credit of up to 30% of the cost of green initiatives (such as installing solar panels or purchasing electric vehicles) for small businesses.
- C. Establish a public-private partnership program to provide training and consultation for small businesses looking to transition to sustainable operations.
- D. Require businesses receiving grants/ incentives to report their environmental impact reductions annually.

Section 4. Funding

Funding will be sourced from reallocating funds from the Department of Energy's fossil fuel subsidies, estimated at \$3 billion annually, to support the Green Transition Program for Small Businesses.

Section 5. Enactment Date This bill will take effect on January 1, 2026

Digital Equity For Students Act

New Jersey Model Congress

Arnanii Peder presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide WiFi services and electronic devices to students from low-income families, ensuring access to education.

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

Section 1

This legislation establishes a program to provide free internet access and devices to low-income students to address the digital divide.

Section 2

Definitions:

- WiFi services: Internet connectivity for accessing educational resources.
- Electronic devices: Laptops or tablets necessary for schoolwork.
- Low-income families: Households earning at or below 150% of the federal poverty level.

Section 3

Implementation:

1. The Department of Education will oversee the program.
2. Eligible families must provide proof of income and school enrollment.
3. Students will receive a device and a portable WiFi hotspot with free service for five years.

Section 4

Funding:

The program will be funded by an annual federal allocation of \$500 million and public-private partnerships.

Section 5

Enactment Date:

This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026.

New Jersey Model Congress

Brice Cheng presents the following legislation:

Digital Property Act

To give the right to manage, share and keep digital property owned by individuals.

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 give individuals who have legally purchased/downloaded online services onto their systems/accounts permanent access to the digital goods after EOS and the ability to share their purchases as they see fit.

Section 2

EOS: End of Service refers to when a product or service offered by a company is no longer supported and is no longer updated or distributed

Pirating: Refers to the illegal distribution of services, content etc.

TOS: Rules that companies have consumers follow when using their platforms/services

Live Service: game model where games are constantly updated typically requiring consumers to connect to a server managed by the company

E-Commerce Business - companies that mainly sell online products and services

legislation.

- A. Corporations that provide downloadable content must ensure that consumers will have access to the content that they have purchased after EOS
- B. Corporations/Studios will not be expected to continue to provide live services to customers after EOS
- C. Individuals who have legally purchased content have the right to share said content
- D. This Bill does not support pirating rather allows for individuals to share their accounts at their own discretion
- E. The FTC will enforce, regulate and ensure corporations comply with this bill
- F. Any corporation enforcing TOS restricting account sharing in any capacity will be considered in violation of this bill and an act of malpractice
- G. This Bill does not prevent the shutdown of services that support illegal acts in which scenario the individuals continue to use/share of such services should be punished accordingly

Section 4

Funding will be provided by an increase on 3% tax on e-commerce businesses

Section 5 The bill will be enacted on February 19, 2026

Dante Mazzeo presents the following legislation:

Title of Bill: A Bill to Eliminate the Production of Fully Electric Vehicles (EV)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS

1 **Section 1** : WHEREAS Motors for electric cars are mined in other countries using slaves.
2 Whereas electric vehicles need rare minerals in order to produce. Whereas electric cars
3 create more emissions than regular everyday vehicles. Whereas Electric vehicles cannot
4 drive as far as regular cars. Whereas battery life expectancy in the U.S for an electric car is
5 only 6.5 years. Whereas electric vehicles are just as prone to fires than regular vehicles.
6 Whereas Electric Vehicles are dangerous to the public due to their silence. Whereas it takes
7 up to 35 minutes to charge an EV to travel a distance of 100 miles (400-500 miles fully
8 charged). Whereas electric vehicles cannot withstand floods, snowy areas, and higher
9 temperature areas. Whereas EV batteries have a smaller life expectancy and contain harmful
10 fluids such as ethylene glycol, sulfuric acid, arsenic compounds, Dimethoxyethane, etc. in
11 mass amounts.

12
13 **Section 2** : Electric Vehicle - A vehicle that uses one or more fully electrical motors for
14 propulsion.
15 Electric motor - A motor solely powered by electricity or battery, that allows for propulsion
16 to occur.
17 Dimethoxyethane - A fire hazardous, and moderately high toxic chemical that is mainly
18 used in Lithium-ion batteries.

19
20 **Section 3** : Electric Vehicles not only harm the environment, but they harm people as well.
21 This bill will eliminate the production of electric vehicles
22 A- From factory, companies will not be allowed to incorporate an all electric motor into a
23 vehicle.
24 B- companies however, will be allowed to produce hybrid vehicles, (Due to the reduction of
25 size in the electric motor).
26 C- Electric Vehicles on the road will still be allowed to operate.

27
28 **Section 4** : There will be no funding needed for this bill.

29
30 **Section 5** : This bill shall go into effect 270 days after passage.

31
32
33
34

Arcy Mendez presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To lessen supermarket carbon emissions to combat climate change.

**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.

Edward West presents the following legislation:
A BILL

To: Preventing Corporations from Artificially Inflating Prices on Bare Necessities

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

WHEREAS the current rate of inflation is out of control. It is leaving families unable to afford even the bare necessities, The reason, corporations want to increase their profit margins. Almost 54% of inflation is driven by corporate greed, This is a problem that affects everyone, especially families with lower incomes, bare necessities should not cost an arm and a leg every month and prices should not be rising at the rate they are for lower income families who can barely afford them at current market values; WHEREAS This must be addressed in the coming years as it continues to increase, That is why I propose to keep these companies in check, by only allowing a 15% increase on bare necessities.

Section 1: Companies are only allowed to increase prices for bare necessities by 15% every 6 months; anything over will result in a fine.

Sub-Section A: Fines vary from company to company and are increased based on profits from the increase.

Sub-Section B: The severity of the fine is also based on how much the products are raised by, per six month period.

Section 2: Around 200 million will be taken from the Department of Defense.

Section 3: This bill is to be enforced by the Federal Trade Commision and will be added to their list of responsibilities.

Section 4: Bare necessities refer to food items that are covered by the WIC program.

Sub-Section A: This bill only covers generic brands not mainstream name brands.

Section 5: This bill will be put into place in 125 days after passage.

Layla Sharret presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To promote online security.

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

Section 1 This bill requires that all American citizens, aged 13 and above, submit their Social Security numbers (SSNs) to their personal smartphones for the purpose of enhancing online security, verifying identity, and ensuring greater protection against fraud and identity theft.

Section 2 Definitions

Smartphone: A mobile device capable of running applications and connecting to the internet via Wi-Fi or cellular data.

Online services: Any services that are accessed over the internet, including but not limited to banking, government services, and social media.

Section 3

A. Registering Your SSN

1. All U.S. citizens who own a smartphone must register their Social Security number (SSN) in a government app called the **Identity Verification App**.
2. Citizens will need to input their SSN into the app after confirming their identity with a secure, two-step process.
3. The app will keep the SSN safe and private, only accessible by the user or authorized authorities.
4. Citizens who do not register within six months of the law passing shall be barred from the app.

Security Measures

1. The SSN in the app will be protected and secure.
2. The government will check the app regularly to ensure it meets privacy and security standards.
3. Citizens may need to update their security settings and re-enter their SSN from time to time to keep the app secure.

C. Using the SSN for Online Services

1. Websites and services that require identity verification, like banks or social media, can use the Identity Verification App to confirm your SSN and identity.
2. If these services don't adopt the SSN verification system, they may face fines or other consequences.
3. The SSN will be an extra layer of security on top of existing methods like passwords or facial recognition.

D. Exceptions

1. People who cannot use smartphones due to financial or health reasons can apply for an exemption.
2. Exempted individuals will get an alternative method for verifying their identity, like a government ID card with SSN verification.

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

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

Violet Berman presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To restrict the use of AI in hiring decisions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 - By allowing AI to make hiring decisions, we are building in AI biases. These biases can unfairly disadvantage groups of people, even when they are highly qualified for a job. This bill will restrict the use of AI in hiring decisions to ensure that job hiring is fair, unbiased, and based on human judgment.

Section 2 - Definitions

- a. AI in hiring: The use of AI tools, algorithms, or systems to evaluate, rank or make decisions about job applicants during the hiring process.
- b. Primary decision-maker: An entity with the sole authority to make the final decision regarding a job applicant's outcome without requiring further evaluation by a human.
- c. Disclosure: A clear, written explanation provided to job applicants about the role AI plays in the hiring process, including what tasks AI performs and how it impacts their application.
- d. Compliance report: A formal document submitted by employers that details the methods and tools used in their hiring processes, as well as evidence of adherence to the requirements of this law.

Section 3 - Using AI as the primary decision-maker in hiring is prohibited.

- a. Upon using AI in hiring decisions, the hiring company shall be:
 - i. Fined not less than \$40,000, nor more than \$100,000 for a first offense.
 - ii. Fined not less than \$100,000, nor more than \$200,000 for a first offense.
 - iii. For a third or subsequent offense, the hiring manager shall be:
 - 1. Fined not less than \$200,000, nor more than \$400,000 for a first offense.
 - 2. Be prohibited from using any AI tools in hiring processes for a period of 5 years.
- b. Employers using AI in any capacity during the hiring process must disclose this to applicants. Failure to disclose shall result in an additional fine of \$10,000 per incident.
- c. Employers with more than 50 employees must submit annual compliance reports to a designated federal agency. Failure to comply with reporting requirements will result in a fine of \$25,000 per missed report.

Section 4 - The costs for inspections, compliance checks, and enforcement of this bill will come out of the budget of the Equal Opportunity Employment (EOE) office. No additional taxes or fees will be required.

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

Yael Benzaquen presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To standardize clothing sizes, and to eliminate vanity sizing.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 Vanity and arbitrary sizing has gotten out of hand. Sizes, such as 0, 00, and 000, did not exist until recently, and their exact measurements vary between stores. Arbitrary numeric sizing such as 00, 0, 2, 4, 6, etc. have no clear correlation to physical size besides bigger number equals bigger size. This also applies to letter sizing (XS, S, M, L, XL, etc), although the variation of size from store to store, or even within the same store, can be greater than the numeric sizing. These inconsistencies cause many issues, waste time trying to know what is your size, encourage body dysmorphia, and when the variation is grand enough it could be considered fraud. Just as we have standardized the advertisement for many other things, we should standardize the sizing system in our clothing.

Section 2 - Definitions

- a. vanity sizing - the practice of labeling clothes with a smaller size than their actual measurements to appeal to societal beauty standards of wanting a slimmer figure.
- b. arbitrary sizing - when same or similar products that fit the same are labelled with different sizes (0, 2, 4, S, M, etc)

Section 3

- Switch all sizing from arbitrary numbers or letters to actual measurements, the unit must also be disclosed
 - a. Pants, skirts, shorts, and all bottoms are to be measured and labelled by their waist circumference and inseam length, so that the tag reads [waist] x [inseam] [unit]
 - I. Ex: 27x32 in, 24x30 in
 - b. Shirts, tops, hoodies, jackets, and sweaters are to be measured and labelled by bust circumference and length from neckline to hem, so that the tag reads [bust]x[length] [unit]
 - I. Ex: 34x16 in, 29x18 in
 - c. Dresses, overalls, jumpers, and other full length things are to be measured and labelled by their bust circumference and inseam length, so that the tag reads [bust]x[inseam] [unit]
 - I. Ex: 34x32 in, 31x30 in
 - d. Bra and related pieces of clothing are to remain being measured and labelled with the cup and underbust
- If a piece of clothing has already been produced with an outdated version of sizing, it's measurements should be easy to find with no more than 2 steps

Section 4 - There is no additional funding required for the enforcement of this bill.

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

Ki-Anna Williams presents the following legislation;
A BILL

To Help Local Economies and Businesses

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

Section 1- All food establishments should utilize produce from their local farms in their business. This helps the local agriculture economy, and lessens the stress of export and import. While export and import will not be made obsolete, mostly things that cannot be procured in a state's own soil will be imported, as well as if a state is going through a shortage or drought.

Section 2- A: Food establishments are required to buy at least 5% of their monthly produce from local farms.

B: Food establishments that gross 10 % or less than their annual state average may buy at least 2%

C: Food establishments and farms should not be more than 50 miles from each other in any direction

D: Produce bought can be strictly vegetables or meat or both. Or any other animal or vegetable product the farm might offer

E: If food products are faulty (physically, internally, flavor wise, poisonous), it may be exchanged without charge to the food establishment

F: If food is faulty on arrival they may be returned immediately. Food products may not be returned past two weeks after delivery date

G: 'Under the counter' deals between food establishments and farmers are not included in the mandatory 5% of monthly produce

Section 3 - If these regulations are not upheld by states, federal dependent grants will be diminished or rescinded. This includes grants for; agriculture conservation and development, loans for building and upkeep of farms, as well as any other loan of federal money for agricultural use.

Section 4- This legislation will be enacted 6 months after passage

Section 5-

- For all means and purposes of this legislation, in this document, 'Food establishment' is defined by any place of business that primarily uses and handles food
- For all means and purposes in this legislation, 'produce' is defined by any natural meat or vegetable product, and the product of their products (cheese, yogurt, etc)

Danica Patton presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide financial incentives for educational achievement, reduce economic barriers for graduates, and promote personal and professional stability for individuals completing their high school education.

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

Section 1: **This bill establishes a federal program to provide a \$5,000 grant to individuals upon earning their high school diploma, promoting financial stability and educational achievement.**

Section 2 This section should define any vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation. For the purposes of this legislation, the following terms are defined as:

- A. High school diploma - A certification granted upon the completion of secondary education, whether obtained through traditional schooling, an accredited online institution, or a GED program.*
- B. Financial grant - A one-time, non-repayable amount of money awarded directly to the individual.*
- C. Graduate - An individual who successfully completes the requirements for a high school diploma or equivalent after the enactment of this legislation.*

Section 3 *This bill mandates the following:*

- A. Upon obtaining a high school diploma, eligible individuals may apply for the \$5,000 grant through a federal portal managed by the Department of Education.*
- B. The Department of Education, in collaboration with state governments, will verify graduate eligibility using school and program records.*
- C. Grants will be distributed electronically or via mailed checks within 90 days of application approval.*
- D. The program is open to all citizens and permanent residents who meet the diploma requirement, regardless of age.*
- E. Recipients may use the funds for any purpose, including but not limited to higher education, housing, or emergency expenses.*

Section 4 This legislation will be funded by reallocating 2% of the Department of Education annual discretionary budget. Additional administrative costs will be covered by a 0.05% increase to the federal income tax rate across all brackets.

Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 180 days after passage to allow for the establishment of application systems and allocation of funding.

Adrian Lee Conde presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Require clear labeling of Ultra-Processed Foods and Artificial Ingredients on All Food Packaging.

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

Section 1 - This bill requires all food packaging in the United States to clearly label any ultra-processed ingredients and/or any artificial additives that the food might contain. By increasing transparency in all food products' labeling, this legislation aims to allow consumers to make healthier food choices and reduce the growing public health concerns. Clear labeling will help citizens better understand what they're consuming, this leads to improved eating habits and a healthier population overall.

Section 2 -

- A.** Ultra-Processed Foods: Foods that are made with ingredients you wouldn't normally use at home, like artificial flavorings, preservatives, or added sugars. Examples include chips, candy, and soda.
- B.** Artificial Ingredients: Man-made chemicals or additives used in food, such as artificial sweeteners, colorings, or preservatives.
- C.** Food Packaging: Any container or wrapper that holds or protects food, like cans, boxes, bags, or plastic bottles.

Section 3 -

- A.** All packaged food sold in the United States must have a label on the front of the packaging that clearly indicates whether the product contains ultra-processed ingredients or artificial additives.
- B.** The label must use simple language such as "Contains Ultra-Processed Ingredients" or "Contains Artificial Ingredients," and should be clearly visible to consumers.
- C.** Food manufacturers are required to list ultra-processed ingredients or artificial additives separately in the ingredients list on the packaging, using plain and easily understandable terms.
- D.** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will be responsible for monitoring and enforcing these labeling requirements, conducting regular audits to ensure compliance by food manufacturers.
- E.** Companies that fail to comply with these labeling requirements will be subject to fines, mandatory product relabeling, and, if necessary, removal of products from store shelves.

Section 4 - This legislation will be funded through the existing budget of the Food and Drug Administration. The agency will reallocate its resources within its current operational budget to fund this bill.

Section 5 - This legislation will be enacted 1 year after passage.

Gunnar Cornelius presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To promote the transition to renewable energy, reduce carbon emissions and create green jobs for those across America).

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

Section 1-

Establishment of a Federal program in which promotes energy projects, retrain and push workers that deal with fossil fuels into green jobs and provide grants for greener infrastructure.

Section 2-

Renewable energy - Energy that are taken from natural sources that are being used faster than they can be replenished

Green jobs/ Green - employment into jobs that contribute to the preserving and restoring of environment

Fossil fuel Industries - Any industry involved in the extraction and production of coal, oil and gases

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.

-Goals of renewable energy projects

A - Tax credits for those who invest into the program

B - Support towards communities who adopt these projects into their place

-Retraining process

A - Federal funding for training programs

B - Partnerships with colleges and trade schools for certification in fields

- Clean infrastructure Grants

A - Grants for state and local governments who implement solar farms wind farms and EV chargers for E-CARS

B - Support to public transportation units to transition to electric or hybrid alternatives

Section 4- slight increase to taxes in high emissions industries , relocation of grants to fossil fuel industries to more greener industries and Bonds to private companies

Section 5-

Bill will be enacted 180 days after being passed

Ava Bocchiaro presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enforce that every United States-based company that manufactures plastic goods is to also manufacture biodegradable alternatives.

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

Section 1- Seeing as it might not be economical for companies to manufacture both plastic and biodegradable products, many companies will turn to only manufacturing biodegradable goods, thereby lessening the manufacture of plastic products. This legislation will also lead to new and innovative ways to create biodegradable formulas and products, as manufacturers will seek the most cost effective way to fulfill this mandate. In turn, long term effects of this legislation will be a decrease in plastic pollution and less government funding spent on waste management, landfills, and beach/habitat maintenance yearly.

Section 2-

Biodegradable - Capable of being broken down by bacteria into harmless and natural byproducts

Biodegradable products - Many biodegradable products are forged from byproducts of the sugarcane and wheat industries, making the products not only natural and ecologically friendly, but also economically friendly. Instead of creating completely new materials, materials that would otherwise be disposed of are used for a fraction of the price.

Section 3-

Mandate Announcement

- A. Corporate announcement of mandate - We will begin announcing to all affected companies and manufacturers that by the target year, 2031, they must develop and implement a solution so that they are either fully converted to creating biodegradable products, or are manufacturing at least a 40% biodegradable/60% plastic mix of products. We understand that it can be a financial burden to alter companies' entire operations, so we will redistribute EPA funding, and ensure all affected companies are compensated accordingly to minimize financial stress. The goal is for companies to not lose money, and therefore, necessary assistance will be met.
- B. Public announcement of mandate - This mandate will be announced to the public in such a way that they can see the benefit of this legislation, not only for the environment, but for their personal health and gain as well. We will express that they will see a shift in the

Bocchino 11.3

cleanliness and decrease in plastic pollution in their local beaches and waterways. We will also demonstrate the innumerable amount of microplastics Americans are consuming annually, and how this legislation will mitigate that. It is vital that the public supports this mandate, and therefore we will spend time and energy exemplifying benefits of this legislation. With public support, this will go much more smoothly.

Enacting Mandate

- C. Tracking Demonstrated Transition - Between the years of 2025, when the bill is passed, and 2031, when companies are expected to have made a full transition, the EPA will check in with companies and manufacturers and observe warehouses twice annually to ensure EPA compliance and to track plans and changes made within the companies. Should companies be in need of assistance during their transition, the EPA will send sustainability consultants to speak with heads of the companies, and make suggestions for the easiest and most cost effective transition. This option will both grant companies autonomy in their transitions if they do not choose to consult experts, and ensure no company is without help should they choose to take it.
- D. Enforcement of Bill - After the target year, 2031, companies are expected to have made their full transition. Should any company be found to have not completed transition, or should their transition not be in EPA compliance, that entity will be fined accordingly.
- E. Incentive - Each year after transition, companies can look forward to compensation, which will vary depending on degree of EPA compliance, and how costly and difficult their unique transition was on the company. EPA finance experts will determine dollar amounts they see fit based on these factors.
- F. Ensuring Companies Remain Compliant - After the year of completed transition, EPA officials and finance experts will check in with companies and search and observe warehouses biennially (every other year) to ensure compliance remains. After biennial checks, finance experts will determine any necessary changes in compensation, such as if a company is becoming more or less compliant, or spending more or less money on their EPA compliance.

Section 4-

Funding - This legislation will be EPA funded, and made possible by redistributing funding and cutting any outdated or less necessary programs. Experts and consultants who perform checks, consult companies, and determine compensation are already paid EPA employees, and therefore these services will not cost additional money from EPA funding.

Section 5-

Enacting the Bill Timeline - As soon as passage occurs, the EPA is to get to work ironing out details, and supplementing and mitigating any flaws in the plans for this legislation. The planning phase will last one year from passage, and end in the year 2026, when the mandate will be announced to companies. Once the announcement commences, companies will have exactly five years to implement changes and transition, and in 2031, the transition will be complete.

Samantha Ifantis - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Add dash cams to every car.

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

Section 1 Dashcams have so many benefits when it comes to driving. The goal or the purpose is to solve the problem. Liability becomes a big issue in accidents. Insurance companies have a field day with making others pay more. But if there are dash cams that capture the moment you can see exactly what happened. Eliminates the “he said, she said” and gets the truth out. The goal is to allow many people to not get scammed and allow people to get closure and take responsibility.

Section 2 Dash Cam-a video camera mounted on the dashboard or windshield of a vehicle and used to continuously record the view of the road, traffic, etc. through the windshield.

Laissez Faire-a policy or attitude of letting things take their own course, without interfering.

The government will have no oversight to the videos on the dashcam unless needed to be given over for federal reasons. Neither will the police or any insurance company until needed to be sent over. The cameras will be monitored for just the roads not the driver or anything inside the car and there will be a button that allows for muting the mic.

Section 3 Fines and penalties: The only fine received for the bill is a ticket to enforce you get a dashcam and make it known to the police you got one. If pulled over and no dashcam is present, a ticket will be issued. If newer cars do not have them, the owner will be fined \$50.

Videos will be needed to be sent over when there is an accident or incase of being a bystander and having evidence of what occurred even if not a part of the accident will be forced to give over but only the accident nothing else can be looked at.

Implementation: new cars will be installed by car companies whereas old cars can be installed by the owners in a few minutes.

Agency: The police will oversee that there are dash cams in the car when pulled over. As well as the car companies

Section 4 The bill will be funded by the people and car companies. All Cars before 2030 will be grandfathered through having to buy and will be installed by car companies. All cars sold after 2030 must be equipped with dash cam by car companies.

Section 5 The bill goes into effect no earlier than January 1st, 2027.

Sarah Mazzotta Cooper - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Ban Phthalates in children's toys

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

- Section 1** This bill aims to remove phthalates from all children's toys. Specifically, DEHP, DBP, and BBP phthalates. Phthalates are a known EDC, and can lead to many future health problems, including cancer, a weakened immune system, respiratory issues, endometriosis, and infertility. Therefore, these chemicals should not be allowed in the toys of children, especially toys that children will hold and potentially put into their mouths.
- Section 2** Phthalates - Chemicals that make plastic more pliable/flexible; are sometimes known as plasticizers
DEHP - Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate - Reasonably considered a carcinogen.
DBP - Dibutyl Phthalate - Long-term exposure can cause liver and kidney damage, and can harm a developing fetus and the male testes.
BBP - Benzyl Butyl Phthalate - Largely phased out due to health concerns
EDC - Endocrine-disrupting chemicals
Endometriosis - a disease in which tissue similar to the uterine lining grows outside of the uterus
- Section 3** This bill would be enforced by the CPSC (Consumer Product Safety Commission), any companies found with the phthalates listed above in their products, will be fined \$200,000 for the first offense, and the fine doubles for each offense. ex:(for fifth offense, fine would be \$3,200,000).
- Section 4** No funding is needed for this bill, as CPSC is already operational.
- Section 5** This bill shall be enacted on January 1st, 2026.

Alexis Magiera - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Ban Puppy Mills

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

Section 1 Puppy mills, even though an easy way to buy a dog, values production over health of these animals. They are being raised in inhumane settings, and often have extreme health and behavior issues, all from being raised in overcrowded and unsafe settings. These health conditions are both physical and psychological. They don't get enough attention, leading to these problems. Yes, even though it is easy, you are more than likely just getting a dog that isn't healthy and/or doesn't know how to behave. My bill would take effect in which it would end puppy mills altogether. It would allow them to sell what is left, as well as get the dogs that were being bred the proper care. Even though shelters may be flooded, it would only be for a certain amount of time and will be worth it to make these puppies healthy. Not all of these dogs will go to shelters, some will be adopted or sold when it first passes. However, this isn't banning complete dog breeding for good. This requires breeders to meet strict standards such as veterinary care, proper food amounts, proper water amounts, proper space for exercise, human interaction for behavioral issues, training, and more.

Section 2 puppy mill - an establishment that breeds puppies for sale, typically on an intensive basis and in conditions regarded as inhumane.
inhumane- without compassion for misery or suffering; cruel

Section 3
a- Enforcement of this bill is a priority. If the breeder does not treat the dogs with proper care such as proper amounts of food, water, space to play, and space to train properly, there will be a fine. This fine will be either confiscation of the animals or criminal charges.
b- Healthcare professionals will do screenings twice a year and check up on these breeders.

Section 4 Funding for this bill will not be necessary. The money to keep the animals in proper care will come from the breeders themselves. If they do not have the money, they should not be running the business.

Section 5 The bill shall be enacted on January 1st, 2026

Emily McCall - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To—End Unpaid 13-Week Maternity/ Paternity Leave

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

Section 1 Maternity leave in the United States of America is currently an unpaid matter that we see only privileged men and women getting access too. This bill would be an addition to the FMLA (Family and Medical Leave Act) to ensure that all surrogacy experiences as well as expecting and/ or adopting parents are getting proper access to at the least 13 weeks of minimally paid maternity/ paternity leave.

Section 2 Maternity/Paternity Leave- A period of time in which a mother or father takes off of work to give birth and care for her newborn, a period of time in which a mother takes off of work to care for and tend to an adopted child.

Surrogacy- Surrogacy is when a woman carries and gives birth to a baby for another person or couple.

Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)- A law that allows employees to take time off work for family or medical reasons, like caring for a sick family member or having a baby, without losing their job.

U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD)- A government agency that makes sure employers follow laws about pay, work hours, and leave, like the minimum wage and overtime rules.

Stillbirths- When a baby is born without signs of life after 20 weeks of pregnancy.

Section 3 A- This legislation works to not only pay for 13 weeks of all maternal and paternal leaves, split between employer and government, but to also present the basis of job security to all of those whose leave applies too.

B- If this legislation is passed then, at the beginning of the fiscal year all maternal and paternal leaves will be paid from that day and so forth.

C- If this legislation is not followed, as an off branch of the FMLA a worker whom of which has had wrongdoing/ wrongdoings done against them on the basis of maternal/ paternal leave time and job security or previously discussed contractual pay for this particular leave that said worker may file a complaint with the WHD. The WHD will investigate the specific circumstance in which a said worker was deprived of time or rightful compensation and this could result in penalties, requirements to reinstate a job, and requirements to compensate loss pay; there could also be a threat of court for further pursuits of justice on the matter.

Section 4 This bill will be funded based on split pay between the states and employers, to protect small businesses and institutions. The state will provide the state minimum sick pay leave or percentage of annual income depending on which state and their sick leave policies. If previously initiated benefits were contracted at the beginning of employment regarding the basis of maternity leave, the rest of the payment is responsibility from the employer. This payment would increase the individual payroll taxes, which means that to secure the leave being paid for there would be a certain amount of taxed money coming out of pay depending on the amount of compensation one would receive during these leaves.

Section 5 This bill would be enacted at the beginning of the fiscal year so the proper planning and budgeting would be completed. Only those of whom who enter maternity leave following the first day of the fiscal year will be compensated in accordance with this bill.

Jackson Emery - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Ban pharmaceutical drug companies from advertising pharmaceutical drugs on TV

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

Section 1 Currently only the United States and New Zealand are the only countries in the world who allow pharmaceutical drugs to be advertised on television. This bill will do what many other countries have already done and ban pharmaceutical companies from advertising pharmaceutical drugs such as Ozempic, Skyrizi, Jardiance, etc on television. The reason why this legislation is being introduced is to change the incentive structures in the pharmaceutical drug industry to be more focused on creating the best product that helps the most people rather than to create a pharmaceutical drug that can be sold through advertisements. This bill will also allow doctors to prescribe drugs that help their patients the most. Which could change the theme in the medical industry today where patients ask doctors to prescribe a drug that they saw on TV which may or may not be the best drug for the patient's condition.

Section 2 Pharmaceutical drug- A medication that is used to treat, cure, or prevent a disease or illness and may have negative side effects

Pharmaceutical drug companies- Companies that produce and sell pharmaceutical drugs

Prescribe- The act of a doctor giving his or her word that their patient should take a drug that will treat, cure, or prevent a medical condition

Television advertisement- is a span of programming paid by an organization or company to advertise a product, service, or message to a viewer

Section 3: A: After passing the legislation congress will appoint the FCC to stop any network or program on TV from broadcasting any commercial regarding a pharmaceutical drug or product.

B: The FCC will be permitted to implement hefty fines if TV programs refuse to comply with legislation

C: The FCC is subjected to congressional hearings if they don't regulate the ban on pharmaceutical drug advertisements to the legislations requirements

Section 4 There will be no funding for this bill because this bill is only regulation and does not require any government spending.

Section 5 The bill will be enacted on January 1st, 2026 if this bill is passed in this next model congress session.

Joseph Piazza - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Ban artificial food dyes, including Red 40, Yellow 5 & 6, Blue 1 & 2, and Green 3.

**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 ban Red 40, Yellow 5, Yellow 6, Blue 1, Blue 2, and Green 3. They need to be banned because they are shown to be harmful to everyone. Some food dyes can cause bad memory, colon problems, and hyperactivity. This is a problem because we have a decline in health and a rise in obesity.

Section 2 **Red 40:** A red synthetic dye used in a variety of foods and beverages.
Yellow 5: A yellow synthetic dye commonly used in candies, snacks, and soft drinks.
Yellow 6: An orange-yellow dye used in foods, drinks, and cosmetics.
Blue 1: A blue dye used in candies, beverages, and desserts.
Blue 2: A blue dye used in food products, beverages, and sometimes cosmetics.
Green 3: A green dye used in food, beverages, and cosmetics.

Section 3 If this legislation is passed, it will ban the use of synthetic dyes. The dyes will not be allowed to be used in anything that we consume. This means that it cannot be put in any food, drinks, and drugs. It would remove these dyes from any ingredient list. The way it would work is that the FDA would enforce it. The FDA currently approves the use of synthetic dyes for human consumption. However, this legislation will change that. The FDA will have to put these on their banned ingredients/additives list.

Section 4 There is no additional funding required for this bill. The FDA will be incharge of enforcing, so the funding will come from them. In 2025 the FDA will receive \$7.2 Billion in funding.

Section 5 The bill will be enacted on January 1st, 2028.

Kaelyn Dunbar - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To- Ban flavored e-cigarettes

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

- Section 1** This legislation aims to ban flavored e-cigarettes across the United States to protect public health, particularly among youth. Flavored e-cigarettes, marketed as a safer alternative to traditional smoking, have become increasingly popular, especially among teenagers and young adults. According to a 2019 CDC report, over 27% of high school students had vaped in the past month, and many started using e-cigarettes unaware of the dangers of nicotine addiction. However, evidence shows that these products are extremely harmful. For example, these products can lead to nicotine addiction, respiratory problems, EVALI, and other long-term health problems.
- Section 2** **Vaping-** The act of inhaling vapor produced by an e-cigarette or other vaping device. The vapor typically contains nicotine, flavoring, and other chemicals.
E-cigarettes- Battery-powered devices that heat a liquid (which may contain nicotine, flavoring, and other chemicals) to create a vapor that users inhale.
Youth Vaping Epidemic- The increasing prevalence of e-cigarette use among teenagers and young adults, driven in part by the appeal of flavored products.
Public Health- The well-being of the general population, especially as it pertains to diseases, health habits, and overall safety.
EVALI- is a serious medical condition in which a person's lungs become damaged from substances contained in e-cigarettes and vaping products
- Section 3** The legislation will impose a nationwide ban on the sale, distribution, and marketing of all flavored e-cigarettes. This includes any product that contains flavoring agents designed to appeal to young consumers.
- A. Implementation of the ban
 - a. All retailers across the country will be prohibited from selling flavored e-cigarette products. This includes both physical and online stores.
 - b. Manufacturers of e-cigarettes products will be required to remove all flavored products from the market. Unflavored nicotine products, which do not target young people as strongly, may remain available.
 - c. An educational campaign will be launched to inform the public, especially youth, about the risks of vaping and dangers of nicotine addiction. This campaign will be carried out through schools, social media, and traditional media outlets.
 - d. Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies will monitor and inspect retailers and manufacturers to ensure compliance. This may include product seizures, fines, and penalties for violators.
 - B. Exceptions and Allowances
 - a. Adults who currently use flavored e-cigarettes will be given a reasonable period to transition to non-flavored alternatives or seek assistance through smoking cessation programs.
 - b. This ban will not extend to non-nicotine flavored products, or nicotine-free alternatives, which can be marketed and sold as safer options.
- Section 4**
- a. The legislation will be funded through the reallocation of existing public health and tobacco-related funds, rather than requiring new taxes. The following sources of funding will be used:
 - b. The money already allocated to tobacco regulation and public health programs can be redirected to support the enforcement and implementation of the flavored e-cigarette ban.
 - c. Federal funds from the (CDC) will be used to finance public education campaigns and support smoking cessation programs.
 - d. Partnerships with nonprofit organizations focused on public health and tobacco addiction could help supplement the government's efforts, providing additional resources for education and outreach.
- Section 5** This bill will go into effect on January 1st, 2027.



SEDU

Senate Committee on
Education

Mabrukh Mobbeen presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide optional diagnostic for students achieving 80% or above throughout the academic year .

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

Section 1 This bill will allow students who achieve an 80% average or higher throughout the academic year to voluntarily take diagnostics to identify strengths and areas for improvement.

Section 2

Diagnostic: A test designed to identify a student's weaknesses in their academic subjects.

Section 3

A. Eligibility for Diagnostics Tests

- Any student who has an average of 80% or higher across their subjects in any given academic year will be eligible to not participate in diagnostic..
- Students who do meet the requirement of 80% are not eligible for the test.

A. Optional Participation

- there won't be any consequences for those who chose not to participate
- Parents or guardians will be informed about the availability of the diagnostic test which will help students decide whether to participate or not.

B. Process of Test and use of Result

- The diagnostic assessment will be given at the mid-semester of the school year.
- Teachers or qualified testing coordinators will supervise the assessments.

C. Use of Result

- The result from the diagnostics will be used to provide feedback to students and the result won't impact students GPA but used to inform future planning.

Section 4 Funding will come from federal and state education budgets, educational grants, academic support organizations, and local school district fundraising.

Section 5 The bill will go into effect at the start of the academic year; schools will have time needed to prepare the diagnostic tests and communicate with students and parents about the program.

VALERIA ELAO presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To cease the use of SAT/ACT test scores as a college admission requirement during the application process.

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

Section 1 SAT/ACT scores have been used as one of the multitude of determiningdetermine factors during the application process, however, it has been shown that many students are not given the same opportunity to achieve desirable scores. With the disparities between different wealth class societiessocieties around the nation, certain communities are deprived of an equal opportunity to be well educated and prepared to achieve high scores.

Section 2 **College admission requirements:** the specific minimum criteria a school must use when accepting a student into the school.

Section 3

A – The bill will be put to immediate effect once passed. The bill is applicable to all students applying to admission in their respective institutions, regardless of their residency status.

B – Temporary Suspension andamd Consideration of Test Scores: For the time being, no college ornor university shall consider SAT or ACT scores as part of the evaluation process. Institutions are allowed to take the scores, but they should not impact the applicant's eligibility or chances for admission.

Section 4 This bill will require no funding.

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted within 135 days after its ratification.

(Farhan Hyder) presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To implement national free school meal programs for all students in public colleges/universities.)

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

Section 1 The purpose of this Act is to establish a nationwide program to provide free school meals to all students enrolled in public colleges and universities, ensuring equal access to nutritious food, promoting academic success, and reducing food insecurity among students.

Section 2

1. Public Colleges and Universities: Institutions of higher learning operated by state or local government that provide post-secondary education and are open to the general public.
2. Eligible Students: Any student who is enrolled at a public college or university, regardless of income level.
3. School Meal Program: A program designed to provide nutritious meals to students, including breakfast, lunch, and potentially dinner during periods of class.

Section 3

- A. The federal government shall establish a National Free School Meal Program, which will provide free meals to all students enrolled in public colleges and universities.
- B. The program will cover all meals served during regular academic hours, including but not limited to breakfast, lunch, and, where applicable, dinner for students participating in evening classes.
- C. The program will be administered by the Department of Education in partnership with the Department of Agriculture, in coordination with local public colleges and universities.

Section 4

- A. The program shall be funded through a combination of federal funding, state contributions, and contributions from institutional budgets.
- B. The federal government will allocate a portion of the annual federal budget to fund the National Free School Meal Program, based on the projected number of eligible students and meal requirements.
- C. Institutions may be required to contribute a set percentage of their operating budget to support the program's implementation. This will be based on the size and financial capacity of the institution.

Section 5

- A. The program will be phased in over a period of 2 years, starting with a pilot phase at select public colleges and universities before national implementation.
- B. Public colleges and universities will be required to establish or expand their dining facilities to accommodate the needs of the program.
- C. The Department of Education and Department of Agriculture will issue guidelines and standards for meal quality, dietary requirements, and program administration.

Katherine Udud presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To offer American Sign Language as a course in K-12 schools through The Language Flagship.

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

Section 1

In order to establish ASL as a course in schools, it must be funded. An estimated 0.76% (1,000 out of 131,000) of nationwide schools offer ASL as a world language course, and this bill aims to raise that percentage. An ASL class would be an alternative to a world language class such as French or Spanish.

Section 2

American Sign Language (ASL) - the visual language of Deaf and hard-of-hearing communities that is used in the US and in Anglophonic Canada.

The Language Flagship - The Language Flagship is a partnership between the federal government and the higher education community. The goal of Flagship is to build domestic and overseas language programs that produce professionally proficient language speakers.

LCTL - Less Commonly Taught Languages, a designation used in the United States for languages other than the most commonly taught foreign languages (the big three being Spanish, French, and German) in US public schools.

Section 3

The United States government funds several programs to help students learn LCTLs that are not offered in their school, yet none mandate ASL as an LCTL. An estimated 11 million individuals in the USA are deaf or audibly impaired, and 250,000-500,000 Americans use ASL. One of the reasons there are so few deaf or audibly impaired people that know ASL is because most deaf children are born to hearing parents who do not know ASL, and it is not taught in schools either. Through the Language Flagship, ASL would be recognised as an LCTL, and introduced into other federal language programs, therefore offering and incentivising ASL to students.

Section 4 Funding will be provided through the Language Flagship, or since ASL will be a world language class, funding can be provided through federal public school funding.

Section 5 This bill would be enacted 91 days after passage.

Representative Asaf Lamarche presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Require Schools to Teach Personal Finance as a Graduation Requirement

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

Section 1

This bill mandates that all high school students complete a personal finance course before graduation. The course will cover essential topics such as budgeting, credit management, taxes, loans, and investing.

Section 2

Personal Finance – The management of an individual's or household's financial decisions, including budgeting, saving, investing, and debt management.

Financial Literacy – The ability to understand and apply financial concepts to make informed money management decisions.

Section 3

A. All public high schools must incorporate a standalone **Personal Finance** course as a graduation requirement.

B. The course must cover essential financial topics, including but not limited to:

1. Budgeting and saving
2. Credit and debt management
3. Taxes and tax filing
4. Loans and interest rates
5. Investing and retirement planning
6. Consumer protection and financial fraud awareness

C. Schools may integrate the course into an existing curriculum or offer it as a separate class, provided all required topics are covered.

Section 4

A. The federal government will allocate **\$500 million** in grants over five years to support program development.

B. Schools in **low-income districts** will receive **priority funding** for curriculum materials and teacher training.

C. Private sector partnerships are encouraged but cannot replace core educational standards.

Section 5

A. This bill shall go into effect on **July 1, 2028**.

B. All public high schools must comply with the provisions of this bill no later than **three years** after the enactment date.

Representatives Na'mi Cook and Anya Bramble present the following legislation:

A BILL

To create in-school jobs for students.

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

Section 1

This bill allows schools to give students jobs within the school; whether it be in the office, classroom decor, or anything the school is legally permitted to allow.

Section 2

Library Assistant: Shelf books, help organize materials, and assist visitors in locating resources.

Office/Administrative Support: Perform data entry, file documents, or manage phone inquiries at the front desk.

Tutoring or Academic Aide: Provide homework assistance or tutoring services to younger students in after-school programs.

Event Support Staff: Assist with setting up and breaking down school events or evening programs (e.g., arranging seating, decorations, or equipment).

Section 3

A – Many 10th-12th grade students are unable to get a job due to school hours , extracurricular activities , and no job history. This bill would change that, by assisting students with job applications.

B – Also by allowing students to have a job history on their application. Schools may choose how to award their students for the jobs they have done, but the main course of action would be to give students credits for their work also helping their GPA and overall school transcript for college.

Section 4

Schools who receive Title I funding will be eligible to use those funds to fill such positions.

Section 5

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

Representative Angel Ogini and Parris McFarlane presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Eliminate the No Child Left Behind Act

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

Section 1

The aim of this legislation is to ensure that students are well-equipped for the next grade upon their advancement.

Section 2

No Child Left Behind - The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB)[1][2] was a 2002 U.S. Act of Congress promoted by the presidency of George W. Bush. It reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and included Title I provisions applying to disadvantaged students.[3] It mandated standards-based education reform based on the premise that setting high standards and establishing measurable goals could improve individual outcomes in education. To receive federal school funding, states had to create and give assessments to all students at select grade levels.

Section 3

Should the child's grades fall below their expected level or they are failing by the end of the school year, they will have to redo that grade level a meeting will be held with the child's parent by the end of the first semester to discuss this issue first. If no changes are made in the students grade then they will be forced to repeat. Students are often unprepared for high school and when they get there because they didn't do work or pay attention in previous grades and that starts to show in their work ethic and how they come to understand things and then they give up but they are still allowed to move up and when it come time for graduation they're not up to par with the requirements and have to repeat either the year of high school or worse depending on how long they've been failing to meet the standard. But this would not have been a problem if when they didn't understand things in previous grades it was addressed and fixed. And that is now pushing their college and their future career back.

Section 4

No funding required.

Section 5

This bill would be enacted on August 1, 2025.

Devin Mendis presents the following legislation:

A BILL to ban usage of artificial intelligence as a form of academic dishonesty.

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

This bill prompts a solution to the recent upcoming of artificial intelligence technology by shutting down existing and future usage of such technology, disallowing unsupervised or improper usage in school districts or working environments providing a better society for the current generation and those to come in the near future.

1. Artificial intelligence: A form of technology that solves problems, creates ideas, forms images, and can entertain the user.
2. Nullification Act: The ideology of stopping misuse of artificial intelligence in school as a form of perjury and or laziness.
3. Improper Usage: When students or employees in certain work forces decide to use artificial intelligence to solve a problem for them like an assignment or task.
4. Unsupervised: An idea, action or item is used without permission from someone experienced, knowing, capable, or of superiority.

A. Remove all Ai programs from the internet and devices like tablets, apps, smart watches, phones, and computers that contain any sort of Ai help. Anything built into a piece of technology that provides Artificial intelligence assistance must be redirected to provide people with help instead of solutions to problems they need to solve themselves.

B. Add filters to such equipment that prevent misuse in school districts and work environments, while keeping the tool to be used in a beneficial way to society or students that doesnt allow them to avoid doing work or perjure themselves.

C. The Department Of Education will orchestrate the initiative, ensuring the correct usage of artificial intelligence and avoiding teachers forced to punish students when caught using artificial intelligence for school assignments.

Funding will be redirected from the HUD Demolition Grant Program, totalling \$5 million annually in emergency funding if current funding fails to exceed expectations to achieve the goal of removing Ai as a concern.

This bill will take effect on January 1, 2027.

New Jersey Model Congress

Ashi Kotadia presents the following legislation:

Mental Health in Schools

To have more mental health awareness in school

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

Section 1

This bill is to have more mental health awareness of students in school by promoting mindful activities within a student's school day.

Section 2: Definitions

1. Mental health: a state of mental well-being that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realize their abilities, learn well and work well, and contribute to their community

Section 3

A: Requires schools to add stress free activities within a student's schedule

B: Requires schools to have a limit on test/quizzes per month to reduce stress and pressure on students

C: Requires schools to do weekly check-ins with students to make sure they are well.

Section 4: Funding

The funding for this act will be provided by the district's school funding thus the taxes that go toward the school taxes. Taxes are not expected to rise.

Section 5 : Enactment Date

This bill will take effect 90 days after passage.

New Jersey Model Congress

Aarav Dhebariya presents the following legislation:

School Lunch Redistribution Act

To redistribute any unsold and spare school food to local food banks in order to minimize food waste.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: This legislation aims to combat food waste by distributing any surplus of unsold school food to local food banks.

Section 2: Local Food Banks: Nonprofit organizations who distribute food to individuals in need of it. Spare food: unused and unsold food items which pose no health risks.

Section 3:

A – Spoiled and unsafe food items will not be collected.

B – Schools and local food banks will work together to redistribute the spare food.

C- Reports regarding the quantity and quality of the food will be issued annually by the schools.

Section 4: State matching funds, donations, and federal grants are all methods of funding that can be applicable.

Section 5: The Act will be in effect on January 1st, 2027, after its signing into a law.

Aaron Nonnemacher presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enact further implement assigned Pre-educational schooling into the widespread of America.

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

Section 1 While Pre-educational school is recommended and given free within a significant portion, nationally, of education programs within the US, it is not a part of the public educational system. Early cognitive development and social interaction is vital for children of this age, and may not always be available at the amount that pre-k has the ability to offer due to the already bustling schedules of the hard working citizens of the United States of America.

Section 2 The term, "Pre-educational school" shall be defined as a program before any already regulated school, before the age 5-6. This act may be cited as "Universal Early Education and Development Act"

Section 3 This system will be implemented to require 3 days per week of education experience. The days which this will fill up are dependent on the State. Specific exceptions shall be given to citizens allowing this system of early learning to be excused due to religious or cultural reasoning

Sub-SECTION A: An exemption form shall be mailed to the parent/guardian regarding specifics on the reasoning behind their request.

Section 4 A commission will be made to assess—

Sub-SECTION A: That every student is properly being taught the proper cognitive and social skills which makes this program so important for the young minds of the US.

Sub-SECTION B: That every student is getting the required 3-day per week system of education.

Section 5 Each district will receive \$12,532 per student, per year of federal spending to institute this act. Funding for this will be directly from the Department of Education.

Sub-SECTION A: This act will be mandated to citizens of ages 3-4

Sub-SECTION B: While Pre-educational learning will be mandated for citizens of age 4, parents may choose whether or not to implement them a year earlier, at the age of 3.

Section 6 This bill shall go into effect 91 days after passage.

Kansas McGraw and Leah Mears present the following legislation:

A BILL

To address country-wide educational gaps brought upon students through learning disabilities, language barriers and mental health disorders.

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

Section 1. A mandatory program (TDM) for all teachers preschool through 12th grade to be completed prior to earning their bachelor's degree in education which teaches different techniques to be used to properly adjust to students with learning disabilities and how to identify different learning disabilities in order to ensure proper and equal education.

Section 2.

- A. Learning Disabilities - (Dyslexia, Dysgraphia, Dyscalculia, Auditory processing disorder, Language processing disorder, Non-verbal learning disabilities, Visual perceptual, Visual motor deficits)
- B. TDM - Teaching Different Minds

Section 3.

Subsection A – A mandatory training program implemented in all higher education programs offering a teaching certification that will educate future educators on how to adjust their lessons and teaching to better accommodate those with learning disabilities or specialized needs. The program will also teach future educators on how to recognise the signs of a learning disability so that students can have faster access to the help they deserve.

Subsection B – The program will last for 10 weeks with a minimum of 2 hours per week being spent on students' education in this field. It is up to the states how the students' education will be split up and the amount of class time will be spent on this program; however they must meet the minimum requirements as laid out by the bill.

Subsection C – This training program will include a formal education on different teaching methods for teaching people with learning disabilities. Additionally it will include a hands on education where students will be brought into classrooms and shown how teachers address students with specialized learning needs.

Section 4. No excess funding will be required for the creation of this bill by nature.

Subsection A - The majority of the coursework can be integrated within the Teaching certification program. Any additional courses will be covered through college and district partnerships using mentorship and teacher preparation programs.

Section 5.

The mandated program presented in this bill is to be enacted on August 1st, 2025. This allows the Department of Education 134 days to organize and implement the programs into college curriculums before the first states open institutions for the 2025-2026 school year.

New Jersey Model Congress

Tristan Scull presents the following legislation:

Title of Bill:

An Act to Introduce “Gun Sniffing” Dogs Into Education Settings

BE IT ENACTED BY THE NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS

- 1 Preamble: WHEREAS firearm related homicides are a leading cause of fatality in minors,
2 highly trained dogs have recently begun emerging as ready candidates to protect schools.
3 WHEREAS human beings lack the ability to discern the scent of a gun or even explosive,
4 from the everyday hubbub of a school environment, K-9’s possess the ability to interpret
5 different weapons that threaten the security of a school. When introduced into school
6 environments, they pose a non threatening method to ensure that a potential threat is
7 compromised before any lives are put at risk. WHEREAS there have been 417 registered
8 school shootings since 1999, these rather inexpensive units possess the ability to protect
9 students and stop potential school shooters in their tracks.
10
11 SECTION 1: This act might be cited as the “Meadow Act”;
12 Sub-SECTION A: this is commemorating Meadow the German Shepherd,
13 serving at Cumberland County Technical Education Center as a
14 gun-sniffing dog.
15
16 SECTION 2: A new federal commission titled the “Student Protection Agency” will be
17 created and granted the following responsibilities:
18 Sub-SECTION A: breeding and training canines with the skills necessary
19 to contribute to this program
20 Sub-SECTION B: distributing the animals across the United States,
21 Sub-SECTION C: and identifying particular schools of concern that are
22 safety hazards to students.
23
24 SECTION 3: These canines will be introduced following the bill's passage into every school
25 district across the United States. Schools of greater particular concern to the “Student
26 Protection Agency” will have priority for the first animals produced from the program.
27
28 Section 4: Additionally, a trained handler with a yearly wage totaling around \$60,000 will
29 be assigned to every district.
30
31 Section 5: This bill will be paid for by the Department of Education.
32 Section 6: This bill shall go into effect 91 days after passage.

Morgan Sternthal presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require all public schools to provide free menstrual hygiene products.

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

Section 1 -

Menstrual hygiene products are essential for health, dignity, and well-being. Many women struggle to afford these necessary items. The inaccessibility to menstrual products can lead to serious health risks and missed school days for students. Toilet paper and soap are basic necessities that are free for all students in schools. However, menstrual products continue to not be free, and most public schools don't even provide menstrual products at all. Nearly 17 million women in the United States struggle to afford menstrual products, and 10% of girls are forced to miss school days because of the lack of access to products. This bill addresses period poverty in school, an issue that affects many low-income women. It requires all public schools to provide free menstrual hygiene products. Passing this bill would promote gender equality, improve public health, and ensure that no student has to miss school because of their lack of access to these essential products.

Section 2 - definitions

- a. Menstrual hygiene product - individually wrapped pads and tampons that meet health and safety regulations

Section 3 - Implementation

- a. All public schools must install and maintain dispensers stocked with menstrual hygiene products in at least one women's and gender neutral bathroom on every floor.
- b. A state agency will oversee and conduct annual inspections
- c. Facilities found in violation will
 - i. First violation - warning, 60 days to comply
 - ii. Second violation - fined \$500 per school
 - iii. Subsequent violations - fined \$1000 per school and possible state funding reductions

Section 4 - The cost of menstrual hygiene products will be covered through the partnerships of nonprofit organizations and corporate sponsors, minimizing reliance on school funds.

- a. Alliance for Period Supplies, The Pad Project, Aunt Flow, and PERIOD. will supply products to schools with no extra cost
- b. No school shall be required to use it's own funds

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 # ____ SEDU 615

New Jersey Model Congress

Yakir Schlosberg presents the following legislation:

A Bill to Stop Financial Aid to Public Schools That Require Math Classes Beyond Middle School

To promote a flexible and student-centered approach to education by empowering students to pursue their individual interests and career goals, while reducing federal support for mandatory advanced mathematics requirements that may not align with most students' needs.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 This bill will prohibit federal financial aid to public schools that mandate mathematics instruction beyond the eighth grade as a required course for high school graduation. Schools that allow mathematics beyond middle school to be offered only as elective courses will remain eligible for federal financial aid.

Section 2 For the purposes of this bill:

- "Financial aid" refers to federal funding allocated under Title I, Title II, and other applicable programs.
- "Mathematics instruction" includes courses typically categorized as algebra, geometry, trigonometry, calculus, and statistics, among others.
- "Elective courses" are classes that students may choose to take but are not required for graduation, or are classes in which one can choose to opt out of another desired class, and thus given a choice.

Section 3 No school receiving federal funding shall require a math course beyond the 8th grade as a requirement for graduation.

A. The Department of Education will enforce this legislation by withholding federal financial aid from non-compliant schools.

B. Nothing in this legislation shall prohibit offering mathematics instruction as an elective course beyond the 8th grade.

C. Schools found in violation will receive written notice and a one-year grace period to comply.

D. Persistent non-compliance after the grace period will result in a suspension of federal financial aid until compliance is achieved.

Section 4 There is no additional funding required for this bill.

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

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # **SEDU 616**

New Jersey Model Congress

Alma Adiel presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Require Schools Receiving Public Funding to Incorporate the Pledge of Allegiance

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 This bill aims to promote national unity and pride by requiring all schools receiving public funding to include the Pledge of Allegiance in their daily curriculum or morning announcements. The inclusion of the Pledge will foster healthy patriotism and develop overall accord within education. Students and administration will not be required to recite the Pledge verbally but respect the implementation within the curriculum.

Section 2

1. Publicly Funded School: any school receiving federal, state, or local government funding.
2. Religious Schools Exception: Schools whose religious teachings prohibit participation in acts they consider idolatry are exempt from this requirement.

Section 3

1. All publicly funded schools must include the Pledge of Allegiance as part of their daily schedule, either through classroom instruction or loudspeaker announcements.
2. Schools must allow students the choice to opt out of reciting the Pledge of Allegiance without penalty or discrimination, in accordance with Supreme Court rulings on free speech.
3. Religious schools receiving public funding may file for an exemption if they provide evidence that recitation of the Pledge conflicts with their religious doctrines.
 - a. If exempt, they must provide an alternate patriotic activity.

Section 4 This legislation requires no funding.

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

Robert Anthony Chapdelaine presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Require the Implementation of Services catering to special needs individuals in private education.

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 Bill will require any and all private institutions of education to implement services that cater to students with disabilities or special needs, whereas it violates the 1954 decision of *Brown v Board of Education*, as well as Title III A of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, this Bill would help end the bias of acceptance based on disability and allow any and all specially-abled individuals on par with that of any other student attending a private institution.

Section 2

Title III A of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act - Title in disabilities act that makes it illegal for private schools to discriminate based on disability

Section 3

- A. Private Schools are required to implement student services for disabled individuals attending said institution
- B. In case of private institutions that require an application, any disabilities or special needs will not be taken into consideration when reviewing an applicant - rather being judged based on their academic merit and scholastic standing.
- C. All private institutions of education must employ at least two employees to help provide and cater to these services

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

The US Department of Education will grant 5.1 Billion dollars in aid to private institutions to accommodate disabled individuals through a .5% increase on income tax

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

This legislation will be enacted 2 years after passage.

Michaela Giuliani presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To redistribute funding equitably among school districts.

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

- Section 1 This bill will encourage states to equalize funding throughout local school districts to ensure students have access to adequate resources, highly qualified teachers, and similar opportunities. These standards lay the groundwork for a good education which creates a foundation for success. Every child deserves the same opportunities regardless of socio-economic divides. By equalizing funding and establishing standards, students will graduate more prepared no matter their background.
- Section 2 There are no additional definitions necessary.
- Section 3 States will be expected to equalize funding across their school districts regardless of socio-economic status. The following standards will be expected for a State's program to be considered adequate:
- a. Students in all grades and school districts are ensured the appropriate and necessary resources (stationary, technology, health & safety items, textbooks, learning materials, etc.) to succeed. School districts are allotted adequate funding to provide those resources.
 - b. All districts shall receive an equitable distribution of state, and federal pass-through funding to supplement as needed.
 - c. Teachers and Educators will be similarly trained and certified state-wide to ensure equal education for students.
 - d. Opportunities (scholarships, academic programs, creative programs, jobs, etc.) are shared without bias among districts, schools, and students.
 - e. Socio-economic divides and disadvantages are neutralized across all school districts within each state.
- Section 4 This legislation does not require any additional funding. States will have 2 years after the bill is enacted to set legislation and ensure the expectations are met. Every additional year they fail to meet the requirements, 0.5% of current federal funding towards education (up to 3%) is withheld, that funding is instead distributed to the most economically disadvantaged communities nationwide.
- Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 6 months after passage.

Christiana (Avon) Rice presents the following legislation:

The National Climate Resilience and Disaster Preparedness Act of 2025

A BILL

To combat the escalating impacts of climate change, enhance national resilience, and protect vulnerable communities, this legislation seeks to establish comprehensive measures for climate adaptation, disaster preparedness, and sustainable infrastructure development.

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

Section 1 This legislation establishes the **Climate Resilience Fund (CRF)** to support climate adaptation, disaster preparedness, and mitigation efforts across the United States. By addressing the growing threat of climate change, the bill aims to protect vulnerable communities, reduce disaster recovery costs, and invest in sustainable infrastructure. It is essential for strengthening national resilience and ensuring a safer, more sustainable future for all Americans.

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

1. **"Climate Resilience"**: The capacity of individuals, communities, and ecosystems to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related hazards and events, such as extreme weather, sea-level rise, droughts, and floods. This includes the ability to adapt to these changes through improved infrastructure, planning, and sustainable practices.
2. **"Disaster Preparedness"**: The actions taken to prepare for and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters or climate-related events. This includes emergency response planning, resource allocation, evacuation strategies, and the establishment of community shelters.
3. **"Climate Adaptation"**: The process of adjusting to the actual or expected climate and its effects, including implementing measures to minimize negative impacts, enhance resilience, and promote sustainable living in the face of climate change.
4. **"Climate Resilience Fund (CRF)"**: A federally managed fund established by this legislation to finance projects aimed at improving climate resilience, disaster preparedness, and climate adaptation efforts. The CRF will provide grants to local, state, and tribal governments, as well as community-based organizations, to support resilience initiatives.
5. **"Green Bonds"**: Financial instruments issued by the government or private entities to raise funds specifically for environmentally sustainable projects. In this legislation, green bonds will be used to finance climate resilience initiatives, such as renewable energy infrastructure, flood control systems, and carbon sequestration projects.
6. **"Fossil Fuel Subsidies"**: Government financial support or tax breaks provided to fossil fuel industries, including oil, gas, and coal. These subsidies are designed to reduce the cost of producing and consuming fossil fuels, often discouraging the transition to cleaner energy sources.
7. **"Climate-Resilient Infrastructure"**: Infrastructure designed to withstand the impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods, and heatwaves. This includes infrastructure that is both adaptable and sustainable, such as flood-resistant buildings, energy-efficient systems, and renewable energy facilities.

Section 3 Creation of the Climate Resilience Fund (CRF):

A federal fund will be established to finance climate resilience projects, including the development of green infrastructure, flood control systems, coastal protection, and community adaptation initiatives. The fund will prioritize projects in vulnerable regions, such as coastal areas, floodplains, and regions at risk of wildfires or droughts.

A. Creation of the Climate Resilience Fund (CRF):

- 1. The federal government will establish the Climate Resilience Fund (CRF) to finance projects that strengthen climate resilience across the country.*
- 2. The CRF will provide grants to state and local governments, tribal nations, and community-based organizations that propose climate adaptation and mitigation projects.*
- 3. The CRF will prioritize funding for projects in the most vulnerable areas of the U.S., including coastal regions, flood-prone areas, and regions susceptible to extreme weather events like wildfires, hurricanes, and droughts.*

Section 4

A. Overview of Funding Mechanism:

This bill will be funded through a combination of tax reforms, budget reallocations, and new public-private partnerships, without requiring substantial new borrowing or increasing the national debt. The total cost of this bill will amount to **\$70 billion** over 10 years. This funding will be derived from the following sources:

B. Creation of a New Carbon Tax on High Emission Industries:

1. New Carbon Tax:

A **carbon tax** will be levied on industries with high carbon emissions, including fossil fuel producers, large manufacturing plants, and transportation sectors. This tax will be designed to incentivize businesses to reduce emissions while generating revenue for climate resilience efforts.

2. Tax Rate:

The carbon tax will be set at **\$40 per metric ton of CO₂** emitted. This rate will be phased in over three years to allow businesses time to adjust.

3. Revenue Impact:

It is projected that this tax will generate approximately **\$40 billion** over the five-year period of the bill's implementation. The tax will be collected from large-scale industrial emitters and will directly fund the CRF.

C. Redirecting Funds from Fossil Fuel Subsidies:

1. Elimination of Fossil Fuel Subsidies:

A portion of the funding will come from eliminating existing federal subsidies for fossil fuel industries, such as tax breaks and direct subsidies for oil, coal, and gas producers.

2. Reallocation of Savings:

The \$20 billion saved from cutting these subsidies will be reallocated directly to the CRF. This reallocation ensures that the U.S. is no longer financially supporting industries that contribute to climate change, while redirecting those funds to combating the negative impacts of climate-related disasters.

D. Reduction in Military and Defense Spending:

1. Military Budget Reallocation:

The Department of Defense's budget will be reduced by **\$15 billion** over the next five years. This reduction will come from a comprehensive review of non-essential defense programs and cost-cutting measures in administrative operations.

2. Reallocation of Savings:

The \$15 billion in savings from defense spending will be transferred to the CRF to support the nationwide resilience efforts. This reduction will not impact critical military readiness but will focus on eliminating wasteful or redundant programs.

E. No New Borrowing or National Debt Increase:

1. Funding Through Reallocations and Revenue:

This bill is designed to be **fiscally responsible**, as it avoids any new borrowing or national debt increases. All funding for the CRF will be provided through a combination of revenue from new taxes, budget reallocations, and private-sector investments.

2. Long-Term Sustainability:

Over time, as the carbon tax and other mechanisms reduce the economic impact of climate change and lower disaster recovery costs, the bill's programs are expected to generate substantial economic savings and revenue, creating a self-sustaining cycle of climate resilience investment.

F. Additional Revenue from Green Bonds and Sustainability Initiatives:

1. Green Bonds:

The federal government will issue **Green Bonds** to attract both domestic and international investors interested in funding climate resilience projects. These bonds will be issued at favorable interest rates and will support projects such as renewable energy infrastructure, green public transport systems, and carbon capture technologies.

2. Revenue from Bonds:

The revenue generated from these bonds is expected to raise approximately **\$5 billion** over the five years. These funds will be directly allocated to the CRF to finance infrastructure projects in vulnerable areas.

Section 5 The legislation will be enacted **150 days** (approximately **4.9 months**) after passage.

Twenty-Fifth Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 20-21, 2025
Bill # - SEDU 620

Alexa Lothian presents the following legislation:

Free Lunch for public school students

To provide free meals for all public school students.

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

Section 1- Public schools grades K-12 will receive federal funds to provide free lunch for all students.

Section 2- Public schools shall be defined as schools supported by public funds. Students shall be defined as any child attending said institution.

Section 3-A: Federal funds will be allocated for the use of free lunches to be provided to all students regardless of financial status.

Section 3-B: Each school district will receive funding based on the total number of students enrolled each year with an additional 5% for future students, which, if not used, will be earmarked for the following year. Should the 5% allotted not be sufficient, districts can request additional funding if deemed necessary.

Section 4- This bill will be funded through federal property tax funds.

Section 5- This bill will be enacted 90 days after passage.

Julia Knuth presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To create a federally funded program to provide universal pre-kindergarten.

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

Section 1- The Universal Pre-K Education Act Provides free, high-quality pre-kindergarten education for all 4-year-olds in the U.S., with federally funded programs ensuring access for low-income families and affordability for middle-income families. It establishes national quality standards for teachers, curriculum, and includes annual progress reports. The bill aims to close the achievement gap, promote long-term economic benefits, and lay a strong foundation for the future success of American children.

Section 2-

- A. **High Quality Pre-K Program:** a structured early childhood education program that serves children who are four years old before the start of the kindergarten school year. This program meets the following standards: an appropriate curriculum that promotes cognitive, emotional, and social development, teachers that have at least a bachelor's degree in early childhood education or a related field, low teacher-to-child ratios (1-to-10), inclusive programs for children with disabilities, and safe facilities.
- B. **Eligible Family:** a family with at least one child who will turn four years old by the start of the school year and lives in the United States.
- C. **Low-Income Family:** a family is considered low-income if their annual household income is at or below 80% of the median household income for their state. Families who meet this criteria will be eligible for free Pre-K services.
- D. **Middle-Income Family:** a family is considered middle-income if their annual household income is greater than 80% but less than 200% of the median household income for their state. Families who meet this criteria will be eligible for affordable Pre-K services, with costs adjusted based on income level.

Section 3 - The federal government will create a Universal Pre-K Education Program, which will be administered by the U.S. Department of Education in partnership with state education agencies (SEAs). The program will be rolled out over a five-year period, with annual reporting requirements for states to track progress and ensure funds are being used appropriately. States will implement the program through local school districts, child care centers, and community organizations. Special funding will be directed to underserved areas, including rural and economically disadvantaged urban communities. This also includes additional support for transportation and flexible scheduling will be provided to help with working families. The individual states will be responsible for implementing this program at the local level with oversight from the federal government to ensure each state is meeting the national requirements (found in Section 2 Part A) and overall curriculum. All Pre-K teachers will be required to complete 20 hours of professional development annually.

- A. **Year 1:** States will submit individual plans on how they will expand/create Pre-K programs. Then, programs will be launched in underserved areas to begin enrolling children and test the program.
- B. **Years 2-3:** Expansion to additional areas, with a focus on scaling programs to reach 50% of eligible children. States will receive assistance to improve quality and ensure compliance with national standards. By the end of year three, the goal is for 100% of eligible children to be enrolled in high-quality Pre-K programs.
- C. **Years 4-5:** By the end of year five, the program will be fully implemented across all states, ensuring universal access to Pre-K for all 4-year-olds.

Section 4- The Universal Pre-K Education Act will be funded through a combination of federal block grants and state matching funds. The federal government will cover 75% of the initial costs of implementing the program, gradually reducing its contribution to 50% by year five. States will be responsible for the remaining costs, with funding adjustments based on state fiscal capacity. Additional funding will be distributed to support underserved areas, such as rural and low-income urban regions. The funding will be sourced from existing federal education funds from the federal government's annual budget allocation for education.

Section 5- If passed, The Universal Pre-K Education Act will be enacted promptly 91 days after passage.

Troy Dunn presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish Mandatory Pizza Fridays

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

Section 1- This bill makes every Friday a pizza day for the whole school. Students and staff get free pizza for lunch, with options for everyone. There will also be fun pizza-themed activities, like contests and games, to make the day even more exciting. It's a way to celebrate the end of the week, bring everyone together, and spread happiness.

Section 2-

Pizza Day: The Friday of each week when pizza is provided to all students and staff during lunch.

Pizza Committee: A group of students organizing Pizza Day activities and ensuring all dietary needs are met.

Inclusive Options: Gluten-free, vegan, or other pizza varieties available for those with specific dietary needs.

Mystery Topping: A surprise pizza topping chosen each week to add variety and fun.

Cheesy the Slice: The official school mascot representing Pizza Day

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. Pizza Distribution

Pizza will be served every Friday during regular lunch hours in the cafeteria and bistro. Each student and staff member is entitled to two free slices of their choice. To ensure inclusivity, gluten-free, vegan, and other dietary-friendly options will be provided. The menu will rotate weekly to keep things exciting, including a surprise "mystery topping" option chosen by the Pizza Committee.

B. Funding and Partnerships

The school will partner with local pizzerias to supply pizzas at a discounted rate, fostering community engagement and support for local businesses. Funding for Pizza Day will come from

the school's extracurricular or events budget. Additional funds may be sourced through sponsorships or donations from local businesses, with sponsors recognized during Pizza Day events.

C. Pizza Committee

A student-led Pizza Committee will be established to oversee the planning and execution of Pizza Day. This committee will select weekly toppings, coordinate pizza orders, and ensure that all dietary needs are met. The committee will also organize pizza-themed activities and gather feedback from students and staff to continually improve the event.

D. Pizza-Themed Activities

Each Pizza Day will feature optional fun activities to enhance the celebratory atmosphere. These may include trivia contests, pizza-eating challenges, or workshops like "Create Your Own Pizza." Activities are designed to encourage participation, build community spirit, and make Fridays more enjoyable for everyone.

Section 4- The "Mandatory Pizza Fridays Act" will be paid for using money from the school's event budget, support from local businesses, and donations. Local pizzerias can help by giving discounts or sponsoring the event in exchange for a shoutout. The Pizza Committee can also raise extra money with fun events like raffles or bake sales. These efforts will make sure everyone can enjoy Pizza Fridays without any issues.

Section 5- The bill will be enacted after 91 days since it passed.

Matthew Pushko - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Prevent college athletes from earning compensation through name, image, and likeness.

**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 level the playing field in college sports, specifically college football, and not have recruiting and the transfer portal come down to who is the highest bidder. In college football, all the blue blood programs are falling behind to teams like Texas and Texas A&M because these average schools have all this money to spend which causes them to get all the good recruits. There are no parameters to how much NIL money students can make causing college sports to be out of control. College Athletes have too much power and it needs to be taken away from them.
- Section 2** NIL - Rights of an individual to profit from their name image and likeness through endorsements, sponsorships or promotional activities.
Collegiate Athlete - Any student participating in a collegiate-level sport associate with the NCAA.
- 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 – The legislation will prevent athletes associated with the NCAA to profit in any way off of their name image and likeness. Any NIL agreements currently existing must be terminated before 1/1/26.
- B -- Athletes and institutions who are caught using NIL to help give players money will be subject to a punishment that is determined by the NCAA. Punishments include fines, program postseason suspensions and loss of eligibility depending on the severity of the violation.
- Section 4** After the legislation has been adequately explained, a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.
The NCAA will continue to be funded as it is and will enforce anti NIL laws.
- Section 5** The bill will go into effect on 1/1/26, giving colleges and athletes enough time to adjust to the new rules.

Giacomo Anzalone - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Ban politically motivated flags/stickers/or anything promoting specific political parties, movements, or causes in public schools.

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

Section 1

The banning of politically motivated flags/stickers/or specific political parties, movements, or causes in schools is necessary to maintain a neutral learning environment. Schools should be spaces where students can engage with diverse perspectives, explore various ideas, and make informed decisions based on facts, not political symbols or ideologies. Political flags or symbols can create an environment where students feel pressured or uncomfortable, potentially distracting them from their educational experience. For example, flags associated with specific political parties, movements, or causes such as the "Black Lives Matter" flag or the "Pride" flag, while meaningful to some, may inadvertently create division(arguments) or discomfort for others who hold different views.

This ban will ensure that schools remain neutral, allowing students to learn and grow without the influence of politically charged symbols. The American flag and flags representing countries with which the U.S. has diplomatic relations, such as the flags of other nations, are exceptions to this ban, as they serve to represent unity, patriotism, and international cooperation, rather than divisive political ideologies. By limiting flags to these examples, we preserve the educational space as one where students can engage with ideas on their own terms, without external pressures from political symbolism. By simply having these flags on the wall, students may feel a sense of division among their teachers/fellow classmates, distracted from learning, and can create an uncomfortable situation.

Section 2

-Politically Motivated Flags: Any flag that represents or advocates for a specific political ideology, party, movement, or cause, which is intended to influence political opinions or demonstrate support for a particular political stance.

-Neutral Space: An environment that is free from political, ideological, or partisan influence, where all viewpoints can be explored objectively and without bias, allowing students to form their own opinions based on facts and education.

- Political Symbolism: The use of symbols, flags, or representations that convey political messages or support for political causes, parties, or ideologies.

Section 3

A) General Prohibition

Politically motivated flags, representing political parties or ideologies, are prohibited in schools; this will apply to all areas of the school, including classrooms, hallways, and common space.

B) Neutral Learning Environment

The legislation ensures neutral spaces for academic learning, free from political influence. This allows students to form their own opinions based on facts without political distractions.

C) Handling Violations/Disciplinary Action

First violation: A warning will be issued. Subsequent violations: Disciplinary action including suspension, may occur. The principal will walk around the school and check to make sure there are no flags once a semester. However, if a teacher is caught teaching or posting these flags on their walls after their first warning they are subject to suspension/firing.

Section 4 - No funding will be needed for this bill.

Section 5 - The bill will go into effect on January 1, 2026.

Mia Cappello- Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Nationally require political science classes to be included in the high school curriculum.

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

- Section 1** This bill federally requires all high school students to take a standardized government or political science courses to create and maintain a more educated voting population. This will allow for more confident and well-educated voters and citizens and aid in a a generally more informed public, therefore contributing to stronger democratic participation and civic engagement.
- Section 2** A government or political science course refers to an educational course that teaches at a minimum; all of the branches of government, checks, and balances, the voting process, the history of diplomacy in America, and the original intent and wording of the constitution. These criteria will be reiterated in the standardized curriculum for said class, made by the Department of Education.
Civic Engagement in this context refers to the ways citizens can interact with lawmaking and social issues to voice or vote for a representative to voice their opinions or beliefs.
- Section 3** This bill will work by utilizing both the curriculum and standards of existing government or political science courses and creating new courses for the states that do not currently require it.
- A – The Department of Education will create and standardize the course. This will allow for an equal playing field for all students regardless of their state's individual views, agenda, or history.
- B -- If certain school districts find it difficult to bring this class to their school, the state will provide an online version of this course.
- C -- If a state wishes to amend the curriculum, they can submit their amendment for review, and if agreed upon by the
- D -- If the Department of Education is abolished, this bill will become an unfunded federal mandate.
- E- Efficacy of the course will be measured by the average of student grades in the course.
- Section 4** This bill needs minimal funding, all states already have some sort of government, history, or civics classes offered in their schools, in which case more students and teachers from those classes will be allocated to and/or shared with this new class, and no new funding will be needed.
- Section 5** This bill shall be enacted in July of 2027 to allow for the curriculum to be drawn and for schools to prepare teachers and students with minimal conflict.



SGRO

Senate Committee on
Government Oversight

Representative Nurell Stewart and Marley Harmon presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To move power lines underground to prevent future power outages

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

Section 1

This bill mandates the relocation of power lines underground to reduce outages caused by severe weather and improve the safety and reliability of the U.S. electrical grid.

Section 2

Power Lines: Cables that transmit electrical energy.

Underground Installation: Moving power lines below ground to protect against weather-related damage.

Grid Resilience: The ability of the power grid to withstand disruptions and recover quickly.

Section 3

A. Implementation Plan

1. The Department of Energy (DOE) will prioritize areas most vulnerable to weather-related outages for undergrounding projects.
2. Undergrounding will occur in phases over 10 years, starting with regions that experience frequent power outages.

B. Technical Standards

1. Utility companies must follow the National Electric Code (NEC) for installation.
2. Local governments will coordinate with utilities to minimize disruptions during construction.

Section 4

The project will be funded through a combination of federal funds, utility investments, and state contributions. Initial federal funding of \$5 billion will be allocated, with matching funds for states. Utility companies can recover costs through gradual rate increases, approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

Section 5

This bill will take effect 180 days after passage, with the first phase of undergrounding beginning within 12 months.

Representatives King Harmon and Jaylen Lyles presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure the privacy, security, and control of personal data, and to hold organizations accountable for the collection, use, and sharing of personal information.

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

Section 1

This bill aims to ensure that individuals retain control over their information. It seeks to create a balance between data privacy and the needs of businesses to process data, promoting transparency, security, and consumer trust in the digital age.

Section 2

1. Organizations shall collect only the minimum amount of personal data necessary to fulfill the purpose for which it is being collected.
2. Personal data shall only be used for the specific, legitimate purposes for which it was collected and shall not be processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes.
3. If any officer, employee, or corporation of a government agency knowingly and willfully discloses personal information will be found guilty of a misdemeanor and fined \$5,000 - 8,000.

Section 3

1. Data controllers must enter into written agreements with data processors that outline the responsibilities of each party in protecting personal data, including the terms under which data may be shared with other entities.
1. Organizations must implement privacy measures as part of the design and development of new products and services that involve the processing of personal data. Data protection must be incorporated into the business processes from the outset.

Section 4

This Bill does not need funding

Section 5

Bill will be enacted January 1, 2026

Isabella Aste presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make a federal law for paid maternity leave for at least nine months for mothers with guaranteed job protection postpartum.

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

Section 1

The purpose of this act is to ensure all mothers in the United States have access to paid maternity leave for nine months following childbirth or adoption established by a federal requirement for all employers, without fear of losing their jobs, therefore promoting family well-being, public health, and workplace equity.

Section 2

Paid Maternity Leave: Compensation equivalent to 100% of an employee's regular salary or wages during the nine months of the leave period.

Job Protection: Guarantees that the employee's original or equivalent position will be available upon return from leave.

Struggling: Businesses at risks of shutting down, layoffs, and/or reduction because of the additional costs imposed by the act.

Section 3

A. Companies and associations with 25 or more employees are required to:

1. Give nine months of paid maternity leave to mothers following childbirth and/or adoption.
2. Guarantee job protection for employees returning from maternity leave.
3. Prohibit all discrimination against those taking their eligible maternity leave in ways of workplace environments, advantages, promotions, or wages.

B. Companies will be able to get federal tax credits to cut down their taxes and make this act more affordable if they are struggling with the finances of this act due to having 25 or less employees.

C. The Department of Labor will be in charge of implementing this bill by fining businesses up to \$10,000 per violation on top of requiring the employers to give the required compensation to the mother.

D. All of these violations of the bill could be filed with the Department of Labor or pursued through legal action. This legal action would be a case brought up through the court system.

Section 4

The funding for this bill will come mainly from employers and businesses and through general tax revenue the federal government will fund the remainder of the cost which the Department of Treasury will manage.

Section 5

To be enacted 180 days after its passing.

Ishitha Mantripragada presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To mandate basic cybersecurity training for federal employees.

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

Section 1 Enhancing the cybersecurity awareness and preparedness of federal employees by mandating training programs that address evolving cyber-threats, best practices, and compliance with federal security policies

Section 2 **Basic Cyber Security Training-** A certification in ISC2
 ISC2- Aa free or heavily discounted exam which covers essential cybersecurity concepts like basic security principles, network security, access control, and accident response

Section 3 The Federal employees receiving this training would be employees in agencies handling sensitive data and critical infrastructure, employees who have access to government networks and systems, and all employees in the Legislative and Judicial branches. This bill would not apply to Field Workers, Manual Laborers, or Active-Duty Military Personnel

 A— Federal employees and federal contractors would here on out need to get a ISC2 certification before being considered for their positions.

 B— All current outlined federal employees would need to receive their certification

 C— Annual training courses would be held in order to go over any new/major updates to software and security

Section 4 This program will be funded by taxpayer money as well as budgetary resources of the Department of Homeland Security

Section 5 The ISC2 certification requirements will begin in August 2025, with existing federal employees required to certify by December 2026

Sara Stevenson presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prevent inadequate preparation and planning for prisoners' safety during and after a natural disaster

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

Section 1

When the bill is enacted legislation would make it mandatory that all correctional facilities on all levels have to construct and enact; Evacuation procedures for prisoners and staff Plans for securing prisoners in case evacuation is not possible, Clear communication strategies for informing inmates, families, and the public, Protection from natural hazards like flooding, fires, or power outages, Protocols for providing medical care and food during a disaster.

Section 2

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency. Provides funding for emergency preparedness and recovery.

Section 3

Federal prisons will be required to update and enforce evacuation protocols, implement safety measures, and enforce Clear communication strategies for informing inmates, families, and the public.

A – Evacuation protocols in federal prisons need to be well-structured and updated to ensure the safety inmates and staff during emergencies. These protocols must:

Secure sufficient resources to cover the influx of people in all prisons to evacuate too in the case of an emergency, Mandate evacuation in prisons when hurricanes cause a serious threat to safety, Update and review protocols and adjust with changing technology and real world incidents.

B– Clear communication efforts will become mandatory during natural disasters. A top priority will be notifying families on how prisoners are being taken care during a natural disaster, and in the case of evacuation, letting them know what facility their family member is being transferred to.

Section 4

The bill would be funded through FEMA This bill will collect funds from FEMA to enforce evacuation to safe zones in dire situations, implement safety measures, and improve infrastructure within prisons.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted 91 days after it is passed.

Sofia Fuller presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Taxes Efficiently Allocated to Change the Harms of Evasion and Related Schemes (TEACHERS ACT.)

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.

Emelia Achacoso presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enact a two term limit on senators and congressmen.

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

Section 1 This Legislation seeks to establish a two-term limit for U.S. Senators And Members of the House of Representatives, to promote greater accountability and prevent careerism in Congress.

Section 2 Term:A six-year period for the U.S. Senators or a two-year period for Members of the House of Representatives as defined by Article 1 of the Constitution.

Senators:Members elected to serve in the UnitedStates Senate

Congressmen: Members elected to serve in the United States House of Representatives.

Section 3 A. A Senator may serve a maximum of two terms, which is twelve. years in total.
B. A congressman may serve a maximum of two terms, which is four years in total.
C. Any individual who has previously served two terms in either chamber is ineligible to run for office in that chamber again
D. This limitation applies to consecutive and non-consecutive terms.
E.Any terms served before the enactment of this legislation will not be counted toward the limit.

Section 4 This legislation does not require additional funding, due to the fact that it imposes structural changes to Congressional eligibility rather than new programs.

Section 5 This legislation shall go into effect on January 1, 2026.

Mason Haubrich presents the following legislation:

A Bill to establish a department of public integrity

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

Section 1: This bill shall be enacted as the department of public integrity act.

Section 2

A: Public official refers to anyone holding elected or appointed office at the federal, state or local level

B: Whistleblowers refer to individual who reports corruption, fraud or unethical conduct within government agencies

C: Audits are an official inspection of an organization or in this case a government agency.

D: The freedom of information act that requires the full or partial disclosure of previously unreleased or uncirculated information and documents controlled by the US government upon request. The act defines agency records subject to disclosure, outlines mandatory disclosure procedures, and includes nine exemptions that define categories of information not subject to disclosure.

Section 3:

A – Establishment and leadership

The department of public integrity is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch of the government. The department shall be led by a director appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate. They have 6 year terms they can be anointed twice, they are subject to annual performance reviews by a bipartisan oversight committee. Also they must possess 15 years of experience in legal, ethical or investigative fields.

B – Investigation and oversight.

The department shall investigate credible claims of corruption, misconduct, fraud, embezzlement or unethical conduct within federal, state and local government institutions. The department shall conduct annual audits of all federal agencies to identify mismanagement, or improper use of taxpayer funds, prioritizing agencies exceeding 500 million. Findings from investigations shall be compiled into detailed reports and released to the public within 90 days of completion, unless certain details are classified as a national security risk. Then they will be censored and still released.

C – Transparency and accountability

The department shall ensure compliance with the freedom of information act (FOIA) by auditing federal agencies response times, practices and identifying areas of non compliance, and imposing penalties onto them. A publicly accessible database shall be maintained, detailing all completed investigation, audit results, and disciplinary actions taken against public officials. Excluding information protected by national security. The department shall host a meeting in each state addressing questions and concerns regarding government integrity and transparency.

Section 4 The department of public integrity shall be allocated 2 billion for its establishment, staffing, infrastructure for the first two years. Then every 2 years thereafter it shall be allocated more depending on the effectiveness from 2-5 billion depending on the levels of corruption they get rid of.

Section 5 The department of public integrity act shall be enacted 100 days after it has passed.

Jack Bruley presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Incentivise Education on Government Affairs

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

SECTION 1: Whereas certain states require core curriculums necessary for students to receive their highschool diploma, many do not require education in civics. These include: Alaska, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The populations of these states totals more than 32,000,000. Many of these individuals are unaware of their civic duties and the basic principles that determine how the democracy of the United States is structured. This act hopes to quell these issues.

SECTION 2: This act may be cited as the “Informed Citizens Act”.

SECTION 3: School districts across the United States with a designated and required government or civics class will receive an additional \$183,435 dollars in funding for every 1,500 students present in the district.

Sub-SECTION A: If the district has less than 1,500 students yet still mandates a government or civics class, they will also receive the funding.

SECTION 4: Additionally, the United States Department of Education shall form a “Civics Education Commission” to enforce and regulate the “Informed Citizens Act”

Sub-SECTION A: Government classes will be regulated by standards set by the “Civics Education Commision” to ensure unbiased political education.

Sub-SECTION B: The Commision will have the power to remove the additional funding from districts in instances of bias in the classroom.

SECTION 5: This bill will be funded by the Department of Education.

SECTION 6: This bill shall go into effect ninety-one (91) days after passage.

Lauren Stanger and Charles Pierce-Ottaviano present the following legislation:

A BILL to permanently enact daylight savings time.

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

Preamble: WHEREAS according to the American College of Cardiology, heart attacks decrease by 21% during Daylight Savings Time compared to the week after Standard Time begins. WHEREAS according to the American Psychiatric Association, evening daylight reduces depression rates by 15% in populations prone to Seasonal Affective Disorder. WHEREAS according to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, eliminating clock changes reduces risk of strokes by 8%. WHEREAS according to the Department of Energy, household electricity bills drop 1%, saving the nation \$4.4 billion annually during Daylight Savings Time. WHEREAS according to Pew Research, 70% of people say evening daylight is more beneficial than early morning light for work. WHEREAS according to the Brookings Institution, robberies drop by 7% during Daylight Savings Time due to more evening daylight. WHEREAS fatal pedestrian accidents are 13% lower during Daylight Savings Time. WHEREAS a 6% reduction in fatal car crashes is linked to extended daylight.

Section 1: Daylight Savings Time (DST) shall be adopted as the official time system nationwide.

Section 2: Daylight savings time (DST) shall be defined as “a time system that shifts one hour ahead of standard time to provide longer evening daylight throughout the year”. Standard time shall be defined as “the synchronization of clocks within a geographical region to a single time standard”.

Section 3: Implementation will include federal oversight, state and territory compliance, public awareness, and system adjustments.

Sub Section A: The Department of Transportation, in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), will oversee the permanent implementation of DST as the standard time system in the United States.

Sub Section B: All states and territories currently observing both standard time and DST will transition to permanent DST.

Sub Section C: The Department of Transportation shall launch a public awareness campaign to inform citizens and businesses about the change, including guidance for systems and devices reliant on time synchronization.

Sub Section D: All government and public systems, including transportation schedules, healthcare systems, and other time-based operations, shall update to align with the permanent DST.

Section 4: This bill requires no funding.

Section 5: This bill will be enacted on November 2, 2025 (over 91 days).

Jordan Colon presents the following legislation:

The "Byrd-Dingell Act"

To Limit the terms of all United States Congress members.

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

Preamble: WHEREAS both the President (POTUS) and Vice President (VPOTUS) have four year term limits with the option of two consecutive terms totaling eight years. They also have the option of running for a second term if they lose their reelection attempt after their first year. Those serving in congress do not have such limitations. Senators are allowed six year terms and a chance to be reelected after each term is over. Representatives of the House are allowed two year terms with the ability of reelection after their term is over. This causes a stagnation of political discussion and the lack of different opinions being added to important conversations being held,

Section 1: This Amendment shall be cited as "The Byrd-Dingell Act"

Subsection A: This Amendment is named after the longest serving Senator and longest serving Representative (Robert Byrd and John Dingell) respectively.

Section 2: No Senator that has served two terms will be considered eligible for reelection after the terms have ended. In the case that a Senator fills in a vacancy in the Senate it will only count as one term if they serve half (three years) of a standard term. If a Senator fills a vacancy and the rest of their term falls short of the three years then that term does not count to their total number of terms served.

Section 3: No Representative that has served five terms will be considered eligible for reelection after the terms have ended. In the case that a Representative fills a vacancy in the House of Representatives it will only count as one term if they serve half (one year) of a standard term. If a Representative fills a vacancy and the rest of their term falls short of the one year then that term does not count to their total number of terms served.

Section 4: Any person serving a term in either Senate or House of Representatives before the ratification of this amendment will not be taken into account and their term and or terms before the ratification will not be counted towards their total amount of terms after ratification.

Section 5: This Amendment shall go into effect ninety-one days after passage.

John Irizarry presents the following legislation:

Payment Freedom Act

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

Preamble: Whereas, companies and vendors selling consumer products or services will be required to recognize credit/debit cards and legal tender, cash, in financial transactions under \$10,000.01, in cases where the transaction method(s) are applicable, to give freedom and choice to the consumer that pays for said product or service. In an age of an increasing divide between payment methods, consumers are being forced to pay for products and services in such ways they do not prefer to do. Some companies and vendors require card payments while others, usually smaller, require the use of cash only. This bill seeks to centralize payment methods for the good of all consumers by requiring companies and vendors to recognize multiple payment methods within reason, an E-commerce platform (e.g. Amazon) would not be required to offer cash payment options as that would be costly and inefficient for both parties. This bill seeks to provide convenience to consumer purchases only and it will not apply to motorized vehicles (e.g. cars), real estate, or hazardous/dangerous goods such as, but not limited to, uranium, blades, lighters, and firearms. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be enacted into law to provide necessary payment freedom in consumer purchases in order to centralize and provide a stable standard of payment for all transactions within reason and specified restriction.

Section 1

Card- This is a debit or credit card which is a digital tool, represented as a flat rectangle with numbers on it, that can be used to make financial transactions.

Cash- physical currency, legal tender, banknotes and coins (e.g. a dime and a \$1 bill).

Vendor/merchant- A seller of goods or services

Consumer purchases- A purchase under \$10,000, unless stated otherwise in section 2, that is not real estate (e.g. houses), motorized vehicles (e.g. cars), hazardous objects

Hazardous Objects- uranium, blades, lighters, and firearms

Payment freedom- the ability to conduct consumer purchases by the payment method of choice.

Section 2

Vendors/merchants will be required to give consumers the option to pay with card or cash for consumer purchases under \$10,000 that are not real estate, motorized vehicles, or hazardous objects covered in section 1.

A- If a state or local government has regulation on allowing payment freedom of cash and card greater than this legislation (e.g. every vendor/merchant is required to offer both cash and card or the purchases are \$20,000 before requiring a non-cash payment solution) than that legislation will be unaffected in all ways where it protects payment freedom

B- Vendors/merchants who are unable to accept cash efficiently for obvious and completely understood physical reasons will not be required to accept cash for payment like an E-commerce platform, where cash cannot go through a computer screen, or purchasing a digital object that cannot be accessed in real life (video games without physical copies, streaming subscriptions, etc).

Section 3

The following are a list of recommendations that are not requirements and will not hold as law in a legal court of law because these are just considerations for vendors/merchants, but would be preferred, e-commerce platforms accepting cash payments over mail, the option to pay with P2P payments and a variety crypto currencies when allowed by law, offering the option to use gift cards which can be purchased with cash, and an A.T.M. for withdrawing cash.

Section 4

No funding for this bill is required as it will not cost anything to put into action.

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

Hannah Dougherty presents the following legislation:

The F.F.A.R.M Act
Factory Farm Abuse, Recklessness, & Malpractice

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

Preamble: Whereas, The F.F.A.R.M Act, or Factory Farm Abuse, Recklessness, & Malpractice Act, will enact heavier requirements and standards regarding the care of livestock on factory farms. Factory farms are a large source of animal abuse in America with nearly 99% of animal food sources being these industrial farms. It is at these farms that animals are forced into confinement, barbaric procedures, and inhumane conditions. The restrictions included within F.F.A.R.M will make it so animals are treated as living beings rather than products. The restrictions will include minimum space requirements for animal quarters, bans on cruel practices & procedures, and improved access to veterinary care through routine visits. It would require farms to disclose their treatment practices publicly and undergo regular federal inspections to ensure compliance. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be passed into law to ensure that the living animals providing us with sustenance essential to life have the chance to lead lives free of injury, cruelty, & inhumane conditions.

Section 1 Let the following terms be defined as:

A-The F.F.A.R.M Act / *Factory Farm Abuse, Recklessness, & Malpractice* - The program & restrictions described in the following bill that cease mistreatment of animals while at factory farms.

B-Animal Abuse/Mistreatment - Practices that inflict unnatural or nonaccidental occurring harm, sickness, or fatality.

C- Factory Farms - Facilities in which livestock are held and used for the purpose of producing products & material, both food & nonfood.

D- Reckless Genetic Modification - modification to an animal species through breeding that poses fatal health conditions for the animal.

Section 2 Once passed into law this bill will:

A- Ban all procedures not productive towards the individual health of livestock. This could include but is not limited to, tail docking, beak trimming, toe amputation, teeth clipping/grinding, and hot iron branding.

1. A ban on further procedures can be introduced by each state-level Agriculture Department as they see fit.

B- Ban reckless genetic modification. All breeding will be overseen and monitored by state-appointed DVMs(to be defined later in Section 2D). If determined by a facility's DVM team that a modification will create severe health concerns for an animal's offspring, it will be denied and not permitted by this legislation.

C- Factory Farms will be placed under a strict minimum space requirement. This restriction will be formatted as follows: "____ ft per ____ (animal)." It will vary in amount from animal to animal.

1. Each restriction may be drafted at the state Agriculture Department level, but must be approved by the legislators of F.F.A.R.M.

D- Each facility will undergo regular monthly inspections by a team of 3-6 state-appointed DVMs. During this inspection, DVMs might provide randomized checkups of animals in the facility. It is also through these DVMs that facilities will seek approval for breeding and other medical practices. At each inspection, DVMs will draft reports regarding a facility's success in relation to F.F.A.R.M, and submit them to the state-level Agriculture Department for review.

1. DVMs will be separate from any other Veterinary assistance facilities may have hired.
2. DVMs will be chosen from local practices and provided government compensation for the work done with F.F.A.R.M.

F- To ensure compliance with these regulations and restrictions, each facility will be required to disclose their treatment practices publicly through Department of Agriculture sites & and files. Updates will be posted monthly and will include animal medical records, production records, any changes to facilities(new additions to machinery or land area), and reports drafted by the facility's DVMs.

Section 3 For any factory farm facility found to be in violation of these regulations, the process will proceed as follows

A- After two violations, they will be made to pay a \$50,000 fee to the federal-level Agriculture Department within 3 months of the discovery of violation.

B- If a third offense is committed within 6 months of the original 2 violations, it will then be up to the state-level Agriculture Department to determine further action. This action could be anything from weekly inspections to the complete shutdown of a facility

Section 4 This legislation will be funded as follows:

A- The House of Appropriations Committee will decide the amount and place from which funds shall be allocated.

B- This funding may only be used within the terms and necessities provided in this document, with the addition of the following:

1. Pay & Benefits of state-appointed DVMs providing routine welfare visits.
2. Pay & Benefits of State Agriculture Offices Providing Inspections of routine updates on factory farm practices.
3. Funds provided through application for modifications to facilities in compliance with this legislation within the first six months of passage.
4. Initial transportation and care relief for livestock during the first 6 months of enactment to allow for modifications to facilities in compliance with this legislation.

Section 5

This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Kylie Shinn presents the following legislation:

Go Green

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

Preamble: Whereas, Go green will be limiting the production of electric cars to help the environment grow. The world can not rely on electric cars to get individuals from place to place. Electric cars are high maintenance and can not be trusted to travel road trips, or anywhere far because of the low miles electric cars give. Electric cars need to be charged regularly. When traveling long distances, some places do not have charging stations and the production of charging stations compared to electric vehicles is slim. These electric cars are causing a hassle for businesses since they need to keep up with everything any individual will need. If the world were to go all electric it would be difficult because there would not be enough electricity to capture all the cars, houses, and everything to live. The world would be overworked and all of this over working for electric cars would not help the environment, it will simply be a waste of time, money, and natural resources. Both the maintenance and even the price of an electric car can be expensive for it to not be considered a reliable source of transportation or to solve the problems these manufacturers are trying to solve. The materials that these manufacturers are using to make the cars are unsafe for the environment and for the people to be driving. Therefore, it is necessary that this bill be mandated into law because it will be helping the planet become greener and it is making safer transportation for everyone.

Section 1 Let this bill be called Go Green means to limit the production of electric cars being manufactured.

Section 2 Let the following terms be defined as:

A: Safer-meaning there is less harm and less chances of manufacturing errors.

Section 3 This bill will be limiting the production of electric cars. The bill is making the roads safer and limiting the amounts of manufacturing errors and problems that can go wrong with these electric cars. Go Green will be helping the environment too due to the parts that go into making electric cars. Electric cars may seem to be known as helping the enviroment when it is the complete opposite of helping. Manufacturers are still allowed to produce electric cars but it needs to limited to a certain amount per year. This bill is trying to help the environment and also provide a safer way of driving.

Section 4 The Go Green bill will not require any funding.

Section 5 This bill shall go into effect immediately after the passage of this bill.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # SGRO 715

New Jersey Model Congress

Zachary Nadel and Levi Falkenstein present the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban abortion after 15 weeks with the exceptions of rape, incest, and if the life of the mother is at risk.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 Abortion is an evil practice that kills a human being. However, later in the pregnancy the baby is developed and abortion should not be legal. Having a 15 week ban would give the mother enough time to get an abortion if she feels it is necessary and it prevents abortions after the baby is developed.

Section 2

- Abortion is an operation that terminates a pregnancy.
- Fetus an offspring of a human in the stages of prenatal development that follow the embryo stage

Section 3 Banning Abortion After 15 Weeks

A – Abortion shall not be legal after 15 weeks of the pregnancy.

B – Abortions will be legal after 15 weeks of the pregnancy if the pregnancy was caused by rape or incest, or if the life of the mother is at risk.

C - Clinics that deliver late term abortions shall be subject to a \$200,000 fine and the the physician who performs the abortion shall be sentenced to up to no more than 3 years in jail.

D - The mother who receives the late term abortion shall be subject to a \$10,000 fine and shall perform no more than 100 hours of community service.

Section 4 There are no additional costs associated with this bill.

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

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # SGRO 716

New Jersey Model Congress

Joey Sherman presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide extra food for the homeless

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 We have a food waste problem across the country. Restaurants waste about 30 billion pounds of food yearly in America. We also have a hunger problem across the country. In 2023, almost 50 million people suffered from food insecurity in the U.S. This bill would provide a way to solve this problem while also benefiting the restaurant. By granting these participating restaurants a tax write-off, the restaurants would want to participate in giving the extra food to people who need it, which solves both problems.

Section 2 Definitions:

- a. Usable ingredients: Any ingredients that can be eaten raw or cooked and then eaten.

Section 3 Any restaurant which provides excess food at no charge for anyone who may need it shall receive a tax write-off for the cost of the food provided

- a. Food must be stored and available in a healthy manner
 - i. Subject to board of health inspection
- b. Food shall not be more than 24 hours old
- c. Only complete dishes or usable ingredients shall count towards the tax credit

Section 4 There are no costs associated with this bill

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

Paulina Tomlin presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To abolish the Electoral College in presidential elections and implement a direct popular vote to ensure equal representation for all American citizens.

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 legislation aims to replace the current Electoral College system with a direct popular voting system for President of the United States of America. This legislation would ensure that every citizen's right to vote is treated equally and would reflect the same majority rule system already in place within many other government institutions.

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

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

- A. *"Electoral College" - A system of elected the President, established by Article II, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, where varying amounts electors from each state cast their votes to determine the next President.*
- B. *"Direct Popular Vote" - A system in which the next President is decided solely by the total number of votes cast for them by all citizens of the nation.*

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 – Article II, Section 1 of the the United States Constitution will be amended to replace all references to the Electoral college with provisions for a popular vote for President.

B - The winner of the next upcoming election will be the candidate of receives the most votes nationwide.

C - The Federal Election Commission will be responsible for overseeing and certifying all results of the popular vote.

D - Each state will be responsible for implementing measures to prevent election interference and ensure a fair popular vote.

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

No additional funding will be needed for this legislation, the Federal Election Commission funds will be reallocated to oversee the popular vote and each state will be responsible for implementing their own standard election procedures.

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

This legislation will be enacted 18 months after its passage to allow proper time for constitutional changes, state preparation, and public awareness.

Alondra Rosario Lugo presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To legalize physician-assisted suicide.

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

I Believe that the Bill will put in order make physician-assisted suicide legal. Some people should be able to have that option as a person. Let's say some people are suffering and it's going to help end their suffering.

Section 2:Terminal Illness: A medical condition that is incurable and expected to result in death within a specific time frame, typically defined as six months or less, as confirmed by two independent physicians.

Lethal Medication: A prescribed substance that a patient self-administers to end their life, in accordance with the requirements of this legislation. The medication must be verified by a licensed physician to be safe and effective for this purpose.

Eligible Patient: A person who meets the criteria outlined in this legislation for physician-assisted suicide, including being a legal adult, diagnosed with a terminal illness, and demonstrating mental competence to make the decision to end their life.

Physician-Assisted Suicide (PAS): The practice in which a physician provides a terminally ill or suffering patient with the means (e.g., prescribed medication) to end their own life, in accordance with the patient's voluntary and informed request.

Section 3: A. Age Requirements, if requested for assisted suicide minimum 16 with guardians/parents consent. No need for 18 or older.

B.PAS is only available to those who are suffering from terminal illness or an irreversible, debilitating condition that causes intolerable suffering.

C.Need a physician or specialist to ensure objectivity.

D.Law may take days or weeks between a patient's request and the administration of the procedure.

E.Law provides legal immunity to physicians who follow the proper procedure in administering PAS, protecting them from liability or criminal prosecution.

F.If law was taken into place then there should be an effort to educate the public and healthcare providers about the new legislation.

G.It will likely include considerations addressing concerns such as the sanctity of life, autonomy and the role of healthcare professionals in end of life decisions.

Section 4:No Additional Funding Required: The government may find that the costs associated with PAS are relatively low in comparison to the broader healthcare budget. If the law is considered a small but essential part of the healthcare system, existing public health funds

could cover the expenses. In some jurisdictions, it might be covered by existing health insurance systems or through private insurance plans. If this happens, the government might not need to fund directly, but rather encourage the inclusion of PAS under current insurance policies, thus shifting the financial responsibility to insurance companies. The introduction of PAS might reduce costs in other areas of end-of-life care, such as palliative care or prolonged hospital stays for terminally ill patients. This could offset the cost of PAS-related expenses, as patients choosing PAS may have fewer ongoing healthcare needs. If PAS reduces the burden on hospitals and long-term care facilities, there could be a net financial gain for the healthcare system, potentially reducing the need for additional funding.

Section 5: The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted. This legislation will be enacted 90 days after passage.

Christopher Mayr Gagnon presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To improve our democracy by abolishing the Senate and empowering the people.

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

- Section 1 In order to improve our democracy, the Senate shall be abolished, and its powers be given to the House. This will increase political participation, strengthen our democracy, prevent the crisis of a Speaker's absence, and prevent any government shutdown.
- Section 2 "Standing Committee" - a permanent committee of the House of Representatives that debates and amends legislation.
- Section 3 A. The Senate is hereby abolished and all powers of the Senate are given to the House.
- B. The power of impeachment and the power to conduct an impeachment trial is given to the House of Representatives.
- C. The speaker of the House is given all the responsibilities of the president pro tempore.
- Section 4 This legislation will not cost any additional funding and will be paid for from the significant savings from money formerly used by the Senate, as it will be abolished.
- Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 91 days after passage.

Eva Testa presents the following legislation:
A Bill

To have 70% of public land's landscaping be native plants

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

Section 1

This bill would make sure no invasive species are planted on public lands. (Ex. Public Library, Public Schools, Government Buildings etc.) This would also enact quotas for public lands to have a certain amount of native plant species in landscaping. This would benefit the public as it improves the ecosystem. It would make sure the government will not harm the environment when landscaping.

Section 2

- A. "Public Land" - land owned, managed, and funded by the government
- B. "Native Plants" - indigenous terrestrial and aquatic species that have evolved and occur naturally in a particular region, ecosystem, and habitat.
- C. "Invasive species" - an introduced species that harms its new environment. Invasive species adversely affect habitats and bioregions, causing ecological, environmental, and/or economic damage.

Section 3

- A. At least 70% of landscaping on public land will be native plants
- B. No invasive species will be planted on public lands intentionally
- C. All public land landscaping are to be made up of 70% native plants

Section 4

The legislation will be funded by 1% of the budget from the Department of Interior. This gives each state 3,620,000 to be spent on public lands landscaping.

Section 5

This legislation will be enacted 8 months after passage.

Brady Wendell - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Create a new Government Agency called the STOCK Act Enforcement Agency(SAEA) to enforce the STOCK Act made in 2012.

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

- Section 1** Congressmen and women along with other elected officials trade securities and make profits far above what accredited investors make due to insider trading. This is a problem because for every other citizen of the country, insider trading is illegal and punishable in the courts, yet elected officials like those in Congress rarely get punished for insider trading. The rule of law clearly states that no one is above the law in America and yet this is a clear instance of inequality. The goal of this legislation is to hold our elected officials accountable by utilizing a new bureaucracy that only investigates elected officials in both the federal and state levels of government.
- Section 2** **Insider trading** - Trading securities in the stock market that is based on non-public information
STOCK(Stop Trading On Congressional Knowledge) Act - An act made in 2012 in order to try to hold elected officials accountable.
- Section 3** I - The Stock Act Enforcement Agency will work much like the SEC does except just with elected officials. The SAEA will also restrict what types of trades officials can make.
 A - All elected officials in the federal government will not be allowed to trade single company stocks. Those in this level of government will be limited to trading mutual funds and index funds.
 B - All elected officials in the state level government will follow the same restrictions as those in the federal level.
 II - The punishment for violating the STOCK Act will be determined by the SAEA to be either a fine and/or jail time.
 A - The fine will be the pre tax profit of the trade and 50% of the amount of the trade. In this case the Congressman/women will keep their position
 B - The amount of jail time will start at 3 months and can increase depending on the amount of profit made in the trade.
- Section 4** This bill will be funded by taxes. The SAEA will cost about or slightly less than \$2 billion every year. There will be a sales fee on stock transactions by elected officials and this will offset the cost of the appropriations that are given to the SAEA.
- Section 5** This bill should be enacted on January 3rd, 2027

Giovanna DiMicco - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – create uniform rules at the polls during the election

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

Section 1 The Voting Uniformity Act seeks to establish a uniform set of voting rules and regulations for all states across the United States. Currently, each state has its own set of voting laws, including different deadlines for voter registration, voting methods (online, mail-in, in-person), and other election-related procedures. Enforcing consistent and transparent voting procedures helps boost public confidence in the democratic process. The objective is to eliminate differences in election procedures nationwide and guarantee that every American citizen's vote is handled equally, regardless of where they live.

Section 2 **Voting Methods:** The different ways in which voters can cast their ballots, including in-person voting, mail-in voting, and online voting.

Voter Registration Deadline: The final date by which eligible citizens must register to vote in an upcoming election.

Federal Election Commission (FEC): A government agency responsible for enforcing federal election laws and ensuring that elections are fair, accessible, and secure.

Section 3 The federal government will fund the implementation of the Voting Uniformity Act through the Federal Election Commission (FEC). This body is already responsible for overseeing elections and ensuring their fairness and security. The FEC will allocate the necessary funds to establish the nationwide voter registration system, implement standardized voting methods, and provide technical support to states in transitioning to the new regulations.

The law will also provide limited government assistance to states that need more funding for polling station upgrades, election official training, and guaranteeing that voters have access to all voting options.

Section 4 While the bill does not propose any major tax increases, there may be minor adjustments to federal taxes to support this initiative. The funding will be used primarily for administrative costs, technology updates, and ensuring that state election systems are aligned with the new uniform standards.

Section 5 The Voting Uniformity Act will be enacted on January 1, 2026

Ava Csatari- Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Abolition of the Penny

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

Section 1 The cost of minting a single penny far exceeds its face value. It costs approximately 1.8 cents to produce a single penny, making it a net loss to taxpayers. It is rarely used in retail transactions, making it more often discarded or accumulated rather than spent. The making of the penny causes environmental strain.

Section 2 **U.S. Mint:** The U.S. Mint is a Bureau of the Department of the Treasury responsible for producing coinage for the United States.
Minting: The process of producing coins
Face Value: The nominal or stated value of a coin or bill.
Inflation: The economic phenomenon in which the general price level of goods and services increases over time

Section 3 (A) The United States shall cease the production and distribution of the penny by the United States Mint, and withdraw all pennies from circulation over a certain period, during which time existing pennies will remain in circulation but will not be replenished.
(B) The U.S. Treasury shall establish a plan for the orderly withdrawal of pennies from circulation. This plan shall include the gradual reduction of pennies used in transactions and provide recommendations for rounding procedures.

Section 4 The funds saved by eliminating the production of pennies shall be redirected toward initiatives that benefit the American public, including but not limited to the following:
1. Investment in modernizing the nation's coinage and currency systems.
2. Supporting financial literacy programs.
3. Supporting community programs aimed at reducing poverty.

Section 5 This act shall take effect on January 10th, 2030.



SHEA

Senate Committee on
Health and Welfare

Siya Soni presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To incentivize private sector partnerships to improve foster care placement and stability.

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

Section 1

This legislation aims to encourage private sector collaboration to improve the placement of children in foster care and ensure stability within foster homes by providing financial incentives and resources.

Section 2

For the purposes of this legislation:

A. "Private sector partnerships" shall refer to collaborations between private companies, non-profits, and government agencies to contribute funding, services, or expertise toward improving foster care.

B. "Foster care placement and stability" shall refer to:

1. Ensuring children are placed in safe and nurturing foster homes within 30 days of entering the system.
2. Reducing placement disruptions to no more than one move every 12 months.
3. Supporting long-term outcomes, such as educational success and emotional well-being.

Section 3

A. Tax credits of up to 25% shall be provided to private companies that contribute services, technology, or funding to foster care programs aimed at improving placement and stability.

B. Federal grants shall be awarded to nonprofits partnering with private sector entities to develop innovative programs targeting:

1. Recruitment and retention of qualified foster families.
 2. Housing stability for aging-out foster youth.
- C. Private entities may provide:
3. Technological tools such as data-driven software to match children with appropriate foster homes efficiently.
 4. Counseling, training, and job resources for foster families to strengthen their ability to provide care.
 5. Financial support for pilot programs aimed at reducing placement disruptions.
- D. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall:
6. Oversee and regulate the implementation of these partnerships.
 7. Establish an annual review process to measure placement success rates, foster home retention, and program efficiency.

Section 4

A. Funding for this program shall be allocated from the federal budget, with an initial amount of \$50 million for the first fiscal year.

B. Additional funding shall be supplemented by voluntary contributions from private sector participants.

Section 5

This bill shall be enacted immediately upon passage

Sophia Musat presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To increase the frequency of home visits for foster families and enforce continuous submission of paperwork to ensure the safety of the children in their care.

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

Section 1 - This bill will enforce the frequency of home visitations and increase them to monthly visits in states that do not already have this law. It will also ensure that the proper data is being collected, through paperwork, on foster families and that these guardians are not taking advantage of the general and financial support given by Child Welfare Services. This will increase permanency rates and prevent children from being reintroduced into the foster care system.

Section 2

A - Placement Instability: issues within a foster home create an unstable environment for the child caused by personal issues, lack of resources, or financial inadequacies.

B - Foster Care: When children cannot safely live at home they become part of this system. They are placed in licensed foster families or relative families.

C - Permanency: Children require stability to fulfill physical and emotional needs. CP & P files court papers to terminate parental rights and place children into families who will adopt them after 15 of the last 22 months.

D - CP & P: The Division of Child Protection and Permanency is a system that investigates allegations regarding child abuse and arranges child protection.

E - Child Welfare Services: It is designed to ensure the safety of children through the regulation of federal, state, and county agencies, juvenile courts, and private service agencies.

F - IV-E: It is a federal grant program that gives financial aid to foster or adoptive families.

Section 3 - The passing of the legislation would include improvement in home visitations and the continuous submission of legal paperwork for the guardians:

A - Monthly visitations

B - Background checks every 6 months to ensure that the child's family is continuing to provide for the child

C - Marriage certificates submitted yearly (if applicable) to ensure no unrecognized drastic changes in a home environment

D - Submission of financial statements monthly

E - Yearly submission of health records of guardians

Section 4 - The IV-E will continue to fund the home using the existing budget.

Section 5 - This bill will be enacted 1 year after passing.

Abigail Toms presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prevent healthcare corporations from monopolizing and encourage competition through limitations on mergers.

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

Section 1 This legislation aims to prevent monopolies and encourage market competition by regulating mergers and acquisitions in the healthcare sector. It grants the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) expanded authority to review and block harmful mergers, requires detailed reporting on market conditions, and establishes a Competitive Healthcare Grant to support state enforcement, research, and small providers. This bill seeks to reduce prices, improve healthcare access, and promote fair competition by limiting monopolistic practices and ensuring that no single entity dominates the market.

Section 2

Healthcare: The organization of medical care for people or a community.

Monopoly: A company or group having exclusive control over a commodity or service.

Merger: A combination of two companies into one.

Essential services: Urgent consultations, inpatient and outpatient hospital care, prescription drug coverage, pregnancy and childbirth, and mental health services.

Unwind merger: The second largest shareholder takes ownership of corporation subcorporation.

Insurance premium: The amount you pay for your health insurance every month.

Section 3

A. Grant the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and Department of Justice (DOJ) expanded authority to review healthcare mergers and acquisitions.

B. Establish a congressional subcommittee under the FTC to investigate potentially anticompetitive actions.

C. Require all healthcare mergers exceeding \$500,000,000 or 45% market share to be subject to antitrust review and approval.

D. Antitrust shall rule against mergers that would reduce competition in the market to less than 5 competitors.

E. Grant the FTC and DOJ the authority to unwind mergers that are found to harm competition post-implementation.

F. Fine corporations that engage in price fixing and withholding essential services 1% of annual revenue.

G. Require annual reporting to Congress on the state of competition in the healthcare industry.

H. Mandate public disclosure of hospital prices, insurance premiums, and pharmaceutical costs to identify signs of market manipulation.

Section 4

\$100,000,000 allocated annually from the federal budget to fund these programs and grants

Require healthcare companies pursuing mergers and acquisitions to pay filing fees that are 0.1% of the total deal value.

Use revenue from fines imposed on companies described in F of section 3.

Partner with states to co-fund investigations into regional healthcare markets by creating the Competitive Healthcare Grant subcommittee.

Section 5

The bill would be enacted within 200 days of its ratification.

Ryan Babcock
presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prevent non-dairy beverages from containing over 30 grams of sugar per 8 ounces.

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

- Section 1 This bill will limit excessive sugar quantities within beverages sold in America.
- Section 2 Non-Dairy beverage: Contains juice, soda, and other flavored beverages.
 Sugar: A crystalline substance used to sweeten food and beverages.
- Section 3 A- Via the FDA, this bill will place regulations of companies hoping to sell their beverages in America.
 B- Alternative sweeteners may be used, but the quantity of sugar must remain below 30g per 8 ounces.
- Section 4 No funding.
- Section 5 The bill will be enacted on January 1, 2026

Representative Chidera Ejingiri presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To support health, well being and economic security of postpartum women

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

Section 1

This bill aims to improve the support for postpartum women by providing better access to health care and mental health services and financial support and workplace accommodations.

Section 2

Postpartum: the time after childbirth usually the first 6 weeks but could last up to a year

Mental health services:(part of both workplace accommodations and health care) professional support for postpartum women like counselling and therapy.

Health care: Includes regular checkups, access to specialists and comprehensive medical care(Mental health services should be included)

Financial support: Economic assistance provided to postpartum women, which includes direct payments or subsidies

Workplace accommodations: Different adjustments or modifications in the workplace to support postpartum women like flexible work hours or maternity leave policies.

Section 3

If this legislation is passed, it will create better support for postpartum women by improving the access to healthcare, mental health services, financial help and workplace support.

a)health care access; health care providers will be required to offer regular check-ups that extend beyond the standard six-week visit.

b)Improving and providing access to Mental health services, This would make mental health services easier to access for postpartum women by improving coverage for counseling and therapy.

c)Financial help, to help postpartum women financially, this legislation would improve paid family leave, provide direct financial assistance and make childcare more affordable.

Section 4

To pay for this bill the government will use a mix of grants, subsidies and tax benefits. Some of the money would come from changing current spending and focusing on programs that support new mothers but businesses would also pitch in by getting tax breaks offering paid family leave and flexible work options. There would also be a small tax increase for high income earners to help cover the costs, non profits will help out too by providing extra support for community programs.

Section 5

This bill would be enacted on March 8th 2026

Representative Chinasa Ejingiri and Zy'Asia Martinez presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To exclude transgender women from cisgender women's sports

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

Section 1

This Bill seeks to exclude transgender women from cisgender women's sports to ensure fair competition, as biological differences often give men a physical advantage. This bill seeks to protect the integrity of women's sports and ensure a level playing field for all participants.

Section 2

Transgender - Refers to individuals whose gender identity differs from the sex they were assigned at birth.

Cis-Gender - Refers to individuals whose gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth.

Section 3

This Legislation ensures fairness in women's sports by restricting transgender women from competing in cisgender women's sports. The Athletic organizations will enforce these rules and a union will oversee and address any disputes.

Section 4

This bill could be funded by -

- A.** Federal or state education budgets by designating a portion of the athletic program for funding compliance measures.
- B.** Additional funding may be sourced through private donations to support fair competition.

Section 5

This bill would go into effect on January 1st, 2026 giving everyone the opportunity to follow the preparatory measures and establish proper and accurate structure.

New Jersey Model Congress

Trent Garrison presents the following legislation:

A BILL TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

To lower the cost of bodybuilding gyms to all students whether in college or high school. Students across the United States of America have not been able to afford a gym membership in order to stay in shape, practice for sports, become stronger, become disciplined, etc, students have found it incredibly difficult to keep their memberships for an extended period of time. **WHEREAS** some people may say go to Planet Fitness, that is not a bodybuilding gym. A bodybuilding gym incorporates several heavy dumbbells well in excess of 75 LBS along with free bars, benches, squat racks, several machines, etc.

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

Section 1 This may be cited as “Lowering Bodybuilding Gyms for Students Bill”

Section 2 The cost of bodybuilding gyms being lowered for students to help with health and their mindset.

Section 3 There shall be a minimum of a 25% discount on all bodybuilding gyms in the United States of America.

Section 4 A lowering of cost to gyms shall be established, containing –

Sub-SECTION A Minimum of 25% off of any gym in the country.

Sub-SECTION B Must validate and verify if students claim to be who they are.

Sub-SECTION C Students will refer to discount as “Study hard, Lift Harder Discount”.

Sub-SECTION D Discount will be all year round, only canceling once the student has graduated. Applying to highschool and college students.

Sub-SECTION E Students must consistently proved their GPA every Marking Period/Semester.

Sub-SECTION F Students must maintain a GPA of 3.0 or higher.

Section 5 Students with previous repeated acts of violence in the student or criminal records do not apply for this bill.

Section 6 Only applies to gym membership not any of the remedies or supplements that gym offers.

Section 7 This bill shall go into effect 91 days after passage.

Liyema Mantshongo presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish legitimate regulations and funding for the ethical and safe use of gene editing technology to prevent hereditary diseases while protecting public health and equity.

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

Section 1

This bill permits the controlled and restricted application of genetic editing technologies, such as CRISPR, to potentially cure/prevent hereditary disorders that are life-threatening or potentially fatal

Section 2

- Hereditary diseases - Genetic conditions passed down from one generation to the other and have an extreme impact on health and quality of life (ex: Sickle Cell Anemia, Cystic Fibrosis, Huntington's disease).
- National Genetic Safety and Ethics Commission (NGSEC) - A federal body that will be created under this act to oversee all activities relating to genetic modification. It will consist of geneticists, public representatives, federal regulators, and medical experts.
- Gene editing - intentional modification of an organism's DNA through the use of medical technology, for example, but not limited to CRISPR-Cas9
- Medically necessary - interventions intended to prevent, cure, or lessen the severity of an illness.

Section 3

- A. Permitted applications: Approved use will only be for the prevention or treatment of inherited illness. Gene editing techniques will need to adhere to safety regulation that will be authorized by the newly created NGSEC.
- B. Prohibited Applications: It will be specifically forbidden to alter genetic material for non-medical reasons, such as, improving one's physical attributes, IQ, or athletic prowess. Cloning or suspicion of anything of the sort of human embryo will be illegal.
- C. Equity and Access:
- D. Regulation and Oversight: The National Genetic Safety and Ethics Commission (NGSEC) will be set up to oversee and authorize all clinical trials towards genetic editing technology. Every method will need an extended amount of testing to conform to federal safety standards.
- E. Violation Penalties: Each offense of using gene editing technology either without authorization or regulation will carry a fine up to \$1,000,000 as well as a sentence maxing out at 20 years in prison.

Section 4

The NGSEC will be established with a budget starting at but not confined to \$500 million to support public research on disease-focused genetic editing. Research initiatives that are targeted toward enhancing the procedures' safety, affordability, and accessibility will receive additional funding.

Section 5

This bill will go into effect approximately one year after its passage, allowing for the adequate formation and development of federal guidelines.

Jordan Manning presents the following legislation:

Title of Bill: A Bill to establish a limit of 60 dollars for epipens.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS

Preamble: WHEREAS currently out of pocket an epipen costs anywhere between \$300 to \$1,000 for anyone without insurance. This idea and act is harmful for many Americans as this is a necessary life saving medication for people with serious allergies. So in this bill we propose that the cost of epipens be brought down to \$60.

Section 1: This act may be cited as the “Epipen Pact”.

Section 2: The current price to make epipens are \$8 to \$12 while they are sold for over \$300 on the low end and up to \$1,000 on the higher end. The average cost tends to be \$800 meaning the company is making a 1,000% profit. Even accounting for shipping and handling this is an outrageous amount to charge people for out of pockets payment.

Section 3: Previous cost of epipens were \$60 in 2007, before spiking to a price of \$600-\$800 on average in 2016. although in some states such as Illinois they brought that cost back to \$60 out of pocket with the EPIPEN Act. This shows that the Company that more or less has a monopoly on the Epipen production and selling would still be able to make a profit with the price changing to \$60.

Section 4: For the cases of people who have insurance depending on their current insurance plan the insurance may or may not cover the cost of epipens. This act will mainly be to aid people with no insurance or any aid to get medical equipment that need epipens due to serious allergies.

Section 5: There shouldn't be any government Financial aid needed due to the fact that the company Mylan is making such a massive unnecessary profit currently from the selling of epipens.

Section 6: This bill shall go into effect ninety-five (95) days after passage.

Nethiri Umashanger presents the following legislation:

C.A.R.E. ACT

Cultivating Awareness, Research, and Empathy For Terminal Illness

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

Preamble: Whereas, the C.A.R.E Act will increase the funding going into terminal illnesses; this will include an increased focus on researching, improving technology, supporting families, and fostering a community spirit. With a society so focused on the “happily ever after” narrative, this country isolates non-ideal endings. The Susan G Komen Foundation, the nation’s largest breast cancer organization, spends only 3% of its budget on research into terminal cancer. Cancer advocacy-- or advocacy for illness as a whole, is focused on happy endings, and that “heroic narrative” for fighting; mankind fails to recognize the power it takes to let go. The time is now for the public to take action; to ensure the fight is a hard and strong one-- and the loss is not endured alone. According to the National Institutes of Health, the occurrence of major depression in terminally ill patients is 77%; terminal patients are left feeling like a burden-- so much so terminal illnesses are referred to as “suicide diseases”-- and their families are left feeling helpless. In a country where the healthcare system prides itself on being open to all, with treatment available to any (made evident with laws such as EMTALA), when the possibility of a nonoptimal ending comes into play, suddenly, priorities shift. By acknowledging immediate needs-- and tackling a long-existing-ideological crisis normalized in society-- this bill will finally improve care and support patients with a terminal illness; and their loved ones. Therefore, the C.A.R.E. Act must be mandated into law due to its ability to save lives, provide comprehensive support to families, promote innovation, and improve patient quality and chances for survival.

Section 1

Let the following terms be defined:

A – Terminal Illness: a disease that cannot be cured or adequately treated and is expected to result in the death of the patient

B – End of Life care: the support and medical care given during the time surrounding death

C – Hospice care: focuses on the care, comfort, and quality of life of a person with a serious illness who is approaching the end of life

D – Palliative care: specialized medical care that focuses on providing relief from pain and other symptoms of a serious illness

E – Terminal cancer: cancer that cannot be cured or controlled with treatment and leads to death

F – National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization: nation's largest membership organization for providers and professionals who care for people affected by serious and life-limiting illness

G – Advance directives: a written statement of a person's wishes regarding medical treatment, often including a living will, made to ensure those wishes are carried out should the person be unable to communicate them to a doctor

H – Respite care: provides short-term relief for primary caregivers, giving them time to rest, travel, or spend time with other family and friends.

Section 2 Once passed, this bill will:

A – The C.A.R.E. Act will ensure individuals diagnosed with care will receive quality palliative and end-of-life care. For instance-- including but not limited to-- pain management, symptom relief, emotional support, psychological counseling, and end-of-life planning. Healthcare professionals & providers-- along with hospice and healthcare organizations-- must perform their duties, certifying the availability of palliative care services and support for patients and their families.

B – The C.A.R.E. Act will provide these patients with options for advance directives (i.e. wills, Do Not Resuscitate Orders, & healthcare proxies). Patients may also choose between more hostile treatment versus comfort-focused care, and the patient's wishes must be respected by medical professionals.

C – The C.A.R.E. Act will establish and manage funds for the creation of nationwide caregiver programs; including training, resources, and emotional support for the families and other caregivers of terminally-ill patients. Acting as a program itself, C.A.R.E. will also generate more awareness towards pre-existing platforms and support groups.

D – C.A.R.E. will assist these families financially; through enabling employees with a terminally ill individual to care for paid leave (seven weeks). This leave eligibility is extended to spouses, parents, children, and legal guardians.

E – This act will, in addition, create a national fund to provide financial aid to lower-income families who require financial assistance to cover end-

of-life care and terminal illness treatment including medical bills, medications, and other expenses.

F – C.A.R.E. also initiates respite care for caregivers; this short-term relief for caregivers allows periods of personal care and rest while still maintaining proper care for their loved ones in need of care.

F – The C.A.R.E. Act organizes a national research fund for the study of terminal illnesses including but not limited to cancer, neurodegenerative diseases, and rare, life-limiting conditions; along with research of innovative treatments, this will include the support and overall improvement of quality of life for terminally ill patients. Research involving personalized treatments, palliative care procedures, and technologies will be of utmost importance.

G – The C.A.R.E. will protect the rights of terminally ill patients; patients diagnosed with terminal illnesses are entitled to protection from discrimination in healthcare, employment, and housing. Including, but not limited to, employers providing adequate accommodations for employees diagnosed with a terminal illness.

H – The National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization will supervise the implementation of this bill, while being assisted by the government and state programs.

Section 3 The C.A.R.E. ACT will be funded through the methods as follows:

A – Part of the national funds for healthcare (3% additional to what is already provided to terminal illness, which is 10-12%) along with a cut from the defense budget (2%) will be put towards the C.A.R.E. act.

B – The act will also be funded through businesses and programs that will be tax-exempt for donating— these companies will also collaborate with the national program of C.A.R.E and other hospice care facilities.

C – Depending on each state's end-of-life care program, each state can choose to sort through their funds accordingly; underdeveloped programs or ones with fewer facilities will be provided more support to develop.

D – The National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization will oversee the organization of the funds for this bill.

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Aidan Douglas Valentine McGarry presents the following legislation:

THE AMBER ROSE ISSAC PATERNAL HEALTH ACT

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

Preamble: Whereas, the United States faces a persistent crisis in maternal healthcare, marked by inequities that disproportionately affect underserved and marginalized communities, it is imperative to establish comprehensive reforms that address systemic disparities, expand access to quality care, and enhance maternal and postpartum health outcomes; therefore, it is vital that this Act be enacted into law to prioritize equity, improve healthcare infrastructure, and ensure every individual, regardless of socioeconomic or geographic barriers, has access to the resources and support necessary to safeguard their health and well-being during pregnancy, childbirth, and beyond.

Section 1 May the terms provided below be denoted with supreme veracity and absolute preciseness.

- A. May **“Secretary”** be defined as the Secretary of Health and Human Services unless otherwise specified.
- B. May **“Postpartum”** be defined as the period immediately following childbirth up to 12 months thereafter, encompassing physical, emotional, and psychosocial transitions.
- C. May **“Maternal Mortality Review Committee (MMRC)”** be defined as a state or local consortium tasked with examining maternal deaths, identifying contributing factors, and issuing recommendations for systemic improvements.
- D. May **“Medicaid”** and **“CHIP”** be defined as the federal-state programs codified under Titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act, respectively.
- E. May **“Telehealth”** be defined as the delivery of medical, behavioral, or ancillary health services via telecommunications technologies, ensuring remote accessibility.
- F. May **“CHW (Community Health Worker)”** be defined as a person who provides culturally aligned health education, navigational support, and resource coordination within underserved communities.
- G. May **“Doula”** be defined as trained professional furnishing continuous physical, emotional, and informational support to individuals before, during, and after childbirth.
- H. May **“Pelvic Floor Rehabilitation”** be defined as clinically guided therapies or interventions intended to restore or optimize pelvic musculature and tissue function postpartum.
- I. May **“Postpartum Psychosis”** be defined as a severe psychiatric condition presenting in postpartum individuals, typified by delusions, hallucinations, or marked distortion of reality (APA).

- J. May “CQI (Continuous Quality Improvement)” be defined as systematic efforts to analyze data, implement evidence-based strategies, and refine processes for improved maternal health outcomes.
- K. May “FMAP (Federal Medical Assistance Percentage)” be defined as a percentage used to determine the amount of federal funding a state receives for medical services

Section 2

➤ Title I. Maternal and Postpartum Health

SEC. 101. EXTENDED POSTPARTUM MEDICAID COVERAGE

(a) Mandatory Coverage

1. Duration of Coverage

- a. Each state’s Medicaid program must extend postpartum eligibility to at least twelve (12) months after delivery, regardless of any changes in income, job status, or marital status during that time

2. Inclusivity

- a. Extended coverage applies to all postpartum individuals, including:
- Those with preexisting conditions
 - Those who experienced pregnancy loss (e.g., miscarriage or stillbirth)
 - Those adopting or fostering newborns who were in the mother’s custody immediately after birth

3. Scope of Benefits

- a. Extended Medicaid benefits shall include, at minimum:
- **Primary and Specialty Care:** Such as obstetric, gynecologic, and mental/behavioral health services, plus access to specialists (e.g., cardiology, endocrinology) for postpartum complications
 - **Preventive Screenings and Diagnostics:** Tests for postpartum depression, high blood pressure, diabetes, and related concerns
 - **Prescription Medications:** Coverage for all medications necessary to treat postpartum conditions, including mental health and chronic issues worsened by pregnancy or childbirth.

(b) Enhanced FMAP

1. Incentivized Funding

- a. States complying with subsection (a) qualify for an enhanced Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) dedicated to postpartum care

2. Usage of Additional Funds

- a. States receiving the enhanced FMAP must show that these federal dollars improve postpartum services, reduce administrative barriers, or expand provider networks in underserved areas (e.g., rural regions, low-income neighborhoods)

3. Monetary Accountability

- a. The Secretary shall audit how states use these funds, ensuring they are spent exclusively on postpartum healthcare improvements
- b. States that misuse funds or fail to meet reporting requirements may face penalties

(c) Implementation Timeline

1. Twelve-Month Compliance Deadline

- a. States must fully meet the requirements of this section within twelve (12) months of the Act's enactment

2. Phase-In Period

- a. If a state faces significant infrastructural or administrative challenges, the Secretary may grant a waiver of up to six (6) months, provided the state submits a detailed plan for reaching full compliance by the new deadline

3. Penalties for Noncompliance

- a. States that fail to comply by their applicable deadline may have up to fifteen percent (15%) of their federal maternal health grants withheld
- b. The Secretary, after reviewing the extent of a state's noncompliance, may impose additional oversight or require corrective action plans

SEC. 102. MULTIPLE POSTPARTUM CHECKUPS

(a) Insurance Mandate

1. Mandatory Coverage

- a. All group health plans, individual market plans, and Medicaid programs must cover at least four (4) postpartum consultations—either in-person or via telehealth—within the first twelve (12) weeks after delivery, plus additional visits at six (6) months and twelve (12) months if clinically necessary
- b. Mandated postpartum visits are exempt from copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles

(b) Scope of Services

1. Medical and Psychological Assessments

- a. Covered postpartum visits must include a full evaluation, such as checking uterine involution, lochia (bleeding), blood pressure, mood/depression/anxiety screenings, and, if relevant, screenings for postpartum cardiomyopathy or thyroid issues

2. Pelvic Floor and Lactation Support

- a. Each visit must provide or refer the patient to lactation consultations, breastfeeding assistance, and pelvic floor therapy (exercises, evaluations) for incontinence, prolapse, or other postpartum musculoskeletal concerns

3. Contraceptive Counseling

- a. Providers shall offer counseling on birth control options and, if requested, provide immediate access to preferred contraceptive methods (e.g., long-acting reversible contraception or oral contraceptives)

4. Holistic Health Education

- a. Postpartum individuals must receive information on nutrition, mental wellness, community resources (like support groups and WIC), and guidance on transitioning back to work or school

(c) Coordination with Pediatric Care

1. Integrated Scheduling

- a. When practical, postpartum checkups may coincide with pediatric well-child visits
- 2. Communication Protocols**
 - a. Pediatric and obstetric providers shall share relevant maternal health information (e.g., depression screening outcomes) and newborn development updates in compliance with privacy laws (HIPAA)
- 3. Referral and Follow-Up**
 - a. If maternal health concerns arise during pediatric appointments, providers must promptly refer the mother for obstetric or mental healthcare to ensure immediate follow-up and comprehensive support

SEC. 103. HOME VISITS AND TELEHEALTH FOR POSTPARTUM CARE

(a) Grant Program

- 1. Competitive Funding**
 - a. The Secretary shall award competitive grants to states, local governments, tribal authorities, and community-based organizations to establish or expand nurse- or midwife-led home-visiting programs
 - b. Priority is given to programs serving high-risk, rural, or medically underserved postpartum individuals.
- 2. Eligible Services**
 - a. Grantees may use funds to:
 - Hire additional licensed nurses, midwives, or community health workers
 - Acquire transport resources (e.g., vehicles for home visits).
 - Develop culturally sensitive training materials addressing postpartum complications, lactation challenges, and social/emotional stressors
- 3. Community Collaboration**
 - a. Home-visiting programs are encouraged to partner with local health departments, faith-based groups, or nonprofits experienced in maternal health equity

(b) Telehealth Expansion

- 1. Priority Target Areas**
 - a. Funds under this subsection focus on “**maternity care deserts**,” where hospital-based obstetric units have closed or are significantly limited
 - b. The goal is to address major gaps in postpartum follow-up services
- 2. Infrastructure and Equipment**
 - a. Grants may pay for:
 - Telemedicine platforms and high-speed internet for remote clinics
 - Electronic health record (EHR) integration to streamline virtual care
 - Standardized training for obstetric providers using telehealth
- 3. Multi-Disciplinary Connectivity**
 - a. Telehealth platforms must allow postpartum patients to consult mental health professionals (e.g., psychologists, psychiatrists) and specialty care providers (e.g., endocrinologists, cardiologists) without excessive travel

(c) Reporting Requirement

- 1. Annual Data Submission**

- a. Grant recipients must submit annual reports on:
 - Reductions in hospital readmission
 - Early detection of postpartum complications (e.g., infections, hemorrhage, depression)
 - Patient satisfaction with home visits or telehealth

2. CQI Principles

- a. All reporting must align with Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI), using outcome measures (e.g., postpartum depression screening rates, breastfeeding duration) and adjusting programs based on results

3. Transparency and Accessibility

- a. Public summaries of these reports shall be posted on the Department of Health and Human Services website

➤ Title II. Reproductive and Family Planning Services

SEC. 201. COMPREHENSIVE CONTRACEPTIVE COVERAGE

(a) No Cost Sharing

1. Full Coverage:

- a. All FDA-approved contraceptive methods must be covered without cost-sharing by private insurers, Medicaid, and CHIP
- b. Plans that fail to comply may face federal penalties

(b) Timely Dispensing

1. 12-Month Supply

- a. Insurers shall allow individuals to obtain an initial or refill supply of contraceptives for up to twelve (12) months

SEC. 202. FERTILITY SERVICES

(a) Diagnostic and Therapeutic Coverage

1. Required Coverage:

- a. Insurance providers must cover fertility evaluations, counseling, and at least one (1) cycle of in vitro fertilization (IVF)
- b. Lower-income families must have access to subsidized options for such treatments

(b) Sliding Scale Options

1. Affordability Guidelines:

- a. The Secretary shall establish sliding-scale rules for cost-sharing, ensuring moderate-income individuals can also afford additional fertility treatments

SEC. 203. PROTECTION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ACCESS

(a) Standard of Care

1. Coverage for Medically Necessary Services:

- a. Where legal, abortion services must be fully covered when medically necessary, including counseling and follow-up care

(b) Conditional Federal Funding

1. Block Grant Forfeiture:

- a. States that significantly limit legal reproductive services without valid medical exceptions may lose specific federal block grants related to maternal health
- b. This restriction does not apply in urgent situations where immediate clinical exceptions are required

➤ **Title III. Preventive Care and Screenings**

SEC. 301. EXPANDED PREVENTIVE SERVICES

(a) Cancer Screenings

1. Mandatory Coverage:

- a. All insurance plans must cover mammograms, cervical cancer screenings (Pap/HPV), and any related diagnostic follow-ups without cost-sharing, in line with the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force guidelines

(b) Cardiovascular & Diabetes Screenings

1. High-Risk Focus

- a. Annual screenings for cardiovascular risk factors and diabetes shall be required for women at high risk
- b. High-risk individuals include but are not limited to:
 - Those with a history of preeclampsia, eclampsia, or gestational hypertension
 - Those diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM)
 - Those with chronic hypertension or obesity
 - Those diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
 - Those with an immediate family history of heart disease, diabetes, or stroke
 - Those with a personal history of a cardiovascular event (e.g., heart attack, stroke)
 - Those with a smoking history or sedentary lifestyle
 - Those who are over 35 with additional risk factors
 - Those who belong to Black, Hispanic, Indigenous, or other underserved racial/ethnic groups that are disproportionately affected by systemic health inequities
 - Those with a history of postpartum preeclampsia, eclampsia, or retained pregnancy weight

SEC. 302. HPV VACCINATION

(a) Universal Coverage

1. No Cost-Sharing

- a. The HPV vaccine must be provided at no cost for the recommended age groups (up to age 26, or per updated CDC guidance)

(b) Public Awareness

1. Outreach Campaigns

- a. The Secretary, together with the CDC, shall lead awareness efforts emphasizing the vaccine's importance in preventing cervical and other HPV-related cancers

➤ **Title IV. Mental Health and Workplace Protections**

SEC. 401. INSURANCE PARITY FOR PERINATAL MOOD DISORDERS

(a) Mandatory Parity

1. Coverage Requirements

- a. Health plans must provide equal coverage (parity) for perinatal mood and anxiety disorders (e.g., postpartum depression, anxiety, psychosis), treating them on par with physical health conditions
- b. Coverage must include:
 - Psychotherapy (e.g., counseling or cognitive behavioral therapy)
 - Pharmacotherapy (e.g., antidepressants or mood stabilizers)
 - Acute inpatient psychiatric care, when necessary

2. Scope of Disorders Covered

- a. Disorders included under this provision are those related to pregnancy and postpartum, such as:
 - Postpartum depression
 - Postpartum anxiety
 - Postpartum psychosis

(b) Enforcement

1. Federal Oversight

- a. The Department of Labor (DOL) and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall jointly oversee and enforce parity compliance
- b. Noncompliant health plans may face penalties, including fines and mandated corrective actions

SEC. 402. PAID FAMILY LEAVE

(a) Establishment of Family Leave Trust Fund

1. Federal Trust Fund

- a. A Family Leave Trust Fund shall be created, funded through modest payroll contributions from employers
- b. This fund will guarantee at least 66% wage replacement for up to 12 weeks of family leave, including:
 - Maternity or paternity leave
 - Leave for adoption or foster care placement
 - Care for a seriously ill family member

(b) Job Protection

1. Reinstatement Requirements

- a. Employers covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) must provide reinstatement to an equivalent position upon return from family leave
- b. Employees on leave shall not lose accrued seniority, benefits, or pay progression during their absence

SEC. 403. WORKPLACE LACTATION & ACCOMMODATIONS

(a) Lactation Spaces

1. Employer Obligations

- a. Employers must provide:
 - A private, non-bathroom area for nursing mothers to express breast milk
 - Reasonable break times for lactation during the workday

2. Applicability

- a. This provision applies to all employers, regardless of size, with reasonable exemptions for significant undue hardship (e.g., small businesses with space limitations)

(b) Prenatal & Postnatal Appointments

1. Flexible Scheduling

- a. Employees must be allowed flexible scheduling or paid time off for medically necessary prenatal and postnatal visits

2. Extended Postpartum Accommodations

- a. The right to time off or flexible scheduling shall extend into the 12-month postpartum period for any clinically indicated appointments

➤ Title V. Addressing Racial and Socioeconomic Disparities

SEC. 501. COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS & MIDWIFERY EXPANSION

(a) Grant Funding

1. Federal Support

- a. The Secretary, through HRSA, shall fund CHW initiatives and midwifery-led models of care in regions with high maternal mortality or limited healthcare infrastructure

2. Target Areas

- a. Funding prioritizes regions where existing resources are insufficient to meet maternal health needs, including rural areas and low-income communities.

(b) Cultural Competency Training

1. Anti-Bias and Equity Modules

- a. Programs receiving federal funds must incorporate anti-bias training and cultural competency modules to address systemic inequities and reduce discriminatory practices in obstetric and maternal care

SEC. 502. MATERNITY CARE DESERTS INITIATIVE

(a) Infrastructure Support

1. Federal Grants

- a. Rural hospitals or clinics seeking to sustain or reopen obstetric units, or adopt tele-obstetrics, are eligible for competitive federal grants

2. Funding Goals

- a. These grants support the hiring of obstetric staff, acquisition of telehealth equipment, and development of sustainable care delivery models

(b) Outcomes Monitoring

1. Data-Driven Accountability

- a. Grant recipients must report measurable maternal health improvements, stratified by:
 - Race
 - Income level
 - Insurance status

SEC. 503. MATERNAL MORTALITY REVIEW COMMITTEES (MMRCs)

(a) Standardization

1. Uniform Protocols

- a. States must establish or maintain Maternal Mortality Review Committees (MMRCs) following national data-sharing standards and protocols for evaluating maternal deaths and near-misses

(b) Federal Technical Assistance

1. Support & Penalties

- a. The Secretary shall offer technical assistance to help states implement MMRCs
- b. States failing to comply within two years may have up to 5% of maternal health block grants withheld

➤ Title VI. Training and Workforce Expansion

SEC. 901. GRANTS FOR OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGIC TRAINING

(a) Residency Expansion

1. Federal Support for Training

- a. Accredited medical institutions can apply for grants to expand OB/GYN residency slots, with priority given to programs serving high-need or rural areas

(b) Loan Forgiveness

1. Incentivizing Workforce Distribution

- a. Federal loan forgiveness shall be available to:
 - Medical students specializing in obstetrics or midwifery
 - Those who commit to working in designated shortage areas for at least four years

SEC. 902. INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION INITIATIVE

(a) Curriculum Development

1. Maternal Health Training Modules

- a. The Secretary, in partnership with organizations like ACOG, ACNM, and AWHONN, shall develop standardized training modules on:
 - Mental health care during pregnancy and postpartum
 - Racial equity and bias reduction in maternal healthcare
 - Evidence-based postpartum practices

(b) Incentives for Participation

1. Recognition and Benefits

- a. Clinicians completing advanced training may receive:

- Continuing education credits
- Professional recognition or certifications
- Medicaid fee uplifts to encourage participation in underserved areas

SEC. 903. CAREER PIPELINE FOR UNDERREPRESENTED MINORITIES

(a) Scholarship & Mentorship Programs

1. Expanding Diversity in Women's Health Professions

- a. Federal funds shall support targeted scholarships and mentorship programs for underrepresented groups, such as Black, Indigenous, and Hispanic individuals, to enter and excel in women's health careers

(b) Annual Diversity Reports

1. Transparency and Oversight

- a. Grant recipients must submit annual diversity reports, detailing:
 - Recruitment and retention rates
 - Completion rates of funded programs
 - Demographic profiles of participants
- b. These reports will enable the Secretary to monitor progress toward workforce diversity goals

Section 3

Initial Implementation Costs:

- a. Infrastructure and Training Grants: **\$2 billion**
 - For establishing telehealth infrastructure, expanding training programs for maternal health providers, and funding new obstetrics residency slots in underserved areas.
- b. Public Awareness Campaigns: **\$500 million**
 - For national campaigns promoting maternal health awareness, HPV vaccination, and anti-bias training in healthcare
- c. Community Health Initiatives: **\$1.5 billion**
 - For funding home visits, CHW programs, and midwifery expansions in high-need regions

Total Initial Cost: **\$4 billion**

Annual Costs:

- a. Medicaid Expansion: **\$7 billion**
 - For covering extended postpartum Medicaid benefits, additional checkups, and enhanced FMAP incentives to states.
- b. Workplace Protections and Paid Leave: **\$5 billion**
 - For establishing the Family Leave Trust Fund and ensuring workplace accommodations for nursing mothers and flexible scheduling.
- c. Preventive and Reproductive Services: **\$3 billion**
 - For funding no-cost contraceptives, fertility treatments, screenings, and mental health parity

d. Research and Oversight: **\$500 million**

- For supporting Maternal Mortality Review Committees, annual data reporting, and Continuous Quality Improvement initiatives

Total Annual Cost: **\$15.5 billion**

Funding Sources:

- a. Modest payroll contributions from employers for the Family Leave Trust Fund
- b. Reallocation of existing maternal health block grants to support prioritized programs
- c. Increased federal funding appropriations dedicated to healthcare equity and infrastructure

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted 550 days after passage

REPRESENTATIVE Ava Irizarry, present the following legislation:

SUPPLEMENT AND VITAMIN FDA APPROVAL ACT (SVFA)

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

Preamble: Whereas, there are so many supplements and vitamins on the market that consumers may buy. When they are shopping they buy it based on the label, and cannot possibly know what the product actually does based on the label that has the potential to be inaccurate. This bill will give the FDA the power to approve dietary supplements and vitamins and force supplement and vitamin companies to seek FDA approval. **Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law as it will prevent supplement and vitamin products from containing harmful ingredients and being mislabeled as the FDA will investigate the products to protect the consumers.**

Section 1 Let the following terms be defined as;

A-FDA -the food and drug administration.

B- Stamp of approval- seal that shows that the product is effective as well as that its positive effects outweigh the negative effects, and that it has been evaluated by the FDA.

D- Supplements- the dietary supplements and vitamins that are taken orally, and are not currently regulated by the FDA.

Section 2

A – The legislation will be implemented into law first by notifying all supplement and vitamin companies of the law that have sales in the U.S.

B –The FDA will be granted authority to approve all dietary supplements and vitamins that seek their approval.

C-If the company does not seek FDA approval a year from the date the bill is mandated into law, the company will be suspended from selling the specific supplement product(s) in the U.S.

Section 3

The SVFA bill will be funded by the following:

A-Fees that the companies that are granted FDA approval would pay overtime for having the approval.

B- This would exempt supplement and vitamin businesses who do not make a 15% or higher net profit margin.

Section 4

This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage. This bill will go into effect March 7, 2025.

Ojasvi Gackwad presents the following legislation:

**Cost List and Access for Real Insurance and Treatment Yield
(C.L.A.R.I.T.Y.) Act**

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

Preamble: Whereas the inconsistency of upfront valuation of medical services and insurances complicates patients' medical decisions, and since Medicare households paid an average \$2,100 more on healthcare than non-Medicare households (comprising of 13.6% of their household expenses as opposed to non-Medicare households' 6.5% of total expenses) in 2022 [according to KFF], there is a greater impact on Medicare households, which have a lower median income (\$31,700) than non-Medicare households (\$76,600) [according to KFF] and therefore a smaller cash flow. In addition, patients' struggle with predicting costs of healthcare services impacts their decision to choose between or even go to healthcare providers; in fact, more people fail to attend physicians offices' due to lack of pricing knowledge rather than high prices. Requiring medical insurance providers and healthcare providers to provide upfront costs and register into a government database can increase the number of individuals that attend physicians' visits and lower household healthcare costs. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law, because the lack of transparency of medical costs impairs patients' ability to make informed choices about their medical insurance and causes many to experience onslaughts of surprise bills, financial debt and impediments, and the lack of resources to manage medical costs.

Section 1 Let this bill be known as the C.L.A.R.I.T.Y Act.

Section 2 All medical insurance companies must provide upfront information regarding services, eligibility, and pricing to prospect and current insurance holders and register into an online federal database to display this information.

- A – All costs for healthcare treatments and services must be given to insurance holder participating in the service regardless of if they ask for them or not.
- B – Insurance coverage must be consistent with company promises and guidelines for all patients with the same plan, and any changes must be displayed on company websites and information pages.
- C – When asked by a prospective insurance holder, the company must provide the individual with all information regarding eligibility, available plans, and what can be done in the event of changes in

eligibility.

D – All insurance information must be updated, current, and consistent across the company's official websites.

E – There will be a creation of a federal database named the Healthcare Analysis National Archive (HANA).

F – The HANA should include information of all medical insurance companies, including available plans, who is eligible for each plan, the costs associated with the plans, all payment and use deadlines, and when and where the insurance plan can be used.

G – The HANA must be available and open to the public at all times.

H – Health insurance providers must update database entries and website information 30 days prior to the insurance quoting period.

I – If the company fails to do so, they will be fined \$50,000 per day in the aforementioned 30-day period; each year the health insurance company fails to abide by the law after the entirety of the 30-day period, the daily fines will increase by 10% for the following year.

Section 3 The House Appropriations Committee shall deem an appropriate amount to fund and further sustain this bill.

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # ____ SHEA 814

New Jersey Model Congress

Noah Cytrynbaum presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide free healthcare to all American citizens.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 Studies have shown that between 25,000 and 45,000 Americans die every year due to a lack of health insurance. Meanwhile, the government spends around \$1.5 trillion to fund its own healthcare and private health insurance. Meanwhile, companies spend lots of money on health insurance for their employees. With a universal, single-payer healthcare system, tens of thousands more Americans would live, while studies show that the government could save an annual \$400 billion or even more.

Section 2

Universal/State-Provided/Single Payer Healthcare - Government provided healthcare

Section 3

A –All American citizens are eligible for state-provided healthcare.

B – Funding for additional private health insurance is at the discretion of the individual.

C – Companies are no longer be required to provide health insurance

Section 4 A diversion of funding from private health insurance to government medicare begins, while the extra money (numbering in the hundreds of billions) is kept in a fund, for unforeseen costs of healthcare.

Section 5. The diversion of funding would begin a year to date, and would end two years after. Three years to date, Section 3 Part A and C would begin.

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # __ SHEA 815

New Jersey Model Congress

Noah Cytrynbaum presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish strict liability for firearm manufacturers if their product is used for a crime.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 Firearms are used in about 60% of violent crimes, including hundreds of mass shootings. The United States Constitution reads “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.” In a further attempt to regulate arms and make them further part of the security of the free State rather than a security liability, companies must be held accountable for making a lethal weapon used for lethal purposes. Assault rifles, “Saturday Night Specials” and Ghost guns have little utility and their danger outweighs their usefulness. Therefore manufacturers of these products should be held to a civil strict liability standard.

Section 2 Definitions

- Assault weapon - any weapon capable of firing automatically or semi-automatically
- Saturday Night Special - any cheaply made, inaccurate handgun
- Ghost gun: any gun made by the owner, from a kit with no serial number

Section 3

Manufacturers of assault weapons, Saturday night specials and ghost guns shall be held to a strict liability standard in all civil actions for damages.

Section 4

There are no costs associated with this legislation.

Section 5

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

Mr Austin R Colm presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Preserve American Food and Health

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

Section 1 –

- a. In recent months the FDA has banned the usage of Red dye #3 in food and medications. Yet, no further bans on harmful substances have been banned. In 2012, a study from the national institute of health confirmed the dangers of Red 3 and also listed several inflammatory and possibly carcinogenic food dyes (Red 40, Yellow 5, Yellow 6, and Blue 1). While not clearly linked to cancer, as is the case with Red 3, these dyes are known to cause hypersensitivity and inflammatory responses. The same study's abstract criticized the FDA's approval of potentially harmful substances. Moreover, much of America's food that contains copious amounts of sugar or salt is labeled in a manner difficult for consumers to comprehend. For example, a 12 oz can of CocaCola contains at least 39 grams of added sugar, almost a teaspoon more than the daily amount of added sugar for the average male, or three teaspoons more than the daily amount of added sugar for the average female according to the American Heart Association. When consumers purchase goods, they are entitled to an informed purchase

Section 2 – Definitions

- a. Red 40, Yellow 5, Yellow 6 and Blue 1 are synthetic food dyes commonly found in food and medications.
- b. Added sugar is a sugar or carbohydrate added to food or beverages during processing.
- c. Added salt is sodium chloride added to food or beverages during processing.

Section 3

- a. The sale, transport, use, or manufacturing of Red 40, Yellow 5, Yellow 6 and Blue 1 across state lines as well as is hereby prohibited.
 - i. Upon a conviction of the use, manufacture, or sale of Red 40, Yellow 5, Yellow 6 and Blue 1, or any goods containing any and all traces of these substances, the offender shall be subjected to a \$100,000 per milliliter of substance.
 - ii. Subsequent infractions or convictions shall result in a fine triple the amount of the original fine.
- b. Importation for the purposes of scientific research of Red 40, Yellow 5, Yellow 6 and Blue is permitted yet subject to an importation duty of 44% of the value of the item.
- c. All food and beverage products sold and manufactured within the United States must clearly label the equivalent amount of teaspoons of salt and added sugar for both the amount of substance in the contained and per serving.
 - i. Any and all infractions of this provision shall be fully investigated and subject to fines up to five million dollars.

Section 4 – There is no cost associated with this bill

Section 5 – This bill shall go into effect two years from the date of enactment.

Itzel Miguel presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To (make epidurals and other childbirth-related drugs affordable and available to all women in the United States.)

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

Section 1 *This measure will require all insurance carriers, public and private, to fully cover the expenses of epidurals and other childbirth-related drugs, regardless of the patient's income or insurance plan. This is vital to lessen women's financial burdens while providing fair access to safe, comfortable delivery options.*

Section 2

A. Epidural - A type of pain treatment delivered during labor and childbirth via injection into the epidural area of the spine.

B. Childbirth-related drugs - Any drug or medical aid used to relieve pain, avoid problems, or improve the health of the mother or baby during labor and delivery.

C. Insurance providers - Organizations that provide health insurance coverage, such as Medicare, Medicaid, and private corporations.

Section 3

A. Insurance companies must include complete coverage for epidurals and other childbirth-related drugs in all policies.

B. The Medicaid expansion will include additional cash for states to assure access for low-income and uninsured women.

C. Hospitals and birthing centers must provide fair pricing for childbirth services and inform patients about their right to free or low-cost pain relief options.

D. A federal task force will monitor implementation and address gaps in maternal health care access, particularly in underprivileged communities.

Section 4

Federal income taxes will increase 0.01%.

Section 5

This legislation will be enacted in 100 days.

Melina Cortes presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a nationwide prescription drug affordability program to reduce the cost of life-saving medications for low-income and uninsured individuals.

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 bill seeks to lower the cost of essential prescription drugs by creating a federal subsidy program for low-income and uninsured individuals. It aims to ensure that no American has to choose between life-saving medications and other basic necessities.

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

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

- A. “Essential prescription drugs” - Medications deemed necessary to treat chronic or life-threatening conditions (insulin, EpiPens, cancer medications).
- B. “Low-income individuals” - Those earning less than 200% of the federal poverty level.
- C. “Prescription Drug Affordability Program” (PDAP) - A federally funded program designed to cover a significant portion of the cost of essential prescription drugs for qualifying individuals.

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. Creation of the Prescription Drug Affordability Program (PDAP):

A. The federal government will establish a program under the Department of Health and Human Service (HHS) to subsidize essential prescription drugs.

B. Individuals with no insurance or on Medicaid will automatically qualify.

B. Cost Cap for Essential Medications:

A. Out-of-pocket costs for essential prescription drugs will be capped at \$25 per month, qualifying.

C. Funding and Implementation:

A. The program will be funded through a combination of federal taxes and rebates from pharmaceutical companies.

D. Monitoring and Accountability:

A. HHS will report an annual report on the program's effectiveness, including the number of individuals served and cost savings achieved.

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

This legislation will be funded by reallocating 2% of the annual Department of Defense budget. No additional taxes will be levied on citizens, ensuring the program's cost is covered through existing federal resources.

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

This legislation will be enacted 120 days after passage, allowing sufficient time for implementation without being classified as emergency legislation.

Andrew Nayda presents the following legislation:

A BILL:

To promote access to high-quality mental health services across the United States

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

Section 1

Around 22.8% of U.S. adults experienced mental illness in 2021 (57.8 million people). This represents 1 in 5 adults. Approximately only 1 in 3 adults with a common mental health problem are currently getting treatment in the form of talking therapies, medication or both. This bill will establish a federal grant program to expand community-based mental health clinics, ensuring broader access to mental health care. This measure is necessary to address the growing need for mental health support, reduce wait times for treatment, and support overall well-being in communities nationwide.

Section 2

- A. **“Community-based mental health clinic”** – a local health center that provides a range of mental health services including therapy, counseling, crisis intervention, and psychiatric evaluation.
- B. **Grant program** – a federal financial assistance program that awards funds to state and local entities to implement or enhance services.

Section 3

- A. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee the administration of grants.
- B. States and eligible non-profit organizations may apply for funding to develop or expand mental health services
- C. Recipients of the grants must use funds to:
 - a. Hire licensed mental health professionals.
 - b. Improve clinic facilities.
 - c. Implement community outreach programs to raise mental health awareness
- D. Annual reports must be submitted to HHS by grant recipients to ensure proper use of funds.

Section 4 This legislation will be funded by reallocating 1% of the current budget from the Department of Defense to the Department of Health and Human Services. No new taxes or tax increases will be made.

Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 180 days after its passage.

Alex Garcia presents the following legislation:

A BILL TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR STATES TO IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1

- In the United States, seven hundred women die every year, and five hundred thousand others experience dangerous complications that could have killed them. In addition, eighty percent of said maternal deaths were preventable. This bill would provide funding to the states with the highest maternal complication rate; the money would allow these states to research what is causing these complications and provide solutions to reduce these high rates.

Section 2

- For this legislation, the following terms are defined as:
 - **Maternal complications:** physical and mental conditions that affect the health of the pregnant or postpartum person, their baby, or both

Section 3

- A: Will provide funding for states to research the causes of their state's high maternal mortality/complication rates
- B: Reduce maternal mortality/complications in the United States.

Section 4

- Donations or advocacy groups will fund this bill.

Section 5

- This legislation will be enacted 90 days after its passage.

Paul Edery - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Reform the federal welfare system

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

- Section 1** This bill aims to reform the federal Wwelfare system in order to address spending issues across all 50 states. Throughout the past half decade welfare payments as well as the federal budget for welfare has greatly increased. Though this spending does help to decrease poverty levels, the amounts that are spent each year are far too large. Taxpayers should not be forced to continue to pay for the increasing welfare budget.
- Section 2** **Federal Welfare System** - 13 different programs in addition to Medicaid sponsored by the federal government that give aid to those who apply.
- Section 3** **A-** The budget for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) will receive a 25% cut, the money that was removed from TANF will be reallocated to the Pell Grant program in order to give more assistance to those pursuing higher education which generally relates to less poverty and high income levels.
B- Funds allocated for medicaid will not be available for use on non-citizens, unless special circumstances.
C- Funds allocated for federal housing assistance will not be available for use on non-citizen, unless special circumstances apply.
D-The total budget for the federal welfare system will be restricted to an increase of 2% per year unless extreme circumstances arise.
- Section 4** This bill will be funded through tax payers and will not require an increase in tax or federal outlays for the systems as a whole. By carefully redistributing money and narrowing the qualifications to be in certain programs the welfare system will be more efficient in its effort to lift people out of poverty.
- Section 5** This bill will be enacted on the 1st of January, 2026

William Kovacs - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Ban Assault Rifles

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

- Section 1** The ban on assault rifles is essential to reducing gun violence and saving lives. Assault rifles, designed for rapid fire and large-capacity magazines, are frequently used in mass shootings. Studies show that during the federal assault weapons ban (1994-2004), assault weapon use in crime dropped by 17%. After the ban expired, mass shootings and gun fatalities increased. Banning assault rifles will reduce high-casualty events and make it harder for dangerous individuals to access weapons designed for combat rather than self-defense.
- Section 2**
- **Assault Rifle:** Any semi-automatic firearm capable of accepting a detachable magazine and featuring a pistol grip, folding stock, flash suppressor, threaded barrel for a flash suppressor, or a grenade launcher.
 - **Semi-Automatic Firearm:** A firearm that fires one round per trigger pull and automatically reloads the chamber.
 - **Banned Assault Rifle:** Any firearm that meets the assault rifle definition and is prohibited under this bill.
 - **Covered Entity:** Any person or organization involved in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of firearms or accessories.
- Section 3** It will be illegal to manufacture, sell, or distribute assault rifles as defined in Section 2, with a 180-day grace period for compliance. Violations will result in fines up to \$500,000 and possible license revocation. Individuals who own assault rifles must register them with the ATF within one year, including personal identification, proof of ownership, and a background check. Failure to register will result in fines or criminal charges. A buyback program will offer \$1,000 for each assault rifle and \$500 for each large-capacity magazine, lasting three years. Afterward, unregistered rifles may lead to prosecution. Local law enforcement, with ATF support, will manage the buyback. Enforcement will be handled by the ATF and local law enforcement, with escalating penalties for violations. A public education campaign will inform the public about the law and registration process.
- Section 4** The bill will be funded by \$500 million in federal appropriations for implementation, including the buyback program and public education. An additional \$1 billion will be allocated for compensation to individuals surrendering firearms. Ongoing research will receive \$20 million annually. Fines and penalties will fund future enforcement efforts through the Firearm Safety Fund, overseen by a financial board that reports to Congress.
- Section 5** This bill will take effect 180 days after passage. All provisions, including the ban on assault rifles, registration requirements, and buyback program, will be enforced immediately following enactment.

Elianny Gomez - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Ban Gender Reassignment Surgery Until 21 Years of Age

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

- Section 1** Banning Gender Reassignment Surgery until the age of 21 would give more people the opportunity to think more about what they really are getting themselves into. When you are under the age of 25, your brain isn't fully developed yet to its full potential. That is why drinking and smoking is restricted until the age of 21. Getting a surgery as serious and impactful as this one is similar to the impact of smoking to your lungs and drinking to your liver, yet this surgery is irreversible. Seeing that this is the problem, the majority of patients who receive this type of surgery are between the ages of 14 and 17. At that age, you are still a kid and don't see the consequence in many things. Changing the requirements for gender reassignment surgery to only being 21 years of age would help many people come to a realization that maybe this isn't what is best for them, mentally and physically.
- Section 2** Transgender - denoting or relating to a person whose gender identity does not correspond with the sex registered for them at birth.
Gender Reassignment - the process (typically involving a combination of surgical procedures and hormone treatment) undertaken by a transgender person in order to alter their physical sexual characteristics to match their gender identity.
- Section 3** Banning Gender Reassignment until 21 years of age should prevent those who maybe aren't 100% sure about this, to not go through with the surgery. It is also to help those minors (the ones with parental consent) to keep their minds open to the decision until they are mentally capable to make that decision rationally. Since this surgery is irreversible, being able to have more wisdom at the age of 21, you'll actually know what you will be getting yourself into. The age group more likely to get this surgery are teenagers, and committing to something like this so young is what this bill is here to prevent.
If this bill is passed, those who wish to have gender reassignment surgery will have to prove to a surgeon that they are of age, which will be 21, and that they are in a healthy state of mind to go through with this operation. No one under the age of 21, even with parental consent, will legally be able to get this surgery no matter what U.S. state you are in.
- Section 4** There wouldn't necessarily be a funding system for this bill since it is enforcing the ban of gender reassignment until 21 years of age and not having to pay for the surgeries performed.
- Section 5** This bill should be enacted by January 1, 2026

Giselle Hubbard - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Include Contraceptives within all Health Insurance Plans

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

Section 1 The goal of my bill is for contraceptives of all types to be more readily accessible to those who have health insurance. The reason is that practicing safe sex is something that many people (adults and teens) don't do, and using contraceptives not only prevents pregnancy but can also prevent the transfer of STDs. Furthermore, this would also help lower the number of teen pregnancies per year, as many teens don't want to buy contraceptives.

Section 2 Contraceptives are devices or drugs serving to prevent pregnancy. This relates to the legislation because the main objective of the bill is to make them more accessible.

STDs are sexually transmitted diseases, some being lethal and incurable. This relates to the legislation because

Section 3

A – When passed, people will be able to choose whether or not they want to include contraceptives in their health insurance plan, meaning that if one is against using contraceptives, they aren't being forced to pay more for something they will not use. This will also be available for all health insurance plans, not just "most private plans."

B – 20 million people in the U.S. get diagnosed with STDs per year. 2.5 million people in the U.S. die every year from STDs. This bill would encourage many to practice safe sex which would help lower the amount of deaths and number diagnosed per year.

Section 4 The bill will be funded through Health Insurance. There will be an option to include contraceptives in one's health plan, so they aren't entirely free but are more accessible.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted on January 1st, 2027