

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

Senate Bill Packet

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

SARM

**Senate Committee on
Armed Forces, Foreign Affairs,
Immigration and Education**

Joseph Dellocono - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Prohibit U.S. Mercenary Activity

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

Section 1 Private citizens have long operated as foreign mercenaries posing to the U.S. The U.S. cannot hide behind the excuse they aren't responsible for their private citizens. Posing as a real and present danger to US national security interests, the U.S. needs to

Section 2

Private Citizen - a person who does not hold a professional or official role in a given situation.

Mercenary - is someone who is recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict. Take place in these hostile conflicts for private gain whether it being monetarily or ideologically.

Section 3

- A- The President is forced to act against U.S. mercenaries both in and outside the U.S.A when he becomes aware of them unless he publicly supports them
- B- The FBI will investigate individuals for mercenary activities; these will include the distribution of arms, conducting military training for foreign militants, and being involved in the duty of a foreign armed force
- C - Those who are found to be seriously contingent of breaking the grounds of neutrality, the Secretary of State is within their right to revoke the private citizen's passport
- D- For those who are found to be guilty of breaking the grounds of neutrality will be charged to a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment and a \$1 million fine.””

Section 4 This Bill will be enforced by the FBI which is properly funded

Section 5 This act will be enacted 91 days after passing

Nataly Torres-Miron - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – To revise and combine the three-ten unlawful presence bar with the 10-year Cancellation of Removal to allow immigrants already living in the country to receive legal status.

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

Section 1

This bill motion to revise the three-ten unlawful presence bar and combine it with the 10-year cancellation of removal giving individuals an opportunity to receive a visa or adjust their immigration status with little to minimum penalties and fines.

Section 2

The three- and ten-year bars: are immigration policies that prohibit entry to the United States through a legal channel for some years. The bars are applied as an additional penalty for time spent in the U.S. without authorization, known as “unlawful presence”.

10-year Cancellation of Removal: The person must demonstrate that they have lived in the United States continuously for the last ten years without any deportation or removal

Section 3

A – By revising the three-ten unlawful presence bar to only implement fines on a person's application. While removing the penalties that are triggered when a person tries to file for legal status. Speeding up the immigration process by limiting the number of people who can file for it.

B – Combining three-ten unlawful presence bars with the 10-year Cancellation of Removal will allow immigrants to implant these policies at once instead of petitioning each spread.

Section 4 This bill won't acquire any government funding

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

Gianna Roth presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To add veteran benefits for properly treated psychological needs and service to a psychologist.

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

Section 1- Along with their military benefits, soldiers returning from active warzone areas upon returning home should be obligated to a psychological evaluation, and if asked for a therapist/psychologist be provided with one free of charge. If a returning soldier fails the psychological evaluation they must be required to meet with a psychologist while home and receive the proper treatment until they pass the exam.

Section 2-

- A. Military Healthcare benefits include; casualty/survivor, education, family services, healthcare, life insurance, wages, PCS/relocation, social security, soldiers service, transitioning and retirement, and veteran affairs benefits.
- B. Active warzone is defined as an area marked by extreme violence; a designated area especially on high seas within which the rights of neutrals are not respected by a belligerent nation in time of war.
- C. A psychological evaluation is defined as a series of formal or structured psychological or neuropsychological tests as well as clinical interviews designed to identify and describe emotional, behavioral, or learning problems.

Section 3- As soldiers are returning home from active warzones when they return to base they will be assigned a time for their psychological evaluation. During this time they may return home/do as they please but they are required to go to their evaluation. If they pass they are not obligated to see a psychologist unless asking for one. If asking for one their branch will help that soldier to find a psychologist to see with no charge. If they fail the evaluation they are scheduled appointments with a psychologist and given a date in the future for their next evaluation. Scheduled appointments with the psychologists are mandatory if failed, and will continue on until the soldier passes the evaluation with no charge. Past veterans will also be eligible to schedule meetings with a psychologist if they request to.

- A. This will be effective by providing psychologists who are well trained in a trauma subject to effectively help the soldiers heal mentally.
- B. If this be passed branches can begin to search for psychologists they deem properly trained and efficient in travel of their area of bases to employ for their soldiers.

Section 4- The bill will be funded with the other military benefit funds, however only using the defense parts of the federal budget. DoD's (Department of Defense) budget will be expanded upon the payments of psychologists, and if needed it will take from the Department of Veteran Affairs. This bill will also take charitable donations by charities to help fund the appointments and evaluations.

Section 5- If passed this will be enacted promptly on July 15th, 2024.

Helen Loayza presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To reduce long wait times for family and employment-based immigrants

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

Section 1- This bill will aim to establish a maximum wait time for the issuance of green cards to eligible immigrants, streamlining the legal immigration process and reducing the current extensive wait periods.

Section 2- Green Card refers to a document granting an immigrant the right to live and work permanently in the U.S.

-Eligible immigrants include foreign nationals applying for green cards through family-sponsored or employment-based preference categories

Section 3- Joe the system will work

A – Employment-Based Immigrants

- Congress hereby imposes a maximum wait time of five years for the issuance of green cards to eligible employment-based immigrants from the date of an approved immigrant petition.
- The maximum wait time applies to all eligible employment-based immigrants, regardless of the numerical cap.

B – Family-Sponsored Immigrants

- Congress hereby imposes a maximum wait time of ten years for the issuance of green cards to eligible family-sponsored immigrants from the date of an approved immigrant petition.

C - Transition Period for Current Applicants

- To address concerns of an abrupt increase in green card allocations, a transition period is established.
- No more than 25% of the annual limit in a given category can go to people who have already waited beyond the five- or ten-year limit at the time of enactment.

Section 4- Funding for the implementation of this bill shall be allocated from existing immigration-related budgets. No additional appropriations are required.

Section 5- This legislation shall be enacted 91 days after its passage.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____ **SARM-5005**

_____ Chris Carroll presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To strengthen national security and protect our borders.

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

Section 1

This section addresses the need for enhanced border security measures to safeguard our nation.

Section 2

Defines key terms such as "border security" and "immigration control" within the context of this legislation.

Section 3

Outlines measures to bolster border infrastructure, including the construction of additional barriers where deemed necessary.

A – Allocates resources for advanced technology to enhance surveillance.

B – Calls for increased collaboration with state and local law enforcement agencies.

Section 4

Establishes a merit-based immigration system to ensure the admission of individuals who contribute positively to our society and economy.

Section 5

Specifies that the bill will take effect immediately upon passage, emphasizing the urgency of addressing national security concerns. It will take effect 91 days after passing.

Matthew A. Baceo presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To limit the number of immigrants to the United States and strengthen national border security.

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

Section 1

(A) Short Title: This bill may be cited as the 'Immigration & Border Security Act of 2024'

(B) This legislation, if passed by the Congress of the United States of America will reduce the amount of new immigrants allowed into the United States; the legislation will as well assert the border security of the United States, and will require more rigorous security screening of new arrivals to the country.

Section 2 - For the purposes of this legislation, 'immigrant' is defined as any non-citizen who attempts to apply to enter the United States, regardless of asylum, migrant, or any other status.

Section 3

(A) The implementation of this legislation if passed will result in an annual decrease of half of the total number of immigrants accepted into the United States per year; such policy will be applicable for five consecutive calendar years after the law takes effect. The reduced percentage of new arrivals, about 3.1% of the totals prior to the enactment of this bill, will remain in effect.

(B) Border security will be strengthened across the nation, in particular at checkpoints along the physical borders and at Airports. Any person who appears at any facility operated by the federal government who is found to be a non-citizen will as well be detained and held for legal review of their eligibility to remain in the United States.

Section 4 - Funding for this bill once passed by Congress will be directed towards contributions to a greater level of border security at checkpoints, airports, and hubs of transportation. Such funding will be provided through budget increases within the federal government; i.e.: to the Department of Homeland Security and Immigration & Customs Enforcement, as well as additional funding of state and local border security forces.

Section 5 - This act shall take effect after congressional approval on July 1, 2024.

Twenty-Fourth Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress
Senator Rose Berman presents the following legislation

March 14/15, 2024
Bill #— **SARM-5007**

A BILL

To Counter terrorism and Anti-semitism in the U.S. on social media

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

Section 1: Terrorism and antisemitism are encouraged and provoked by social media. This tax law includes strengthened security measures for public posts, therefore protecting communities from acts of terrorism. Social media is so widely used and so necessary for public life, that we need to consider it a national utility. Thus, the government must intervene.

Section 2: Definitions-

- a. Terroristic Speech- a speech that seeks to communicate or advance violent political ideologies, and/or incite, threaten, and conspire to commit violence.
- b. Anti-Semetic Speech- a speech that seeks to communicate or advance violent political ideologies, and/or incite, threaten, and conspire to commit violence against Jews.

Section 3: Prohibiting Terroristic or Anti-Semitic Speech on Social Media

- a. No social media platform shall permit terroristic or anti-semitic speech to remain posted on their site.
 - i. Speech described above shall be removed by the social media host no later than 12 hours after posting
 - ii. Accounts which violate the above policy more than twice shall be banned from the platform
- b. No social media platform which violates section 3a shall be permitted to operate.

Section 4: There are no costs associated with this legislation.

Section 5: This bill should go into effect one year after the date of enactment.

Twenty-Fourth Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

Abigail Hodes presents the following legislation:

March 14/15, 2024

Bill #

SARM-5008

A bill to decrease funding to the United Nations

Section 1: The United States is the largest funder for the United Nations as it funds 22% of the budget. In addition, to the UN peacekeeping US funds 28% while China is the next largest funder at 15%. However, the US still funds approximately double the amount that China does. The US contributed more than \$12 billion in 2021, accounting for one-fifth of funding for the UN's collective budget. There are 198 members apart of the UN yet the US pays almost 30% which is apparently their "fair share". The UN does not stand with American ideals and by increasing funding, we are allowing an antisemitic body to remain a part of what the US stands for. The United Nations and their certain committees are contradictory as the United States stands with Israel while the UN calls the war with Hamas a genocide despite Israel stating it as self-defense against Hamas killing and kidnapping hundreds of Jews. In addition, the workers of UN Relief Works Agency- UN body for Palestinian refugees - explicitly praised the Hamas massacres on October 7th. Furthermore, Iran was appointed to the chair of the UN Human Rights Council which is ironic as women have no basic human rights in Iran. Iran also supports Hamas and Hezbollah, two of the largest terrorist groups. Before Iran was appointed, Omar Zniber, a representative of Morocco, led the United Nations Human Rights Council which is also hypocritical as Morocco is an unsafe country for LGBTQ+ members that punishes same-sex sexual conduct. Therefore, the United States must decrease its funding to the United Nations.

Section 2 United States funding for the United Nations shall be reduced by 30%

Section 4: No funding necessary

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

Alfonso Cisneros presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To secure the southern border.

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

Section 1: This bill's purpose is to provide a safer environment along the border by having more technological advances and facilities to create a more streamlined way of stopping and processing illegal immigrants from entering the United States.

Section 2: Detention centers are holding centers where those found entering the United States illegally or have an expired visa will be sent to, and promptly be held to be sent back from their place of origin on either bus or plane.

Section 3: There are three main points to this bill

A- On day one the national guard will be sent to the border in order to provide immediate service and protection, they will be stationed at the border for approximately 12 months(deployments). New captures that were clearly found crossing the border will be sent to a detention center and sent back within the same week

B- Within that six month period bigger spending in technology such as sensors, radar, and aerial assets will be used to assist the agents. Agents will now further be trained not just how to capture immigrants but how to run those detention centers to create more humane conditions of being processed and being sent back. A signing bonus will be given to new recruits and increased pay to those already established.

C-Finishing the border continuing with the 30 foot long steel bar fence and more detention centers will be created in a few weak spots

Section 4: This bill will be 50 billion including the wall, facilities, technology, national guard with allocated money from the Department of Homeland Security and Department of Defense

Section 5: This bill would be enacted immediately

Doaa Jamil presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To place spending caps on foreign aid to primarily focus on American domestic spending

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

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 - To provide a cap on military non humanitarian foreign aid to effort to spend more taxpayer dollars on domestic priorities.

Section 2 - Foreign aid - a type of assistance that one country voluntarily transfers to another, which can take the form of a gift, grant, or loan.

Humanitarian aid - assistance that's used to relieve suffering from emergencies.

Section 3- Upon passage of the bill, it will trigger a review of the 2025 budget proposal to help prioritize foreign aid allocations to ensure we stay within the cap while meeting prioritized obligations

Section 4- No funding would be needed.

Section 5- The bill will be implemented when the new fiscal year begins.

Ian Hudson presents the following legislation:

A Bill

To establish affordable housing for homeless Veterans throughout the United States.

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

Section 1: To have a temporary home for homeless veterans to have a place to live while they get back on their feet.

Section 2: Temporary housing a 6 month in housing being 1 in every state to start and have multi purpose units so it can help the vets and would have services to help. \$50M per state. 20 units buildings with shared lobby/amenities each condo unit is going to cost \$4M with vets having a variety of services with the complex.

Section 3: Work with the department of Veteran Affairs and private financial partners will meet with officials from every state to identify areas for these faecalis to be build and begin to bid for services

Section 4: This would cost about \$2.5 billion with a combination of funding from the Department of Veterans Affairs and private financial partners. \$40M to Build and \$10M to services. Funding will come from the department of Veterans affairs and financial (USAA, Navy Credit Union, etc.).

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

Sierra Ramos presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To allow those who come into this country to stay in this country

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

- Section 1 This bill requires that once those who travel into the country are allowed to stay in this country and have the opportunity to file for citizenship. As well as immigrants who have lived here for 5-10 years should be granted citizenship. As this comes with the same responsibilities as Americans have such as paying taxes and obeying laws, they should be treated the same as any other American citizen.
- Section 2 An immigrant is someone who comes to a foreign country permanently, in which they should be granted citizenship to imply their status of freedom and the responsibilities that come with it.
- Section 3 A. Immigrants who have resided in the U.S for a minimum of 5 years should be given the opportunity to get citizenship, with proof of residency whether that being bank statements, mail or any other documents should be used for such. They will also be held accountable for such responsibilities that come with being a citizen of the U.S which include paying taxes, obeying laws etc.
 B. This law will be implemented by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), as well as be and enforced from Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with support from U.S Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).
- Section 4 The funding for this will come from The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), with funds being used to take care of any expenses it takes once an immigrant becomes legal.
- Section 5 This will take full effect between the time span of 5 years on October 12th, 2024.

Vanessa Santiago Alvarado presents the following legislation:

A BILL To expand the DACA program

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

Section 1 Not just anyone leaves their home country without a reason whether that be crime, poverty, or war. The adults that do make this decision also bring their children without them knowing why. These children then grow up within the United States and don't know anything else. They should not be punished for the parent's mistakes and therefore should be allowed a pathway to citizenship. The first leg of DACA allowed those who entered the country prior June 15, 2007 a chance at applying and more and more continue to enter the country without a direct pathway to citizenship. DACA allows them to work, enter higher education, own homes, and secure protection against deportation. Statistics show that 343,000 DACA recipients are essential employees, pay \$6.2 billion in federal taxes, and \$3.3 billion in state and local taxes each year. Currently there are 600,000 DACA recipients that live in the United State and by expanding on the DACA, we will not only be helping the economy, expanding our workforce but also protecting children against deportation and giving them a chance at the American Dream.

Section 2 DACA: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals enacted by the Obama Administration in 2011. Aimed to authorize the cancellation of removal and adjustment of status of certain alien students who are long-term United States residents and who entered the United States as children Conditional Permanent Residence

Section 3 After the immigrant can pass all requirements, they will be granted conditional residency status under DACA after evaluation. They will need to reapply every 5 years.

A – Evaluation includes should good moral character, passing law enforcement background checks (including federal, state, and local), be enrolled in an educational institution

B - Immigrant entered the country before age of 16

C - Cannot be convicted of crime in any level of jurisdiction

D- Provide proof that they have been residing in the country for at least 5 years prior to January 1st, 2021

Section 4 No funding will be needed for this bill

Section 5 Bill will be enacted 91 days following passing

Jonas Dimapilis presents the following legislation:

A BILL To sell more weapons to Taiwan.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1: This bill will allow more weapons sales to Taiwan to increase, and to increase our military presence in the Pacific to attempt to dissuade the People's Republic of China (PRC) to use military force against Taiwan. As the risk of invasion keeps increasing each year because of Xi Jinping's statements about the need for Taiwan's reunification with the PRC, there's more military exercises and drills being conducted outside of Taiwan. The PRC's frequent flyovers over Taiwan's Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) is also concerning as it's a sign that the PRC has become more aggressive and hostile towards Taiwan, and could be a sign of future invasion. Because of this, this bill is necessary as Taiwan can further deter the PRC from taking further actions. Furthermore, our increased presence in the Pacific can also deter the PRC as they know that we will defend Taiwan if it is ever attacked.

Section 2 Vocabulary related to this bill:

Weapons sales: The sale of weapons and artillery to Taiwan

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

The US will sell more weapons, military vehicles, and artillery to Taiwan. The price for the new military hardware will be \$2.5 billion as this sale includes not just weapons, but vehicles such as helicopters and fighter jets. The US will also increase its military presence in the Pacific to further deter the PRC from using any military force against Taiwan.

Section 4 This bill will be funded by using a portion of our annual military budget, as well as additional money from the citizen's taxes.

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted in 91 days.

Santiago Lopez Anzures presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Help Homeless Veterans

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 Whereas Over 653,104 individuals were homeless in the year of 2022, 35,574 of those are veterans. Veterans who have not been given the proper respect, treatment, and recognition as they should. As many veterans suffer from many mental health issues. For example Post Traumatic stress disorder, 23

out of every 100 (or 23%) of veterans have faced or experienced PTSD at some point in their lives Another issue that increases the amount of homeless veterans is the lack of support that is available to veterans who are currently battling addiction.

Section 2 Let the definition of Veterans be referred to as a person who served in the United States Armed Forces, and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable.

Section 3 Let Veterans as defined in SECTION 2 receive the benefit of being able to stay at homeless shelters that shall be constructed and located by areas where most homeless are veterans. Within these shelters, there will be medical professionals always at task to deliver treatment whether physical or mental.

A – Once the veterans have left the shelter, they may continue to receive ongoing treatment even after finding a stable job and home, as many suffer from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Section 4 The money to fund this program shall be allocated from the Veterans Affairs.

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

Albert DeNovellis presents the following legislation:

AN ACT

For The Removal and Replacement of United States Air Force Subsonic Close Air Support Aircraft

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

Section 1: WHEREAS the United States Air Force has spent upwards of \$5,000,000,000 USD on its fleet of single seat Close Air Support aircraft, and said close air support aircraft are encroaching on 50 years in operation, and the current lack of operational advantages of subsonic close air support, and the vulnerability of subsonic aircraft in the modern warfare environment, and the staggering friendly fire, loss rates, and civilian casualties presented by the subsonic close air support fleet in comparison to multirole contemporaries.

Section 2

- a. Close Air Support: Close Air Support, as defined by United States Air Force Doctrine; “Close air support (CAS) is defined as air action by aircraft against hostile targets that are in close proximity to friendly forces and that require detailed integration of each air mission with the fire and movement of those forces”
- b. Subsonic Aircraft: Any aircraft which is incapable of surpassing the speed of sound, or Mach 1, precisely 767.269 miles per hour in imperial measurements, or 1234.8 kilometers per hour metric.
- c. Multirole Aircraft: Combat aircraft capable of engaging ground, air, and, occasionally, naval targets. Aircraft of this type in USAF service include the F-16C/D Fighting Falcon, F-15E Strike Eagle, F-15EX Eagle II, and F-35A Lightning II.
- d. A-10: The Fairchild-Republic A-10C Thunderbolt II is a single seat Close Air Support Aircraft, and the primary cause and target of this bill.
- e. AC-130J/W: The Lockheed AC-130 is a converted C-130 Hercules cargo plane made to engage in an air to ground role. This aircraft, and both of its in-service variants, are also considered by this bill.

Section 3:

Subsection A: The A-10C Thunderbolt II AND AC-130J/W will be phased out of service over the speedy course of one year and six months. This will result in their full retirement. **Subsection B:** The six months after the removal of these vehicles from service will be

allotted to the distribution of these vehicles through sale to foreign allies, auction to scrapping agencies, and donation to museums (all if viable).

Subsection C: The funding and manpower previously allotted for these aircraft will be redistributed throughout the United States Air Force, including to the cargo and logistical aspects, as well as the multirole fighter aircraft maintenance and support arms.

Section 4

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

Subsection A: Depending on the results of the reallocation of funding, as well as the United States Air Force’s determined need for additional modern aircraft and/or strike package upgrades for currently in service multirole aircraft, up to a limited \$150,000,000 USD will be granted to the branch by the Department of Defense.

Subsection B: This bill does NOT fund or ask for the development of replacement aircraft, whether said aircraft be sub or supersonic in nature.

Section 5:

The mandates presented in this bill are to be put in place on January 1st, 2025. This is 455 days granted for the United States Air Force, United States Army, and United States Marine Corp to prepare changes in doctrine, and for the United States Air Force to prepare for the mandates presented in this bill.

Senator STUTI DESAI presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To subsidize university costs for students who pursue high-need careers in education.

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

- Section 1 Establishes an Education Service Benefits program modeled after military education benefits, wherein eligible students receive financial assistance for their college education in exchange for a commitment to work in high-need education positions upon graduation.
- Section 2 **High-Need Careers in Education:** Refers to positions such as teachers, counselors, and educators in underserved communities or subject areas facing shortages.
TEACH Grant: A maximum of \$4,000 dollars to students who agree to teach in a high-need field, at a low-income elementary or secondary school as a highly qualified teacher, full-time for at least four years.
- Section 3
- A. Expand the existing Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant program to provide additional financial assistance to eligible students in accredited universities pursuing degrees or certifications in education-related fields.
 - B. Specifies that students must commit to working in high-needs education positions for at least four years upon graduation.
 - C. Requires regular reporting and evaluation of the expanded TEACH Grant program's effectiveness in addressing workforce shortages in high-need education areas, with recommendations for improvements as needed.
- Section 4 The funding for this program shall be allocated from the federal budget, with provisions for additional funding from state and local governments, private donors, and other sources as necessary, similar to the funding mechanisms for military education benefits.
- Section 5 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passing.

Senator VALERIA ELAO presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To incentivize racial equity in college admissions.

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

- Section 1: There is hereby embedment of affirmative action within the college application process, as a way to give chance to minority students to be accepted into "higher-end" colleges. Racial equity would be more prominent in colleges, raising the percentages of minority groups in colleges.
- Section 2 **Affirmative action:** The practice of favoring certain individuals that belong to a particular group regarded as a disadvantage or subject to discrimination.
 College application process: The process by which individuals apply to gain entry to a college or university.
- Section 3 Affirmative Action in the college application process is the way that minority groups are granted an equal opportunity to ensure that these individuals obtain a fair evaluation for admissions. Affirmative action gets rid of the systematic barriers that are placed within societies, in a way that students can truly gain a chance of being considered for admission.
- Section 4 This bill will require no funding.
- Section 5 Affirmative Action in the college application process for students who are applying to colleges will begin on December 5th, 2026.

Representative SOPHIA MUSAT presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To incentivize diagnostics that replace standardized testing throughout all grade levels.

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

- Section 1 This bill would increase the taxes that currently support state testing to reform these exams and make them adaptable to each student in order to give teachers a more accurate evaluation of their pupils.
- Section 2 **No Child Left Behind Act** - An act implemented by George W. Bush in 2002 meant to close the achievement gap between disadvantaged and advantaged students. The federal government was given the ability to regulate schools based on the proficiency exhibited by students during testing.
Elementary School and Secondary Education Act - Authorized by Lyndon B. Johnson in 1965 to give financial aid to disadvantaged students in certain districts.
Standardized testing - a method of assessment based on consistency in answers and grading
Diagnostic - an assessment that allows teachers and students to interpret different issues during the learning process
- Section 3 Reduce the federal footprint on education and make it student-specific.
 A – Emphasize history, foreign languages, and the arts more in the tests in order to expand the curriculum.
 B – Model the new standardized tests after diagnostics already used on popular educational websites. The tests should fluidly change throughout the test taking process and adapt to the student's abilities.
 C - Allow teachers to see the results of their students in the respective subjects so that they can familiarize themselves with different learning styles. If teachers can see their student's points of growth and weakness, they can assess how to instruct better in the classroom.
- Section 4 The bill will be funded through an increase in federal taxes throughout the districts.
- Section 5 The bill will be enacted 90 days after passing.

Nineteenth Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2023
Bill #5020

Senator ABIGAIL TOMS presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To close the Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp

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

- Section 1 This bill shall close the Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp.
- Section 2 **Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp** - A United States military prison within the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base.
- Section 3 Through shutting the Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp, prisoners who have been cleared to be transferred would be transferred and those who have evidence held against them of wrongdoings would be tried by a federal criminal court in the US. This bill would also relieve taxpayers of the \$13 million dollars being paid for each detainee.
- Section 4 This bill will require no funding.
- Section 5 The closure of the Guantanamo Bay Detention Camp will begin in April 2024.

New Jersey Model Congress

03/24/2024

First Session

Bill #

SARM-5021

Mr. Dontae Jones introduces the following amendment

An Amendment

To establish term limits for the Senate, House of Representatives and the Supreme Court of the United States.

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

Section 1. No person who has served 3 terms as a Representative shall be eligible for election to the House of Representatives. For purposes of this section, the election of a person to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives shall be included as 1 term in determining the number of terms that such person has served as a Representative if the person fills the vacancy for more than 1 year.

Section 2. No person who has served 2 terms as a Senator shall be eligible for election or appointment to the Senate. For purposes of this section, the election or appointment of a person to fill a vacancy in the Senate shall be included as 1 term in determining the number of terms that such person has served as a Senator if the person fills the vacancy for more than 3 years.

Section 3. A person who has completed 18 years of service on the Supreme Court shall no longer be eligible to continue as a Justice. A new Justice shall be nominated by the President of the United States and approved by the Senate.

Section 4. This amendment shall take effect after passage by two thirds of both the House of Representatives and Senate and ratified by three fourths of the state representatives.

N.J. MODEL CONGRESS 2023

Committee:

SARM-5022

Bill No:

Mr Ta'Sir Blakeney introduces the following bill.

To: Remove tax-exempt status for religious organizations

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

SECTION1 This bill is to remove tax-exempt status for religious organizations

SECTION2 Religious organizations are organizations whose identity and mission are derived from a religious or spiritual tradition and which operate as registered or

SECTION3 unregistered, nonprofit, voluntary entities.

SECTION4 The IRS will handle monitoring and enforcing this bill

SECTION5 Up to 5 five years in prison, paying back debt, and up to a \$100,000 fine.

SECTION6 This will be worked into the current budget of the IRS

This bill will take effect at the start of the next presidential term.

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SARM-5023

March

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

A BILL

A bill to prohibit and repeal all laws restricting the ownership of all weapons in the United States

SEC.1.

This bill may be cited as the "Merica Act"

SEC.2.

Weapon- An object designed to inflict physical harm during usage in military operations, self-defense, or other fights. The term 'weapon' shall include any and all vehicles, projectiles, firearms, and chemical weapons.

SEC.3.

1. This bill will repeal any and all laws previously passed by a Federal, State, or other government which restrict the ownership of any item which would fall under the definition of 'weapon'.
2. This bill will prohibit the continued passage of any and all laws which restrict the ownership of any item which would fall under the definition of 'weapon'.
3. This bill will formally disregard any and all International Law set by the U.N. in the United States
4. This bill will prohibit any discrimination applies to the ownership and sale of any weapons and is based on sex, race, sexual orientation, religion, mental condition, age, and/or criminal record by any government and firm that sells weapons.
5. This bill will prohibit and repeal any laws that restrict the sale of any and all weapons
6. This bill will prohibit any laws that restrict the use of any and all weapons in self-defense, unless the method of self-defense causes financial or physically injury to a bystander
7. This bill will abolish and prohibit any future laws that restrict the usage of any armed vehicles on public roads which do not apply to every other civilian vehicle that uses public roads
8. This bill will abolish all laws that require a civilian to pass a test and/or obtain a license to fish and/or hunt any animals. This bill will also prohibit the Federal Government or any other government passing a law that would require a civilian to pass a test and/or obtain a license to fish and/or hunt any animals.

Sec. 4.

This bill will require no funding.

Sec. 5.

This bill will go into effect on June 9th, 2024.

Committee:

Bill No:

Miss McKensi Chestnut introduces the following bill

To: To provide restrictions on the ownership of firearms

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE CONCURRING THAT:

SECTION1 Gun ownership shall be restricted in The United States of America subject to the stipulations described in section 2 of this bill.

SECTION2 Stipulations for ownership shall be:
A. The people of America should only be allowed one (1) firearm.
B. Handguns shall be the only option for a firearm
C. Handgun magazines shall have a capacity of no more than 8 rounds and cannot chamber a round automatically.
D. Ownership of a handgun shall be restricted to individuals who are at least 21 years of age, have passed a background check and a psychological examination.

SECTION3

A Firearm shall be defined as any weapon which will, or is designated to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

SECTION4 This bill will be funded by additional firearm registration fees and decreased expenses as a result of fewer crimes with firearms.

SECTION5 This legislation shall take effect 180 days after passage.

Mr. Jeffrey Rascone Jr. introduces the following amendment

A Bill

To limit student loan programs to specific groups of candidates.

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

Section 1. This Bill is going to require that all student loan programs in the United States of America and all of its territories, limit the money that is given out by the programs to specific groups of candidates.

Section 2. The Purpose of this bill is to help lower the National Debt. Every year student loan borrowers in the United States owe \$1.76 trillion in federal and private student loan programs.

Section 3. Student Loan Program- a type of loan designed to help students pay for post-secondary education and the associated fees, such as tuition, books and supplies, and living expenses.

Section 4. This legislation will require that all Student Loan Programs must limit their funding to a specific number of candidates that apply. There shall be no more than Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) given to any applicant that does not meet the criteria. The Criteria must be as follows:

- 1) Must have finished College with a 4.0 or higher grade point average.
- 2) Must have acquired a College Diploma.
- 3) If the applicant is a Volunteer firefighter or has served in the military.
- 4) Have found a job in the field of study that the candidate acquired their diploma in.
- 5) Must have not had any grades in college below eighty percent (80%).
- 6) If the candidate is a FireFighter or First Responder
- 7) If the Candidate has been in the Military
- 8) If the candidate is 50 years of age or older

The State Legislatures must make sure that all states and all student loan programs follow and are in code with this bill. The Candidate must have at least three of the things to be considered for a student loan program.

Section 5. This bill does not require any funding. Any states and Student loan program that does not comply in two years (2) will be fined five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

Section 6. This bill will be enacted the following year after enhancement.

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

SCOM

Senate Committee on Commerce

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # — **SCOM-6001**

Michael Vanover presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enact restrictions, regulations, and reforms on the United States agricultural and pharmaceutical private sectors.

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

Section 1- Enacting restrictions and standards of testing on chemicals and processes used for farming, general agriculture, food, and pharmaceutical purposes. Creating reforms through restructuring of the FDA, Department of Agriculture and Department of Health and Human Services.

Section 2- Agriculture - the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
Pharmaceuticals - creation, use, and sale of medicinal drugs.

Section 3- Enforcement on seeds acquired, replaced with non-GMO, will supersede any contractual agreements for future purchases or loyalty agreements. All contracts, NDAs, and other legal statements will be deemed null and void with regard to bulk seeds deals, the selling or experimentation of seeds, or the process through which the seeds are cultivated and harvested. Farmers will no longer be required to discard excess crops from their yield, and will be allowed to do with them as they see fit. Chemicals listed as "Potentially Carcinogenic" and "Slightly Carcinogenic" will be banned from use in any health and beauty product, food, or other commodity, including but not limited to: Artificial food dyes (Red 40, Yellow 5 & 6, Blue 1, etc.), Glyphosate, Trisodium Phosphate, Aspartame, and more. Many FD&C compliant chemicals have been tested and found to be potentially or even confirmed to be hazardous depending on the levels ingested, and thus will be eradicated from the shelves in grocery stores.

Section 4- No new funding will be required as resources will only be allocated from the department of agriculture and HHS and redistributed to fund these more important expenditures. Total combined funding of both departments currently is \$354 billion.

Section 5- Bill will be in effect 90 days after passing, with delays in enforcement made for farmers for seed rotation to healthier, more natural seeds.

James Tritto presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To create wildlife land bridges over major roadways in all fifty states that would act as both places of research funded by local institutions and safe places for wildlife to cross.

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

Section 1 To create wildlife land bridges over major roadways in all fifty states that would act as both places of research funded by local institutions and safe places for wildlife to cross.

Section 2 Wildlife land bridges connect the sides of major highways by going over them similar to an overpass, the bridges are covered in grass and plants local to the areas and allow animals to cross freely without fear of being hit.

Section 3 Construction begins after grants are approved. roads would be targeted by using data collected by The Federal Highway Administration showing which highways have the most wildlife vehicle collisions dealing the most damage to cars, pedestrians, and wildlife.

Section 4 States can apply through the Department Of The Interior to receive grant funding dispersed over 12 months anywhere from 10 million to 25 million, money can also be raised. Wildlife bridges cost on average around 4 million dollars. Wildlife vehicle collisions cost citizens \$8,388,000,000 annually.

Section 5 Effective January 1, 2026

Twenty-First Congress March 16-17, 2023

First Session Bill # _____

SCOM-6003

New Jersey Model Congress

Alexander DiFalco presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To regulate online obscenity

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

Section 1- The Safe Internet Act seeks to protect minors from obscene content by forcing internet service providers to provide customers with a regulated version of the internet for users under the age of 18

Section 2-

Internet Service Provider- a company that provides subscribers with access to the internet

Obscenity- As defined in Supreme Court case Miller v. California with the Miller test, “material must (1) have a dominant theme in the work considered as a whole that appeals to prurient interest, (2) be patently offensive because it goes beyond contemporary community standards, and (3) be utterly without redeeming social value”

Section 3-

A) All internet service providers operating in the United States will be required to offer customers a version of the internet that is filtered of all obscene material

A1) Companies will be responsible for devising their own methods of achieving compliance with this bill

B) The Federal Communications Commission will be responsible for enforcement of this bill and imposing penalties for violators

B1) The Federal Communications Commission will be responsible for reviewing internet service providers to determine if they are compliant with this bill

B2) Non-compliant companies will be fined \$1,000,000 for every month they are non-compliant with this bill

Section 4

No funding is required for this bill

Section 5

This bill will be enacted 1 year after it is passed

SCOM-6004

Principal Author: Antonio Pichardo

Title of Bill: Federal & State AI Workplace Protection ACT

Be It Enacted By The NJ Model Congress

PREAMBLE: WHEREAS the AI Disclosure Act of 2023 had been introduced in which it requires all material generated by artificial intelligence technology would have to include the following – “DISCLAIMER: this output has been generated by artificial intelligence”.

Section 1: Let AI be defined as a tool or equipment made of a computer or a robot controlled by a computer to assist in tasks that are usually done by humans because they require human intelligence and discernment to avoid tedious tasks and improve productivity.

Section 2: Let job productivity be defined as any piece of work done such as work orders, manual labor, filing sheets, filing information, filing paperwork, data collection and processing, etc.

Section 3: Let the AI as defined by section 1, in a federal and state workplace only account for a maximum of 20% of the jobs filled for all forms of the federal and state workplace such as Office, Camera, Data Collection, Labor, etc.

Section 4: Let the AI as defined by section 1, in a federal and state workplace be used only for the productivity as tools for each job filled for all forms of the workplace such as Office, Camera, Data Collection, Labor, etc.

Section 5: Let all federal and state-owned workplaces ensure promises throughout contracts of employment that their jobs will not be replaced by AI; this ensures more jobs stay developed and unemployment gap shortens.

Section 6: Any workplace in which these rules must be followed aren't followed are to be punished by the Federal AI Regulation Counsel in a fair meeting and given reasonable punishments.

Section 7: This bill shall go into effect 200 days after passage.

Kai Muñoz presents the following legislation:

A BILL

Preamble: To ensure the credibility of media labeled as news, all news organizations must provide a statement at the beginning and end of every broadcast as well as throughout the broadcast's entirety. BE IT ENACTED BY THE New Jersey MODEL CONGRESS

Section 1 All news organizations that do not fit the government's definition of unbiased information shall be required to provide a disclaimer stating that the company's broadcast has been deemed biased by the American government.

Section 2 In the context of this bill, presenting unbiased news and fact refers to the direct avoidance of suggestive or persuasive language, as well as presenting all available information in regard to the topic of the broadcast. All broadcasts must provide the perspective of all sides of a covered issue and present them with equal importance.

Section 3 A - Before and after the broadcast of a piece of news media, the company responsible must provide a disclaimer describing their business practices. During this statement the company must state their name, all affiliations, as well as their source of funding. If a company does not meet the standards of unbiased media as described, they shall be deemed as biased and be required to provide the aforementioned disclaimer.

B - If a company fails to comply with the requirements of this bill, they will be fined a minimum of \$3,000,000 and the CEO of the company will be given 15 years in maximum security prison.

Section 4 Funding for this bill shall be the responsibility of the companies.

Section 5 This bill will be put into effect 95 days after being passed

Grant Los presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To create a more uniform and organized system of lifeguard pay and training.

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

Section 1: This bill's purpose is to create a more streamlined system which would achieve standardized training when it comes to beach lifeguarding, and a standard wage to incentivise good Lifeguard morale. This bill would only apply to COASTAL BEACH lifeguards.

Section 2: Lifeguard/ cpr/ first aid certification are not standardized across the country this bill would seek to establish certification requirements on all coastal beaches. Up until this point these certifications lacked a clear structured index from which prospective lifeguards and recertifications obtain data.

Section 3: On the bills enactment,

A- A Standard system of pay would be created. The national standard pay for Beach Lifeguards would be 20\$/Hour. Up until now coastal townships, cities and communities have been setting fourth hourly rates that are not in line in comparison with other hazardous pay jobs. The Beach would also be responsible to pay or provide any training necessary.

B- The unpredictability of most shore beaches makes it necessary to establish a national expected, physical standard of every lifeguard. Before anyone goes though the training they must complete a physical eligibility test before beginning the actual training to ensure physical adeptness. Initial physical, readiness test and recertifications are to be determined by the national lifeguard association committee. Standardized government training that includes CPR, Heatstroke, and Heat Exhaustion, training and certification (the cost for the medical training would vary by area and can be determined by each community. An example of one requirement would be; For physical ability, It would be standard that every lifeguard has to perform an unassisted 500 meter buoy swim and a Mile Run (on the sand). The beach would be responsible for administering the physical portion of the training. This bill would also seek to establish a portal for all lifeguards to have an account to access online training and local updates on weather, hazardous beach conditions and any local alerts.

Section 4: This bill would need funding to reform the lifeguarding system and to nationally regulate the service. The money to fund this bill would accumulate to (200,000,000) USD and would be taken out of the funding to Ukraine. The US taxpayer overwhelmingly is in favor of their money funding the safety of americas beaches which in turn increase tourism which then generates more tax dollars in the beach communities through hotels, restaurants and recreation.

Section 5: This bill would be enacted effective- January 1st 2026

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill# _____ **SCOM-6007**

Victor Santos presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a living wage for service workers in America. .

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

Section 1 We will be eliminating the service category and making all workers eligible for the regular federal minimum wage of \$7.25.

Section 2 The current Service Minimum Wage is set at \$2.13.

Section 3 Fiscal year January 2025, there will be no service worker category and raising the service workers to the federal minimum wage of \$7.25. The Secretary of Commerce will educate business owners on how to adjust to the bill.

Section 4 There will be no new funding for this bill.

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

March 14/15, 2024

Twenty First Congress

First Session Bill

New Jersey Model Congress

Senator Noa Alice Abergel presents the following legislation

A Bill

SCOM-6008

To make sure that animals are being properly taken care of and are safe in Animal Shelters

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

Section 1 - It is important that we prioritize the safety of animal shelters as some are poorly run and are unsafe for the animals. Some animal shelters are in dirty condition, lack food and water for the animals, abuse their animals, kill the animals through cruel means, and lack veterinary care which leaves the animals unvaccinated and prone to catching diseases. Another main problem with animal shelters is that they are overcrowded and because of this they usually have to kill animals who are old or sick.

Section 2 - Definitions

- a. Euthanize - put (a living being especially a dog or cat) to death humanely
- b. Foster programs - temporarily house a pet from the shelter in your home

Section 3 - Sales Requiring Background Checks

- a. Animal Shelters should have monthly visits by someone who checks the safety of the animals
 - i. The person who does these monthly visits must look at the type and amount of food the animals are being given, the medical care the animals are getting, the cages and spaces the animals are put in, and make sure that the animals are being euthanized properly. If after the visit, it is reported that the shelter lacks some sort of enforcement in any of these areas, the shelter is at risk of being fined if they do not immediately improve.
 - ii. The workers must be interviewed carefully to see if they are fit to take care of the animals and if they are doing so properly
- b. Fostering programs must be implemented when the issue of the shelter being too overcrowded arises
 - i. Animals who are severely sick or old must stay in the shelter to receive proper medical care and attentives. If an animal is healthy they are eligible for the fostering program to help manage the issue of overcrowdedness
 - ii. The families who are in the foster program have to first be interviewed and have done background checks to see if they are good candidates and make sure that they do not harm the animal in any capacity
- c. if animal shelters are reported for abuse or any sort of neglect they will be fined \$11,000 and are at risk of being shut down and the animals would be relocated.

Section 4 - The costs shall be paid out of a 5% tax on adoption fees.

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

March 14-15, 2024

Bill # _

SCOM-6009

New Jersey Model Congress

Yaelle Messulan presents the following information:

A BILL

To Ban all Flavored Vapes.

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

Section 1:

The existence of flavored vapes causes a rise in curiosity from younger generations, in particular. For example, flavors such as “Cotton Candy” or “Bubblegum” are particularly intriguing to kids. The manufacturing of such products aren’t necessary especially in such flavors that would appeal most to children. The rise and continuation of these flavors make the idea of vaping more fascinating. Banning flavored vapes would help in lowering the interest amongst children in vaping, and therefore aid in preventing the younger generations from being addicted to nicotine.

Section 2:

Vape- a device containing nicotine used for inhaling vapor.

Section 3:

- A. Flavored vapes are to be banned from being manufactured.
- B. Flavored vapes are also prohibited from being sold in/ or to the United States.
- C. Any person found with possession of flavored vapes or association to manufacturing flavored vapes shall be subject to at least 1 year of imprisonment.

Section 4:

There are no costs associated with this bill.

Section 5:

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

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # ____ **SCOM-6010**

Representative Lailah Brown-Sanders presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To abolish at-will employment.

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

Section 1

The abolishment of At-will employment.

Section 2

At will employment is employment without contract, enabling the ability of an employer to terminate employment at any time and without reason or warning as long as it is within legal reason, and an employee is free to leave a job at any time for any or no reason with no adverse legal consequences.

Section 3

A- This will not take away the right of an employer to terminate one's job under the guise of misconduct, hate speech, or legal reasons.

B- This will take away the ability of an employers to fire employees without proper advance notice, as well as taking away their ability to change the terms of employment without notice or repercussions, such as altering benefits or wages.

Section 4

N/A

Section 5

January 1st, 2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # — **SCOM-6011**

Representative Trequel Wyatt presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure that all American workers will have protection of their jobs to avoid being replaced by artificial intelligence.

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

Section 1

To keep a society in check there must be opportunities for its people there must be jobs so that people can buy land, food, housing, etc. Without it we cannot live in a stable society and with companies integrating artificial intelligence into the work force people will start losing their jobs losing their source of income causing increase in unemployment and homelessness and if people have no money the small businesses will start to go out of business. For example in May of 2023 nearly 4000 jobs have been eliminated due to Artificial Intelligence.

Section 2

N/A

Section 3

A- Congress signs a bill of protection on all American workers from being replaced by Artificial Intelligence

B- Certain jobs will be examined by the U.S Department of labor to see if Artificial Intelligence can be integrated into the work force and not totally replace American workers

C- Business Owners must first tell the U.S Department Of Labor that they are using Artificial Intelligence in their place of business

Section 4

This Bill will be funded by the U.S Department of Labor which their current budget is 1.13 billion dollars.

Section 5

This Bill shall be enacted and signed into law on January 12, 2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # - **SCOM-6012**

Representative Yiorquan Cordero presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prevent cosmetic testing on animals.

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

Section 1

Cosmetic testing shouldn't be done on animals, instead, alternate methods should be used. Methods that use isolated cells and tissues, computers and math, experiments safely on human volunteers, or even organisms.

Section 2

Cosmetic as in; sunscreen, hairspray, deodorant, etc

Section 3

Once the bill becomes law, the designated funds are allocated to support research or testing involving human volunteers. The company conducting the testing is expected to pay its workers involved in the project, as outlined in the bill.

Section 4

The bill will be funded by giving money towards human volunteers, and the company paying their workers that are testing.

Section 5

This bill should be enacted January 1, 2025.

Amirah McClary- Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – End restaurant Tipping

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

- Section 1** This bill is needed because multiple Americans complain about having to tip in restaurants, and workers have to rely on tips, which is usually not a lot, instead of relying on their wages. These servers are generally adults who are struggling to make money or pay rent, and instead of relying on their salaries, they have to rely on tips. The tips depend on how many customers come into the restaurant that day and how many tips servers get. Also, it depends on how many tables that server has.
- Section 2** **Restaurants-** any place that has areas to sit down at, including diners and ice cream shops. This does not apply if the restaurant or diner hasn't already implemented tipping.
Tipping- a percentage of money calculated once the bill has come, typically depending on a server's service.
- Section 3**
1. If tipping ended in restaurants, the establishments would have to raise the prices of their food in order to be able to pay their workers the wages that they need.
 - a. This could potentially ruin some businesses because they won't be able to pay to keep up the business and pay their workers. The average business makes about \$40,500. Without tips, depending on the state the restaurant is in, it will make about 1,350. Those restaurants could get a Federal Labor Standards Act grant to keep their business alive. The grant could start at \$5,000
 2. The menu will also increase and, depending on the restaurant and the menu length, would increase by about \$5-10 to pay back the money that was lost.
 3. This will increase the payroll taxes to about 13% and can be justified by saying that it will benefit the taxpayers in the long run because they could be spending less money.
 4. This will increase the FICA tax rate. This tax applies to 100% of the wages of workers affected by minimum wage increases. The FICA rate is 15.3%, and if that's multiplied by 92.4 billion, then it equals \$14.4 billion in additional payroll tax revenue per year. This will also raise income tax revenue.
- Section 4** Federal Labor Standards Act, will be responsible for the funding. This will be done by giving out a grant of \$5,000 to each struggling restaurant, and the business will be responsible for keeping it up. This money will come from taxpayers.
- Section 5** Bill will be enacted 91 days after passage.

Rose Schoepflin Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Mandatory drug testing for athletes

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

Section 1

Cheating in sports has been a long time problem. Common drugs such as steroids have been used countless times by many athletes of different sports. These can be used to enhance the athletes performance, which in turn makes it unfair for the others participating who are using their own skill. These enhancers have since been banned, but that doesn't stop people from using them. Mandatory drug testing is not enforced in many sports and has led to an epidemic of drug issues that are now starting to cause devastating long term effects on these athletes. If not stopped, it will only continue to get worse.

Section 2

Steroids: also called corticosteroids, are anti-inflammatory medicines used to treat a range of conditions. They're different from anabolic steroids, which are often used illegally by some people to increase their muscle mass.

Athletes: a person who competes in one or more sports involving physical strength, speed, power, or endurance. Athletes may be professionals or amateurs.

Mandatory: required by law or rules; compulsory.

Enhancers: substances that are used to improve any form of activity performance in humans.

Section 3

If passed, each hosted athletic competition should have a team that monitors the results of these athletes. This can be done by a simple over the counter drug test, and a monitor that makes sure that the athletes are giving a truthful screening. This can ensure that the athletes are going to give a performance based on skill rather than a drug induced enhanced run that gives them an unfair advantage to the other competitors.

Section 4

These drug tests should be funded by the people/corporations hosting these athletic competitions. The hosts of all people are most likely to care about whether their competitions are the most fair or not. These big corporations don't want bad publicity that their competitions are unfair and in order to keep a fair competition, drug testing must be the mandatory option.

Section 5 The bill will be enacted/ 91 days after passage.

SCOM-6015

ALEX LOURENCO presents the following legislation:

FREE AND MITIGATED USE ACT

To legalize the private, recreational use of Schedule 1 controlled substances.

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

Section 1.

The recreational use of Schedule 1 controlled substances, so long as it is private, will be decriminalized. Nationally-funded rehabilitation programs are to be initiated throughout the country, in order to mitigate the expected rise in addiction from the passing of this bill.

Section 2.

Schedule 1 controlled substances are defined by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) as those "with no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse." At the present of this bill's proposition, the drugs to which this bill include, but are not limited to: heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marijuana (cannabis), 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy), methaqualone, and peyote. As this bill is entirely dependent on what the DEA considers to be a Schedule 1 controlled substance, any changes to these definitions are to be enforced accordingly.

Section 3.

After the passing of this bill, and according to its aforementioned and to-be-stated guidelines, the recreational use of Schedule 1 controlled substances will be legalized in all states and territories governed by the Federal Government of the United States of America. What is considered Schedule 1 controlled substance is to be determined by the Drug Enforcement Agency. In order to mitigate the expected rise in harmful addictions, the Federal Government is to fund the initiation of nation-wide rehabilitation programs.

Section 3a.

The use of these aforementioned substances is only protected so long as it is private. Use in a public place will be punishable by law, however, if use occurs in public view but on the physical grounds of private property, no search may be conducted on that basis, and users will be immune from prosecution under those same requirements. Use within a vehicle, even if on private property, is not permissible under this bill. Possession of Schedule 1 controlled substances with intent to redistribute is illegal. Users must meet or exceed the age requirement of 21.

LOURENCO -Page 2

Section 3b.

The DEA decides what substances are considered Schedule 1 controlled substances. Citizens cannot be charged for the use or possession of a substance if it meets the criteria established in Section 3a and if it was on the DEA's list of Schedule 1 controlled substances when used or knowingly possessed. The DEA will be expanded under this bill to further their goals pertaining to the control of foreign substances.

Section 3d.

In the establishment of according rehabilitation programs, special attention is to be asked of areas and districts whose infrastructure may be considered especially urban and are densely populated. These rehabilitation programs are to be established 14 days prior to the enactment of this bill, with all workers receiving standard pay in that period. A recruitment agency will be established between the passing of this bill and its enactment, which will greatly incentivize the employment of required and certified medical practitioners.

Section 4.

DEA expansion will be paid for by Congress, funded by the American taxpayer, as will the national recruitment agency for the rehabilitation programs. Rehabilitation programs will be funded by the states in which they reside through strict federal grants, except for in territories that cannot be considered states, where finances will be managed exclusively by the Federal government.

Section 5.

This bill will be enacted on April 20th of 2025, passed on the 15th of March of 2024, in order to give adequate time for the general public and rehabilitation programs, as well as the DEA and all law enforcement agencies, to prepare for the drastic change that may occur.

Senator SAMARTH DESAI presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To devise permissive legislation for germline genetic modification.

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

Section 1: Currently, it is unlawful for U.S. federal funds to be used to create, destroy, or modify human embryos to include heritable genetic changes for research purposes.

Section 2

Germline Genetic Modification - making changes to the DNA in eggs, sperm, or early embryos before implantation, rather than somatic cells. This results in genetic changes that are passed down to offspring

Section 3

- Change federal regulation which bans all and any use of U.S. government funds to be used towards creating, destroying, or modifying human embryos to include heritable genetic changes for research purposes
- Allow for human embryo modification to begin under government funded research grants

Section 4 Allocation existing research grants budget towards projects involving germline genome editing development.

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

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # 6017

Senator PRISHA MALIK presents the following legislation

A BILL

To institute price controls on insulin.

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

Section 1 There is hereby established a price control program to ensure that every American can purchase essential medication at an affordable rate.

Section 2 **Price Controls:** a legal minimum or maximum prices set for specified goods to manage the affordability of certain goods and services

Insulin: a hormone produced in the pancreas by the islets of Langerhans, which regulates the amount of glucose in the blood

Section 3 The legislation for the bill would set price caps for insulin at \$35 for a monthly supply, allowing for every American with diabetes to access this life-saving medicine. Every insulin company with consumers in America will be prohibited from selling insulin at higher prices. The bill sets aside funds to help major distributors cope with the increased demand and lower prices.

Section 4 The bill requires minimal funding from the Medicare budget.

Section 5 The price caps will be implemented 91 days after its passing.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # 6018

Senator SARATH SHAYAM presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To regulate the collection of consumer data by technology companies.

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

Section 1

This bill shall create an agency in order to oversee and regulate the collection of consumer data by private technology companies

Section 2

Consumer Data: This encompasses the array of personal information amassed by technology companies, including but not limited to names, addresses, online browsing patterns, and financial transactions.

Data Privacy: This refers to the protection of individuals' personal information, ensuring that it is collected, stored, processed, and shared in a manner that respects their rights and preferences.

Section 3

A - The legislation would create a government agency that regulates and ensures that the data collection and storage methods used by technology companies are ethical

C - This agency will put policies regarding data privacy in place that technology companies have to follow

B - There would be consequences set in place for any company that violates the policies set in place by the agency

Section 4 A portion of State Regulatory Funding would be used.

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

Senator ANIRUDH VENKATESAN presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure the safety of internet users through unrestricted government access to users' internet activity.

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

Section 1 This legislation proposes to prioritize internet user safety by granting unrestricted government access to users' internet activity. It aims to enhance national security, combat cyber threats, and investigate criminal activities while acknowledging the potential concerns regarding privacy and civil liberties, emphasizing the need for a balanced approach to safeguard both individual rights and collective security.

Section 2

Section 3 This legislation grants the government the authority to access specific categories of user data without a warrant under defined circumstances. These circumstances include imminent threats to national security, such as acts of terrorism, where access to user data is crucial for prevention and investigation. Ongoing criminal investigations of serious offenses and cybersecurity incidents targeting critical infrastructure also justify government access to user data for effective law enforcement and threat mitigation. To prevent misuse and protect fundamental privacy rights, strict legal and procedural safeguards are established. These include independent judicial oversight, limitations on the scope and duration of data access, transparency measures through regular reporting, and severe penalties for unauthorized access or misuse, ensuring accountability and deterrence. This comprehensive framework aims to strike a balance between national security imperatives and the preservation of individual privacy rights.

Section 4 This legislation will be funded by cutting from the military budget.

Section 5 This bill would be enacted immediately.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14 - 15, 2024
Bill #6020

Senator RYAN BABCOCK presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To raise the federal minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$8.50 an hour.

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

- Section 1 This bill aims to raise the federal minimum wage by \$1.25 to \$8.50 per hour from \$7.25.
- Section 2 Federal minimum wage: a legally mandated base pay for nonexempt hourly workers.
- Section 3 The bill will require that employed people are paid at least \$8.50 an hour in exchange for their work or services.
- Section 4 No funding, just a raise in eligible employed persons wages.
- Section 5 The bill will be enacted on January 1, 2025.

Representative OLIVIA ALVAREZ senator presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To further regulate the packaging of nicotine products.

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

- Section 1 A nationwide ban on excitatory, visually stimulating nicotine packing that glorifies the product by advertising to minors.
- Section 2 Simulating packaging - unnecessary designs, vibrant colors, text that would influence a minor
- Section 3 Corporations that produce nicotine products may not package their goods using:
 A - Intricate designs on packaging of nicotine products that would persuade a consumer to purchase the product.
 B - To include a boldly stated, clear warning label of the product on the front of the box in large font, and all text must abide by the law that all advertisements are truthful, cannot be deceptive or unfair, and must be evidence based.
 C - To Limit the colors used on packaging to shades of white and black.
- Section 4 No government compensation is necessary.
- Section 5 Bill to be enacted 180 days after passing.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15 2024
Bill # 6022

Senator ADDISON STASKIEL presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require feminine hygiene products to be labeled as necessities by the federal government.

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

- Section 1 This bill is to ensure that feminine hygiene products are considered necessities by the government so that sales taxes are removed and more equality is given between men and women and among women as a whole.
- Section 2 Feminine Hygiene Products: items and devices that are used by women during their menstrual cycles
Medical necessities: healthcare supplies and devices that are needed to treat conditions, illness, and disease and their symptoms.
- Section 3 The IRS and FDA shall categorize feminine hygiene products as federal medical necessities in order to remove any state taxation on menstrual products under Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution.
- Section 4 This bill will require no funding.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted 90 days after passing.

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

SEDU

Senate Committee on Education

Stephen Csatari Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Shorten the school week to four days nationally.

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

Section 1

The bill is designed to change the traditional five-day school week to four-day weeks nationally. Friday will now be a school free day as there will be a small extension of 1.5 hours the end of each new school day to ensure the same amount of education hours in each week. This is to cut down costs of having a school day itself between electricity and transportation. This will happen by setting up child care programs for younger children whose parents work on the days off of school as well as increasing salaries for teachers to fabricate the day off.

Section 2

Department of Education - the agency of the federal government that establishes policy for, administers and coordinates most federal assistance to education.

Wage - a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis, made by an employer to an employee.

Tax Deduction - meaning income that is able to be taxed and is commonly a result of expenses, particularly those incurred to produce additional income. Tax deductions are a form of tax incentives, along with exemptions and tax credits

Section 3

A – School will still start at the same time per usual.

B – School hours will be extended by 1 hour and 30 minutes to account for the lost day.

C – Child care provided will be paid 50/50 by both taxes and parents. (private schools included in tuition.)

Section 4

Funding from the previous transportation prices will be used to support the child care program.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted August 1, 2025.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____ **SEDU-7002**

John Penswater Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – End the consideration of race on college admissions

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

- Section 1** Currently, applications for college prompt applicants for their race. While the Supreme Court has struck down Affirmative Action, colleges can still use unofficial quotas to skew their selections for people of certain races to be accepted to the institution at higher rates based more on their racial ethnicity than their academic qualifications. This bill will prohibit colleges from asking for race from applicants as a part of the application process.
- Section 2** Affirmative Action - The program that favored groups of people by establishing quotas for colleges to hit
- Section 3** The Department of Education should supervise and be aware of complaints made to ensure fairness in the college admissions process.
- Section 4** The bill will not need funding.
- Section 5** This bill will go into effect in 91 days after passing

Maria Nemeth Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Increase college application fees to prevent institutions from being inaccurately academically represented

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

Section 1 In recent years, due to the increased amount of college applicants due to the implementation of the common and coalition app, college acceptance rates have severely dropped, making it harder for qualified students to attend a college they are academically fit for. In attempt to prevent this, we shall pass a bill that would raise the price of application fees for public universities, excluding those who qualify for fee waivers, in order to prevent students from applying to so many schools, therefore acceptance rates accurately representing the institution.

Section 2 **common application/coalition application** - an undergraduate college admission application that applicants may use to apply to over 1,000 member colleges and universities in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, as well as in Canada, China, Japan, and many European countries

yield protection - an alleged admissions practice in which an academic institution rejects or delays the acceptance of highly qualified students on the grounds that such students are likely to be accepted by, and then enroll in, more prestigious institutions.

fee waiver - a waiver that is signed in order to reduce the fee amount, either partially or fully, of someone who is typically enduring a period of financial hardship

Section 3 Once this legislation has been passed, congress will take into consideration a reasonable price to set the application fees for all public institutions. Once that is deciphered, we will sign the bill into law, before August 1st, when the applications open.

Section 4 There us no funding needed for this bill.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted on August 1st, 2024.

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # — **SEDU-7004**

Representative Victoria-Gabrielle Belfield and King Harmon presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To supply free housing, lunch plans, and book expenses to college students.

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

Section 1

This is a bill to lower housing for low income college students, lunch plans and book expenses. .
If they pay reduced housing, tuition and personal expenses it would give the students a chance
to take the college courses they need to get the degree they want and not be in debt when they
finish. It would work like Section 8, where it is income based, but on the student's income and
not their parents.

Section 2

Low Income - Making less than 125% than the poverty rate, which for a single person is about
\$13,590

Section 3

A - The lunch plan would only cover on campus food

B - The free books would only cover used books and would be returned after the semester

Section 4

The bill will be funded by increasing funding to federal student aid

Section 5

July 30, 2026

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # **SEDU-7005**

Representatives Ludianicole Njoga and Malinda Taylor presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban hair discrimination in schools.

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

Section 1

People of all ethnicities have historically considered people with afro-textured hair with contempt in the Western world. Black Africans were forcibly transported from Sub-Saharan Africa to North America during the 15th and 16th centuries as part of the Atlantic slave trade. When they arrived in the New World, their heads would be shaved in an attempt to eradicate their culture, since many Africans used hairstyles to represent their tribal identity, marital status, age, and other personal traits. All while being mistreated based on their ethnicity and hair texture.

Section 2

The goal of this bill is to stop hair distraction in schools. Every student should be allowed to freely express themselves without being singled out. Especially for colored students and the history of hatred with their natural hair.

Section 3

A- The school district goes over with the board on difference between appropriate hairstyles basically of general public without singling out hair types
B- The reasons for proper and appropriate hairstyles would be written in the student handbook and the code for that there is no room for miscommunication.

Section 4

The bill will not need to be funded

Section 5

School year 2024 -2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____
SEDU-7006

Representative Asaf Lamarche presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make grades more important than attendance in schools

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

Section 1

This bill is to rule out the attendance factor for graduation requirements.

Section 2

Attendance Graduation school public education

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. If passed this bill would change the graduation requirements across all of the united states making Grades more important than attendance

Section 4

After the legislation has been adequately explained a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded. This bill doesn't need to be funded

Section 5

The bill should be enacted in January 1, 2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # – **SEDU-7007**

Representative Angel Ogini presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make high school start at a later time

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

Section 1

Most high schools start at 7 or 8 am meaning kids would have to be up an hour or two earlier to get ready for the day and that is tiring for most students considering a lot of them are in sports and after school activities .

Section 2

"Later time". "More time for ho

Section 3

The way the legislation is gonna work to to make school start at 9 or 10 am because that gives kids more time to sleep and get themselves ready for the day

- Most kids are in sports so they get home pretty late then they have to catch up on their day in that little time they have between when they get home and when they go to sleep.
- Most kids in high school don't get enough sleep in the night because they have to be up so early to get ready for school
- If this bill is passed it would give a lot of kids more time to themselves and to unwind

Section 4

The bill doesn't need to be funded this should not be costing any money to the school or districts

Section 5

School Year 2024-2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _
SEDU-7008

Representative Allyana Brown presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Prohibit college application fees .

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

Section 1

Application fees should be illegal because they put low income students at a disadvantage when applying for college.

Section 2

Once this bill is passed students applying to colleges could use the application free money towards materials that support their education.

Section 3

In the event that this bill is unable to pass a refund of that college application free will be most reasonable to be rewarded to applicants

Section 4

This bill can be funded by generous donations from various educational enrichment organizations.

Section 5

February 1, 2025 is a reasonable time for this bill to be passed as it gives other states ample time to enforce the bill. It will also be of aid if it is passed before most High school students' graduation dates.

New Jersey Model Congress
Twenty-First Congress March 16-17, 2023
First Session Bill # _____

Logan Yorke presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To better the education of the youth in New Jersey Public School District
**BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

Section 1

The bill encourages students to challenge themselves by preparing students in general subject classes to take a high honors class. Making advancement to an honors class accessible to students exceeding average testing scores and grades, will make receiving higher education in high school that much easier.

Section 2

Average year grade of a high school student - Math: 2.65 (76.5%) Science: 2.70 (77%) English: 2.85 (78.5%) Social studies: 2.89 (78.9%)

Challenge - To take on more work or harder work in order to stretch one's personal capabilities and to grow.

Hamilton School district class separation - General B > General A > Honors > Advanced Placement

Section 3

- A. Students exceeding the average overall year grade of a 75 should be eligible to advance to that subject's honors class in the following year.
- B. It should be the job of the school district to educate students to the best of their ability. By refusing a student's advancement to higher education they deny the student the ability to learn and grow academically.
- C. The decision of a student's advancement currently falls onto their individual teacher, many factors aside from a student's ability to succeed can play into a teacher's decision.
- D. Students should be challenged to receive the best possible education they can be provided by their school district. Schools automatically advancing students above the score of 90 and encouraging advancement of students between the average grade of 75-90 to a higher ranked class, would prove beneficial to state testing scores and academic scoring.

Section 4

This bill redirects students to currently existing programs, needing little to no funding because it only redirects resources already available. The job of implementing this bill will fall on the Board of Education.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted 91 days after being passed.

First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

Bill # __ **SEDU-7010**

Jasraj Baweja presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require Sikhism to be included in the Social Studies Curriculum.

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

Section 1

This bill urges Sikhism to be taught along with the other world religions in the Social Studies Curriculum.

Section 2

Sikhism - the fifth most widely practiced religion globally; a religion that originated in the Punjab region of South Asia, which now falls between present-day India and Pakistan.

Section 3

Require school districts throughout the country to include instruction on Sikhism within the kindergarten through 12th grade curriculum. Include the history, beliefs, and practices of the religion and incorporate a lesson on the articles of faith in the Sikh religion.

Section 4

The bill will be enacted in 91 days.

Mr Yakir Schlosberg presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Introduce Funding for Project-Based Learning into Public Schools

Section 1:

Schools should be fun, enjoyable, and practical, but they often fail at all three. With traditional learning, schools are based mostly on boring fact-memorizing. With project based learning (PBL), schools can create enjoyable learning that teaches practical skills by creating an environment similar to the real world. You learn how to work with your peers and problem-solving skills. Because of this, we must introduce funding for Project-Based Learning in public schools.

Section 2: Definitions

1. Project-based learning (PBL) - a progressive learning approach that prioritizes projects as primary learning tools that shift the focus onto more practical real-world skills

Section 3 – Funding for Project Based Learning in Public Schools

- a. Public schools shall be eligible for federal funding in support of project based learning
 1. To be eligible for funding, public schools must provide evidence of a structured plan that outlines how PBL will be implemented.
 2. Any school receiving funding shall report annually to the Department of Education how the funds were used
 3. The Department of Education shall create a study for 7 years on the effectiveness of Project Based Learning

Section 4 – Funding for this bill shall come from the Department of Education budget

Section 5 – This bill shall take effect the school year following one year after the date of enactment.

A BILL

To require Holocaust Education in every public and private school

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

Section 1 - With the last few Holocaust survivors around the world continuing to pass away, Holocaust denialism is on the rise in the youth (a recent Harvard poll found 20% of Gen Z respondents believe that the Holocaust was a myth). Genocides continue to occur around the world, and it is of the utmost importance that we educate the future of America on the history of genocides, how they occur, and how to make sure they never happen again. As George Santayana said decades prior to the Holocaust, “[t]hose who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it”.

Section 2 - Definitions

- a. Holocaust educators - Teachers who have a MBA and have gone through extensive training learning about the Holocaust and genocide (They also must know how to teach children who may not be open to this learning)

Section Three – Mandating Holocaust and Genocide Education

- a. All federally funded schools must dedicate at least 1200 minutes of class time to Holocaust and genocide education.
- b. At least one year of Holocaust/Genocide education must be taught. Schools must, at minimum, cover the history of the discrimination of the minorities affected by the Holocaust, the way the Nazis were able to rise to power, the discriminatory policies and actions of the Nazis from when they rose to power through the end of the second world war, other countries’ refusal to take in refugees of persecuted peoples, and the conditions of the Displaced Persons camps after the Holocaust.
- c. Once all the above topics have been covered, any remaining time can be dedicated to education about other genocides.
- d. Failure to meet these requirements will result in all federal funding being pulled from the school.

Section 4 - There are no additional costs associated with this legislation

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

Twenty Third Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress
Senator Nomi Harosh presents the following legislation

March 17-18, 2022
Bill #— **SEDU-7013**

A BILL

To Cancel Student Debt for Public Service Professionals

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

Section 1- Public service professionals dedicate their lives to serving the community and often have lower salaries compared to other professions. Therefore, we should cancel student debt for public service individuals as a way to acknowledge their valuable contributions and most importantly, provide them with financial relief. These individuals often prioritize the welfare and well-being of the community over their own personal gain. Student loans can take several years or even decades to fully repay. At the end of 2022, the Federal Reserve reported that roughly 43.5 million Americans have student loan debt, which totals over \$1.7 trillion. Each borrower owes an average of \$37,787. This applies to every public service professional. Not only is this about tuition reimbursement, but it is also a way to increase the pool of applicants for public service.

Section 2- Definitions

- a) Student Loans: Defined by the United States government, a federal student loan is money borrowed from the federal government to help pay for your education, that must be repaid with interest.
- b) Public Service Individuals: Individuals who work in roles that serve the public or contribute to the betterment of society. They include but are not limited to both public and private school teachers, healthcare workers, firefighters, police officers, social workers, and government employees excluding people who hold elected offices.

Section 3-

- a) No individual who enters public service as defined in Section 2 shall be responsible for repaying any student loan.
- b) 5 consecutive years is the minimum one has to serve in order to have their student loans canceled. However, if one has an injury, illness, or family emergency, there will be consideration to have a gap year. Within the 5 year span, current payments would be deferred. If one stops working before their 5 years, they have to start repaying their loans immediately.
- a) The Federal government is responsible for repaying these loans.

Section 4- The costs for this legislation shall be paid for with an additional 2% tax on the highest tax bracket

Section 5- This bill shall take effect one year after enactment.

Twenty-Third Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress
Senator Alyson Biloon presents the following legislation

March 17-18, 2024
Bill #__ **SEDU-7014**

A BILL

To Require All Highschools to Teach a mental Health Course

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

Section 1 - It is important that we teach all teens around the country how to deal with mental health issues. A mental health course can increase awareness and reduce the stigma associated with mental health issues. This information can also empower students to recognize signs they or their peers might need help and can encourage them to get the help they need.

Section 2 - Definitions

a. A mental health course: It should include but not be limited to teaching students how to identify and cope with different mental illnesses

Section 3 - Any public school which receives federal funding shall require a mental health course as described in Section 2

a. Nothing in this law shall be construed to contradict or repeal any previously enacted legislation.

Section 4 - There are no costs associated with this legislation

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

Twenty Third Congress

March 14-15th, 2024

First Session Bill # _____

New Jersey Model Congress

SEDU-7015

Senator Marissa Jacobs presents the following legislation

A Bill

To require all public elementary schools to limit class size to no greater than eighteen students per class.

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 - It is incredibly important that young students are able to learn effectively in school. Elementary school is the time in which children grow the most, and it is important that they receive proper attention to cater to their growing social, emotional, and physical needs. Having a smaller, and regulated class size allows for teachers to educate their students most effectively without neglecting any child's needs due to the number of students. Smaller class sizes also promote community, and an environment for children to make long lasting friendships.

Section 2 -

- a) Elementary school - School for children in Kindergarten through fifth or sixth grade depending on the district. (ages 4-11/12)
- b) Subsidy - money granted by the government to assist an industry or business

Section 3 -

- a) No elementary school which receives federal funding shall have a class size shall exceed eighteen students per class, with the exception of physical education classes.
- b) Schools or districts that are unable to accommodate this bill may apply for state subsidy.
- c) Schools or districts that are unable to accommodate this bill following application for state subsidy must increase local taxing authority in order to compensate.

Section 4 -

- a) If one or multiple schools in a district are unable to accommodate this bill following application for state subsidy residents of the district will need to pay an additional \$600 in taxes per year.

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

Emily Maines presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To aid to mental health and performance of students by reducing the school week to 4 days

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

SECTION 1:

Having to attend school five days a week every week is detrimental to a student's mental health and performance levels with only a two day break to complete all of their homework and assignments due the following week. Since a lot of teachers also tend to assign excessive amounts of work or make the assignments due early in the week, students are forced to spend their weekends catching up on work instead of using this time to rest, extracurricular activities, spend time with friends, family and doing activities to positively affect their mental health. If students return to school the next week after having a stressful weekend, this may affect their performance levels in the future in and out of school. By limiting the school week to four days, students can still have the time needed in the week to complete the learning needed to stay on track. Additionally, they can use the extra day in the weekend to work on things outside of school or to catch up on sleep and time with people doing things that benefit their mental health. This will allow for students to choose to either learn things that may not be offered in school or spend the time doing absolutely nothing, either way students have more independence and choice in their day to day lives which is something they will need to learn for the future.

SECTION 2: Definitions

extracurricular activities

- a) This includes but is not limited to sports events, volunteering in and out of school, and school plays and musicals.

SECTION 3:

- a) No public school that receives federal funding shall hold classes more than four days per week.
 - i) Monday through Thursday are mandatory school days
 - ii) An hour will be added to each school day to make up for lost time.
- b) All public schools must allow for Friday to become an off day
 - i) for all students and faculty members to use as a free day
 - ii) Extracurriculars and school events are excluded and still allowed to be run on weekends..

SECTION 4: there is no costs associated with this legislation

SECTION 5: the bill shall take effect at the beginning of the following school year after the date of enactment

SEDU-7017

Izel Padilla presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To allow the federal government to legalize abortion in all states, and respect women's choices within their own body

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

Section 1 - This bill requires the right to an abortion for all women in the United States. The decision to bear a child or obtain an abortion prior to the viability of the fetus should belong to the pregnant woman in consultation with her physician. A pregnant woman's life and health are paramount and cannot be compromised as a result of any law or regulation governing abortion. With this bill, all women will have access to receive an abortion if they wish, at any stage in their pregnancy.

Section 2 Roe V. Wade - In the case of Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S.113 (1973), the United States Supreme Court found that women's fundamental right to privacy protects their right to decide whether to have an abortion. The case also made it clear that a fetus is not a person.

Section 3 (A) Every individual has a fundamental right to choose or refuse contraception or sterilization.
(B) A pregnant person has a fundamental right to choose to carry a pregnancy to term, give birth to a child, or terminate a pregnancy.
(C) The state shall not, in the regulation or provision of benefits, facilities, services, or information, deny or interfere with an individual's fundamental rights, including individuals under state control or supervision, to:
 1) Choose or refuse contraception or sterilization; or
 2) Choose to carry a pregnancy to term, give birth to a child, or terminate a pregnancy.
(D) The state shall not discriminate in the protection or enforcement of these fundamental rights on the basis of sex, disability, race, ethnicity, gender identity, age, marital status, national origin, immigration status, religion, or sexual orientation.
(E) Any state or local official who is charged with violating provisions of this section shall be subject to an action in federal or state court for injunctive relief and damages. Such action may be brought by any person or entity that may be aggrieved by such official's actions.

Section 4 States will use their own state funds to pay for elective abortions and similar services, exceeding federal requirements.

Section 5 The bill will be enacted 90 days after the passing of the bill

SEDU-7018

Ava Garvia presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require all school districts to offer a financial literacy course in reference to real-world instances in curriculum.

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

Section 1 This bill requires education systems nationwide to offer students at the high school level an opportunity to learn about financial literacy in an in-depth way. Teaching them while they are still yet to step into adult life would better prepare the youth for real-world, everyday issues. Through this course, students will be better prepared to manage their own money and learn to establish themselves financially.

Section 2 Financial literacy is the possession of skills, knowledge, and behaviors that allow an individual to make informed decisions regarding money.

Section 3 The United States Department of Education (ED) will implement this law by requiring all school districts to offer an elective course to high school students to educate them on the importance of financial stability and to encourage the understanding of personal finance.

Section 4 Funding will come from the Department of Education and will be used to provide resources and databases for school systems to integrate the course into their individual curriculums.

Section 5 This law will take full effect between the time span of six months, on April 17, 2024.

Delegate Dillon Dukes presents the following legislation:

SEDU-7019

A Bill Expanding School Choice and Opportunity

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

Preamble: Whereas, the argument of the future of education in the United States as a whole is constantly being discussed and debated. On the other hand, politicians now and in the past have missed the great essential aspects of education and the ever important U.S citizen which are both heavily affected by this portion of our country. Currently, there are many students in the United States that go to schools based on where they live or even based solely on their socioeconomic status. In addition, there are many students who are eligible and deserving of scholarships, but are unable to find ways to receive them. In fact, an estimated two million students in any elementary or secondary education setting, including homeschool, are eligible to receive a scholarship. Eligible use of scholarships awards includes tuition, fees, book supplies, and equipment for the enrollment or attendance at an elementary or secondary school. However, these scholarships have not been able to serve their purpose as SGOs (Scholarship Granting Organizations) lack the financial resources to meet this immense need. Through the allotment of greater tax incentives and credits for businesses and individuals, this trend can completely be altered as these credits and incentives could be granted to dramatically increase the ability to meet the educational needs of students across the country. These donations would contribute to students and families of the middle and working classes for improved educational opportunities to ensure greater fairness and equity to the American citizen and student. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law to contribute to ensuring the education benefit of the American student by encouraging more opportunities for students to have access to an improved education and maximizing the resources that the United States contains for the future.

Section 1 The following section defines terms in the bill: "Expanding School Choice and Opportunity".

- A. SGOs - groups or foundations that provide financial assistance to students who demonstrate academic or other types of achievement. These scholarship funding organizations can be national in scope, such as the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, or they may be more locally based.
- B. Tax Incentives - is a government measure that is intended to encourage individuals and businesses to spend money or to save money by reducing the amount of tax that they have to pay.
- C. Tax Credits - a tax incentive which allows certain taxpayers to subtract the amount of the credit they have accrued from the total they owe the state. It may also be a credit granted in recognition of taxes already paid or a form of state "discount" applied in certain cases.

Section 2 This bill will benefit Americans and their families by incentivizing individuals and businesses to contribute financially to fund scholarship awards and educational programs.

- A. This bill will provide annual tax credits to be available to all taxpayers that contribute financially to SGOs.
- B. This bill will establish a committee that ensures the legitimacy of these financial contributions and donations to scholarship awards and education programs across all States in the country.

Section 3 This bill will focus on the founding principles of federalism and limited government.

- A. This bill will enable SGOs to avoid mandates from states, localities, and school districts to proceed with these financial contributions.

Section 4 This bill will invest into the students of our nation and the opportunity for students to have beneficial educational experiences.

- A. This bill will allocate a base amount set for each state of credits that are distributed on a first-come first-serve basis.

Section 5 This bill will be funded by the Department of Treasury. This bill will provide 10 billion dollars in annual tax credits to be available to all taxpayers. The allotment of these funds will be administered by the department of Treasury.

Section 6 This bill shall be enacted in the next fiscal year after passage of the bill.

Elaina Palenchar presents the following legislation:

SEDU-7020

EQUALLY EDUCATING AMERICA ACT

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

Preamble: Whereas, the Equally Educating America Act [EEAA] will ensure that the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] is required to put forth 25% of federal taxes towards public education. Massachusetts, the state that has the most successful public education and schools in the country, spends about 39%, or about 16 billion dollars, of its state taxes on public schools and education each year according to the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. According to the Office of Management and Budget, the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the government collects 5.03 trillion tax dollars every year. 25% of that is 1.25 trillion dollars. This would ensure that each and every state gets 25 billion dollars to distribute to the public school and education system. Therefore it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law so that public schools get an adequate amount of funding to guarantee that each and every student in America has equal opportunities and preparation to have a successful future and life.

Section 1 Let public schools and education be defined as a school that is maintained and funded at public expense, mainly taxes.

Section 2 If the EEAA is passed into law, it would guarantee that every single student attending a public school in America, no matter what type of background or economic status they come from, receives a top-tier education. This support would directly lead to a more educated future generation, who would be properly prepared to successfully run America. It would also ensure that teachers, a vital part of America, be paid more. This increase in pay would boost teacher morale, stopping more teachers from leaving from an already short workforce.

Section 3A Incentives will be introduced to corporations and businesses mandating that if said business donated \$100,000 to a public school and can provide proof of the donation, they will be exempt from 10% of their taxes. The pattern will continue that for every one hundred thousand dollars a corporation or business donates, they will get another 10% exempt from their taxes.

Section 3B According to TurboTax, approximately 20% of federal taxes go to defense and the military, approximately 20% goes Social Security, approximately 20% goes to healthcare, approximately 14% goes to assistance for those in need, and the other approximately 26% goes to retired veterans, research, international aid, and infrastructure. The Educational Data Initiative records that 0.38% of federal taxes go to public schools and education. The EEAA would change the current distribution system to ensure that the education fund would receive 25% of the extra 26%. The other funds would be covered by the remaining 1% and state taxes that no longer have to pay for their public education system.

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted on July 1st, 2024

Delegate Nethiri Umashanger, presents the following legislation:

[The L.C.C.A.]

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

Preamble: Whereas, the Life and Career Classes Act [LCCA] will construct a mandatory curriculum for 7th-12th grades within public schools; *Get Ready for Life*, courses, will educate students on handling households, child-care & maternity, technology, financial literacy, basic politics and government studies, college and career preparation, work experience, and communication and emotional skills; these classes are necessary for graduation and will count towards credits. According to You science, a college and career readiness company, 75% of high school graduates do not feel prepared to make college or career decisions following their graduation. Completion of these courses enables a student to possess the compulsory traits of an American citizen while also providing the student with more open doors for the entirety of life, including a variety of job offers for the distinct experiences students have developed from being in work-prep classes. Schools, and educational institutions, possess the responsibility of laying the building blocks for students-- whether it be in their houses, or out. Therefore, it is indispensable that this bill be mandated into law due to its necessity in directing youngsters for the future, a way mere academics cannot do. Through a nationwide program that not only utilizes existing companies but also implements its own school curriculum, schools will benefit and establish a foundation for a student's life in and out of school; the United States of America will better ensure success for its next generation, the future of this country.

Section 1 Let the following terms be defined as:

- A – ‘Life and career classes’ or *Get Ready for Life* courses - curriculum including the teaching of the ability to uphold a household/house, child care-taking, financial literacy, basic political studies, college & career prep/advice, work experience, & communication, and emotional skills.
- B – Financial literacy - the aptitude to comprehend and usage a variety of financial skills including money management, budgeting, and investing.
- C – Work experience [unit] - a class that teaches significant work-place skills, demonstrates daily jobs of a skill, and provides students with an opportunity to perform their jobs outside of schools. *Financial literacy and work experience are unique additions that are specifically available to this curriculum. See **section 2** for more information on the course outline.
- D – Let public schools, as in North America, be defined as a school supported by public funds.

Section 2 Once passed this bill will:

- A – The L.C.C.A. will implement a mandatory public-school curriculum within 7-12th grade schools.
- B – *Get Ready for Life* courses require at least one specific teacher to teach the curriculum as a whole; however, within the ‘work experience’ unit, schools may entail additional volunteers/and or speakers.
- C – There are a total of eight units within *Get Ready for Life*: handling households, child-care & maternity, financial literacy, basic politics & government studies, college and career preparation, work experience, technology, and communication and emotional skills. The middle-level school's units include communication and emotion skills, technology, handling households, and child-care & maternity. The high school's units financial literacy, basic politics & government studies, college & career preparation, and work experience.
- D – *Get Ready for Life* courses are half-semester courses; they are taken in place of, if not with, student's health classes during the school year. Per year, these classes provide 0.5 credit(s).

Below is a course outline:

- E – The ‘*Work Experience*’ unit has content specifically allocated to youngsters with a field or workplace in mind and currently employed; the content in this field preps youngsters with a ‘day-in-the-life’-like layout of their preferred job, educating students on learning and, later applying skills. Students who have a job will also be given a period to attend their jobs on Tuesdays and Thursdays while having lessons and teaching on the remaining amount of days.
- F – The ‘*Handling Households*’ unit includes basic abilities within cleaning, organizing, home maintenance, cooking, and shopping, particularly grocery shopping.
- G – The ‘*Maternity & Child-Care*’ unit includes an overview of menstruation, pregnancy, and child-care— from feeding a child to bathing a child.
- H – The ‘*Financial Literacy*’ unit involves the teaching to individuals to make knowledgeable decisions regarding money such as the usage of taxes, personal budgeting skills, and investments.
- I – The ‘*Basic Politics & Government Studies*’ unit encompasses the teaching of an understand of governmental procedures incorporating the election process, current candidates, and the constitution.
- J – ‘*Technology*’ unit educates students on handling technological applications & artificial intelligence.
- K – The ‘*Communication & Emotional Skills*’ unit enables students to develop the skills to communicate effectively, make decisions, and maintain an emotional palette and self-understanding.
- L – The ‘*College & Career Preparation*’ unit institutes a plan for students who hope to enter college and a particular career in the future with finding the ‘right’ college, the application process, and discovering one's path; schools will also use other business and programs including Naviance™.
- M – *Get Ready for Life* courses also will provide a student with a badge on their job resume; this badge comes from the ‘*Work Experience*’ unit, as students are able to receive a title through their school certifying skills they have learned through the ‘*Work Experience*’ program.

Section 3 The L.C.C.A. will be funded through the methods as followed:

- A – *Get Ready for Life* courses will be funded through businesses and programs that will be tax-exempt for donating— these companies will also collaborate with the schools and students.
- B – *Get Ready for Life* courses and the L.C.C.A. will be funded through taking from the defense budget. Around 3.5% of national funds given to defense will be given to education (in addition to current funds), particularly preserving and upholding these classes; this will fund teacher training, resources, and any other necessary materials.
- C – Depending on the necessities of the *Get Ready for Life* courses within schools, each state also has options; they can decide to provide their public schools with more funds to maintain the program.
- D – Schools can raise awareness about the need for these classes and the value they hold in schools to help convince parents and guardians to begin getting involved; some event students, parents, and staff can collaborate with each other on events such as local fundraisers. These programs not only create funds, but also assist in cognizance.

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted on August 1st 2024 [for the 2024-2025 school year].

Kris Fein presents the following legislation:

Whereas the foundation of society rests upon the quality of its education system, whereas recognizing the invaluable contributions of educators to the overall development of the youth is essential, whereas a fair and competitive compensation system is critical for attracting and retaining qualified personnel in the teaching profession, whereas current disparities in teachers salaries across the entirety of the United States undermines the pursuit of educational equity

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

A BILL To establish a minimum salary for teachers, ensuring proper compensation reflective of their paramount role in society.

Section 1 This legislation shall address the prevailing disparities in teacher salaries across the whole of the United States of America by establishing a minimum salary for educators. Recognizing the role teachers play in shaping the minds and intellectual foundations of the youth in this nation, the bill aims to ensure proper compensation for instructors in America. On average, teachers are paid a yearly salary of forty-seven thousand nine hundred eighty-nine dollars (\$47,989). This starkly contrasts the annual salary deemed necessary to live a (a) "comfortable life" in the United States of America which stands at fifty-seven thousand two hundred dollars (\$57,200). This pay difference, which adds up to almost ten (10) thousand dollars each year, greatly emphasizes the urgency to establish a salary amount that reflects the true value of these essential workers.

Section 2 (a) A life in which all of one's basic needs are being met. These necessities include things such as the cost of food, housing, clothing, insurance, childcare, etc.

Section 3

A – The Secretary of Education, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, shall conduct a comprehensive annual review to determine an equitable minimum salary for all teachers. This review shall consider factors such as regional cost of living, experience, and educational qualifications in order to properly represent the diverse circumstances across the United States.

B – The minimum salary established under this act shall be regionally adjusted to account for variations in the cost of living. State education authorities will work

alongside the Secretary of Education to make this a smooth process. Such adjustments shall be based on reliable and regularly updated data to maintain a good sense of fairness.

C – The minimum teacher salary, as determined through the annual review, shall be implemented in a phase-like approach. The initial phase shall set the standard, with subsequent incremental adjustments scheduled annually thereafter.

D – Lack of compliance with the minimum teacher salary requirements as outlined in this Act shall result in appropriate penalties, as determined by the Secretary of Education, to encourage adherence and accountability.

Section 4 A percentage of the federal education budget shall be designated specifically for implementing the minimum teacher salary requirements outlined in this Act. The allocated funds shall be utilized to supplement existing state and local budgets dedicated to education, ensuring the financial burden is shared at both federal and regional levels. The Department of Education shall also establish grant programs aimed at supporting states and school districts in meeting the financial obligations imposed by this Act. These grants will prioritize schools in economically disadvantaged areas, promoting educational equity in all parts of the nation.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted 91 days following the passing of this bill.

Principal Author: Brendan Martinez

Be it enacted by the New Jersey Model Congress

1. Preamble: In this bill, the treasury department will be taking responsibility for
2. providing fresh produce and meals for American schools nationwide. The
3. education department must focus its funding back into its students, students in
4. lower income families unable to afford fresh produce should not be forced into
5. being provided inadequate produce. This issue should be a problem of the
6. treasury department to provide for all, especially the impoverished, already
7. paying for an education.
8. **Section 1**: 80% of all exported for this bill will be from fresh produce and meats
9. from nationally recognized wholesale distributors. Employees for food
10. preparation inside the schools are to be both OSHA and ServSafe certified.
11. Workers are to provide gluten-free, vegan, and allergen absent options.
- 12.
13. **Section 2**: The Treasury Department will allocate money from its budget to invest
14. back into schools in order to fund the shipment of fresh produce and meats to the
15. schools.
16. The federal government will mandate states implement this with the promise of funding this specifically from the federal government's Treasury Department.
17. The Treasury Department will sanction 35 billion dollars into investing for the program, buying resources, and paying for shipment fees.
18. The 35 billion dollars will be allocated into producing the fresh produce, curation and packaging of fresh produce, and shipping of produce to schools.
19. States will have to cover payment for workers.
20. **Section 3**: This bill will be due 91 days after passing.

Tamera Wiggs presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require comprehensive, mandatory sex education

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

Preamble: WHEREAS one of the leading causes of death for teen girls between the ages of 14 and 20 worldwide is complications during and after pregnancy. It is important to give teenagers of all genders and sexual orientations the knowledge to make healthy decisions regarding sex and facilitate proper communication skills.

Section 1 A thirteen person committee will be made to identify all absence only programs and other programs that do not meet the requirements listed below, that are being federally funded. The committee will be responsible for assessing how much money should be taken away from these programs and allocating funds towards programs/public schools that meet the requirements for grants. If more money is needed the committee will be responsible for coming up with as many solutions as possible before going towards taxes. The committee will also be responsible for the decision of a requirement(if any) for teachers teaching the subject.

Section 2 Comprehensive sex education will be required of all public schools for grade levels 7-12. The topics covered in comprehensive sex education are the following:

- A- Human Development(reproduction, puberty, sexual orientation, and gender identity)
- B- Relationships (families, friendships, sexual relationships, and dating)
- C- Personal Skills (communication, negotiation, and decision-making)
- D- Preventions (Ways to prevent pregnancy, STIs, and STDs)

Section 3 Grants may be issued to schools who lack the funding necessary to pay for new educators or classes to teach existing educators. Portions of existing grants may be taken away if the school is not teaching all the required topics. However, the school may spread out the topics through the 9-12 grade years as long as every topic is covered twice before the students graduate. Grades 7 and 8 do not have to teach all the topics, only human development and personal skills once.

Section 4 This bill will be funded by the existing grant money from programs who do not meet requirements and any solutions that can be agreed upon by the above stated committee.

Section 5 The bill will be enacted 547 days after it is passed.

Wilbert Bateman - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To- Increase the Minimum Salary of Teachers

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

Section 1: This bill aims to solve the issue of teachers being currently considered underpaid by many in most areas of the United States, with the average public teacher salary is \$57,671, with the typical range falling between \$48,154 - \$70,341. Teachers face long hours, jobs that overlap into their personal lives, and the task of educating the next generation of citizens, yet are paid comparable wages to professions that require no degrees, minimal training, and only a few years or no years of experience. The following is also found:

- A. The pay for teachers has failed to adapt to inflation, with public school teacher's salaries weekly dropping by around \$128 dollars.
- B. Hourly pay varies heavily across the nation, averaging around \$22.40 an hour in the United States as a whole. (A raise to a minimum of \$60,000 would be ~\$28.85 hourly)
- C. Depending on the state's wages, it is not uncommon for teachers to need to work a secondary or part-time job to make up for the lack of money made.

Section 2: This bill will establish a minimum annual salary of no less than \$60,000 for elementary and secondary school teachers. Alongside this, it aims to increase salaries of teachers throughout their career. This includes both rural and urban educators.

Section 3: States will be required to have the minimum salary for teachers start at \$60,000 a year, with \$150 million dollars given to states that adopt this every year. By allowing the federal government to cover most of the money required to increase the salary, this lessens the load on states to come up with this money that may not exist for them.

Section 4: This bill will go into effect on January 1st 2025.

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

SHEA

**Senate Committee on
Health and Welfare**

**Michael Dougherty Presents the following legislation:
A BILL**

To – Promote healthier behavior in students by setting later start times for school.

**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 set a mandatory time that schools must start after. Many studies have shown that school often starts too early for most students to get a proper night sleep, and that the current earlier start times are incredibly detrimental to their health.
- Section 2** Later Start Time: Any time after 8 A.M, although this legislation will allow for different interpretations as to when exactly schools can start, as that is often a local issue.
- Section 3** The bill will require all schools to start, at the earliest, after 8 A.M. However, this bill is only a loose regulation and it is up to each school/state to decide what times work best for them.
- I. A big concern for this type of bill is that it is not the responsibility of the federal government, as school regulation is often a state issue. However, in concern for the health of students across the nation, it is believed that setting mandatory regulation is the best course of action.
 - II. Allowing local governments to determine the full intricacies of the legislation will prevent any scheduling issues that may arise from shifting the times that which school starts and ends.
- Section 4** This bill requires no funding.
- Section 5** This bill will go into effect on July 1, 2024.

Jamie Shpak Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Provide thorough mental health checks on anyone who purchases or owns firearms

**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 lower the amount of gun violence nationally by enacting mandatory mental health checks yearly on all individuals who own a registered firearm. This can save many lives and prevent many people from taking their own lives. This can help the problem we currently face in America with the quantity of deaths and injuries within our country in relation to firearms. In the year 2021 there were 48,830 reported deaths that occurred related to firearms in the United States. Since the year 2000 that number has increased almost every year. Of that amount an estimate of half is suicide. Mental health checks can certainly help when it comes to people who can possibly be precarious in the presence of firearms.

Section 2

Mental incapacity: The inability to carry on the everyday affairs of life or to care for one's person or property with reasonable discretion due to a mental illness of significant cognitive impairment.

Suicide: The act of intentionally causing one's own death.

Precarious: Dependent on chance circumstances, unknown conditions, or uncertain developments.

Section 3

Every 2 years when people are due to resubmit applications for gun license renewal along with those applications they will be sent the mental health test. Which everyone must complete and turn in with all other applications before the expiration date of their license. Failure to complete the test will result in immediate failure of license.

Section 4

Funding will be provided through increasing the price and fees for renewing gun licenses.

Section 5

Bill will be enacted 91 days following passage.

Tyler Stein Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To - Help low-income citizens receive more federal financial help with housing and schooling

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

Section 1

This bill aims to support citizens in financial troubles and help them pay for housing and higher level education, depending on the actual amount needed and the amount of people involved. Its proven 61% of United States citizens can't afford to buy a house in the current housing market, and 43.5 million Americans have student debt, which totals up to 1.7 trillion dollars.

Section 2

Housing - Houses and Apartments considered collectively

Affordable Housing - Affordable housing is housing which is deemed affordable to those with household income at or below the median as rated by the national government or a local government by a recognized housing affordability index.

Student Debt - Student debt is a form of debt that is owed by an attending, formerly withdrawn, or graduated student to a lending institution, or to a financial institution

Section 3

A. Families who make \$30,000 or less per year will gain financial assistance with housing and higher education

B. If the families have 3 or more children the amount will be \$35,000 and will help their children get through schooling aswell

C. The amount allotted to each family will depend on how much their house costs and how much they were qualified for a mortgage

Section 4

A. Tax Reallocations - Explore redistributing funds from existing taxes or finding ways to generate additional revenue through targeted taxes.

B. Progressive Taxation - Implementing or adjusting progressive tax policies to ensure that those with higher incomes contribute proportionally more to fund these initiatives.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted in 91 days

Marshall Lee - Presents the following legislation:
A BILL

To – Protect the right to one's own body in medical situations.

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

Section 1 The right to self-autonomy. The government shall not pass any law inhibiting medical bodily liberty of women, men, and Transgender people. This would protect rights such as abortions and gender-affirming care.

Section 2 **Self-Autonomy** - Defined as making one's own choices in situations that pertain to one's own body and mind.
Medical Situations - Situations in which medical care performed by medical professionals is needed.
Transgender People - Those whose gender identity is anything other than their assigned gender at birth.
Gender-Affirming Care - Medical care for those who identify as Transgender needs to transition. Care such as Surgeries and Hormones and Gender Therapy.
Abortions - Termination of a Pregnancy.

Section 3
Anyone desiring an abortion may get one until the end of week 20, midway through the second trimester.
a. However, in the case of rape, danger to the carrier, or underage pregnancy, abortions can be until the end of week 22. The fetus can not feel pain until weeks 23-24. Also, the pregnant person will be showing by then, so they must know they are pregnant.
b. Underage is defined as anyone under eighteen years of age during pregnancy. Rape is defined as non-consensual sexual acts resulting in pregnancy. Danger to the carrier means if the baby should be delivered, the carrier might die or face bodily harm.
Those with private healthcare will pay for listed medical care by themselves, but those on public healthcare providers must be covered. Those already on hormones who lose their benefits or switch must be covered, as going without hormones can cause harm.
c. Bodily harm can include osteoporosis, hair loss, muscle loss, depression, skin sag, and reversal of hormonal effects..
People identifying as either Male, female, or other may be sterilized with only verbal and written consent.
d. A woman will not need the consent of a partner to get her tubes tied.
e. Anyone can be sterilized at the age of 18.
f. According to the 14th Amendment, those deemed mentally unfit can not be forcibly sterilized.

Section 4
All public healthcare will be paid for by taking 1% of the defense budget and transferring it to healthcare programs like Medicare and Medicaid.
a. To pay for this change, 1% of the defense budget will be transferred to healthcare. In 2022, the federal defense budget was \$877 billion, so 1 percent of that would be eight billion, seven hundred seventy million.

Section 5 To be enacted June 1st, 2025.

Twenty-First Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

October 6-10th 2023
Bill # _____
SHEA-8005

Ella Brady presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban animals from being used to test products such as makeup, pesticides, medicine, chemicals, and various other items and products on United States property.

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

Section 1

This bill is to stop the exploitation of animals being tested on by any company or organization.

Section 2

Animal testing- The use of non-human animals in experimentation, usually to test effectiveness of items.

Stem cell research- An alternative to animal testing that can figure out how diseases occur and develop, along with being able to test a drug's safety and quality.

Computer Models- A model that is more accurate at predicting side effects from drugs than animal testing.

Section 3

A. All use of testing on animals shall be prohibited

A1. This act shall be enforced by the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice

B. Fund alternatives to animal testing such as Computer models and Stem cell research

C. If funding needs to be decreased or increased in following years that can be negotiated

Section 4

\$20 million will be allocated annually from the Department of Justice for the funding of this bill

Section 5

This bill will be enacted 6 months after being passed.

Nicole Lin presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To decrease the poverty percentage in the United States by increasing opportunities and relief programs.

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

Section 1

This bill is to bring additional resources to those suffering in poverty to utilize. This can include schools and facilities to promote education.

Section 2

Poverty - When someone's salary is below the standard need for the number of allowances they have.

Relief Programs - Programs that are distributed to aid those in need.

Section 3

- A. Add public schools that can be easily accessed in impoverished rural areas.
- B. Offer housing for those unable to pay their bills for a personalized period of time. (See D)
- C. Relief programs without reimbursement will be offered to those unable to fund any necessities. Ex: food, bills, rent, health care, etc
- D. States will contribute to 25% of the costs.
- E. Everything can be negotiated for how long aid is needed. The period of time depends on how intensive their conditions are.

Section 4

The average U.S. household spends at least \$70,000 on basic necessities. As of 2022, there were 37.9 million people below the poverty line. The minimum amount necessary is about two trillion six hundred fifty-three billion dollars. The U.S. will spend one trillion nine hundred eighty-nine billion seven hundred fifty million while states will spend six hundred sixty-three billion two hundred fifty million dollars in total. (Close to the amount spent in 2022.)

Section 5

This bill will take action after 5 months of preparation.

Haash Mehta presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prohibit minors from receiving irreversible gender-affirming care without parental consent.

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 require parental consent for children who want to undergo transitional surgery.

Section 2- Gender dysphoria is a condition where a person's biological sex and gender identity are not completely aligned. Gender-affirming care is an umbrella term that represents the multitude of treatments used to help treat gender dysphoria. These treatments can range from counseling to hormone therapy, and in the most extreme case, transitional surgery.

Section 3-

A – Minors who attempt to receive transitional surgery without the written consent of a parent or legal guardian will be denied the right to the surgery by medical staff.

B - This only applies to the surgery itself, not any other forms of gender-affirming care that the child may receive.

C – Exceptions will be made in the following scenarios on a case-by-case basis:

1. The minor is emancipated by a district court.
2. The parent/legal guardian expressed consent but is unable to provide written documentation due to limiting circumstances.
3. The parent/legal guardian is deemed incapable of making the decision for their child.

Section 4- This bill does not require any significant funding to pass.

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

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # — **SHEA-8008**

Jesus Cabellos presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make contraceptives free for the public.

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

Section 1 So the reason why is to prevent spread of HIV and other major diseases.

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.

When it comes to legislation it is important to show how it will
decrease the amount of HIV and other diseases from being spread
around.

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

The bill will be funded by the healthcare system.

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

The bill will be enacted 91 days after passage.

Twenty-second Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

Katriela Nelkin presents the following legislation:

March 14-15, 2024

Bill # **SHEA-8009**

A BILL

To create a National School Dinner program to teach students cooking skills and provide a meal for their families

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

Section 1: The United States has had a National School Lunch Program since 1946 and a School Breakfast Program since 1966, but there is no school program to provide students with sustenance later in the day. The health benefits and increase in social and mental well-being, focus, and ability to learn that these nutritional programs have been proven to provide would continue to benefit students after the school day ends. Additionally, by acquiring the knowledge and ability to cook dinner, students will be able to contribute to their households and obtain important life skills.

Section 2 - Definitions:

- a. Federal Poverty Line - A measure of income specified each year by the Department of Health and Human Services based on income and household size that is used to determine who is eligible for some federal programs.
- b. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - SNAP is a federal nutrition program, part of the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, that provides food benefits to people in low-income households. It was formerly known as the Food Stamp Program.
- c. Child Nutrition Programs - Child Nutrition Programs are part of the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which include programs such as the National School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program.

Section 3 - Establishing the National School Dinner program, consisting of two components:

- a. An after-school program in which 8th-12th grade students from households at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Line learn to make a nutritious meal that they can eat for dinner.
- b. A secondary program in which 8th-12th grade students from households at or below 130% of the Federal Poverty Line who have already participated in at least a month of after-school lessons can opt to take home pre-prepared meal-prep ingredients twice a month. Participants will be given enough ingredients to prepare at least one serving at home, with a maximum number of servings to be determined by family size.

Section 4: This bill will be funded by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, using joint funding from SNAP and the Child Nutrition Programs.

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

Twenty First Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

Jolie Feig presents the following legislation:

March 14-15, 2024

Bill #

SHEA-8010

A BILL

To require all public high schools to start after 9 AM for the improvement of mental health and performance of students of all ages.

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

Section 1 - It is scientifically proven that adolescents have a significantly harder time waking up in the morning compared to adults. Teenagers all over the world struggle to get to school on time and arrive at school tired and sleep-deprived. They tend to stay up late but are forced to wake up early and not get the recommended 8-9 hours of sleep. This ultimately leads to worse performance and comprehension of materials. This lack of sleep can also affect teens' mental and physical health to a great degree. Ensuring teenagers get enough sleep is crucial to promoting better academic performance and health for high schoolers all around the US.

Section 2 - Mental Health is defined as "a person's condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being". The age range of adolescents is 10-19.

Section 3 - Ensuring all public high schools open after 9 AM

A. Any high school that receives federal funding shall not start school until after 9 AM.

Section 4 - There are no costs associated with this legislation.

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

Oren Goldman presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require drug labels to accurately disclose all ingredients.

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

Section 1 In 2004 the Food Allergen Labeling Consumer Protection Act required that the eight major food allergens: milk, eggs, fish, Crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans, must be clearly identified on all food labels. However, these requirements do not extend to drug labels. This causes citizens additional stress and anxiety because they do not know if their medicine is safe for them. This bill would extend the same requirements for labels that food products have to follow to drug labels as well, ensuring that all citizens can feel safe knowing exactly what ingredients are in their medicines. This would include all eight allergens as well as identifying any gluten present in the drug.

Section 2 Definitions:

- 1) Gluten - a protein found in wheat, rye, and barley

Section 3 Procedure:

- A. All drug manufacturers shall properly disclose all ingredients in their products and clearly print that information on the label no later than one year from the date of enactment.
- B. The manufacturer will be fined \$10,000 for each container produced with insufficient labeling, due to possible life-threatening symptoms.

Section 4 There is no cost associated with this bill.

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

Twenty-first Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March &, 2024
Bill #
SHEA-8012

Solomon Langer presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Mandate All Public Schools in the USA Provide Healthy Food Options For All Students
BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 - Public schools should provide a healthy alternative to the normal school lunches offered to students. Healthier diets can improve both physical health for all students and combat the obesity epidemic in the USA. The students will be more attentive throughout the school day with healthier food because their bodies will get the nutrition they need.

Section 2 - Healthier food options include, but are not limited to, organic meats and vegetables, proper proportions, appropriate amounts of protein and carbohydrates, and food that helps provide energy and maintain proper health.

Section 3 - All schools which receive federal funding shall provide healthier food options.

- a. A school which does not provide options described in Section 2 shall lose federal funding

Section 4 - The costs of this program can shall be borne by the Department of Education

Section 5 - This bill shall take effect one year after enactment.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress
Senator Alex Lefkowitz presents the following legislation

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____ **SHEA-8013**

A BILL

To require that all health insurance policies cover all ambulances

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

SECTION 1:

Often health insurance companies will refuse to pay for ambulances which leaves clients paying thousands of dollars. This forces someone in a possibly life-threatening emergency scenario to consider whether or not they can afford an ambulance or if insurance will pay for it. This scenario can often lead to people who need an ambulance to possibly save their lives but not take one because they cannot afford to do so. Therefore health insurance policies must always cover ambulances so no one has to choose between risking their life or going into debt.

SECTION 2: Definitions

1. Health Insurance - a contract that requires your health insurer to pay some or all of your health care costs in exchange for a premium.
2. Ambulance - a vehicle specially equipped for taking sick or injured people to and from the hospital, especially in emergencies.

SECTION 3: Mandating Ambulance Coverage

1. Every health insurance policy must cover ambulance fees
2. Anytime a 911 operator or other emergency service provider decides an ambulance is necessary, as long as the person it is being sent for consents, one will be sent the cost of which will be fully borne by their health insurance policy if they have one
3. If a health insurance policy refuses to pay for an ambulance, the client has grounds to sue the health insurance company

SECTION 4: There are no costs associated with this legislation

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

23rd Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress
Senator Noga Ariele presents the following legislation

March 17-18, 2022

Bill # _____

SHEA-8014

A BILL

To Allow Free Access to Therapy for all High School Students to Improve Mental Health

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

Section 1

School guidance counselors and specialists work and focus on the educational and social development of students. A mental health counselor or therapist provides a long-term and ongoing approach to understanding and treating the root of a person's mental health challenges, improving overall quality of life and performance in school. According to a recent study from the CDC, more than 37 percent of high school students reported they experienced poor mental health during the pandemic, and 44 percent said they felt constantly sad or hopeless in the past year (2022). Mental health problems can affect a student's energy level, focus, optimism and hope, and dependability, leading to a hindering performance in school. By installing free access to therapy for all high school students, students will be able to build relationships more effectively, make smarter decisions, work together, actively engage in school activities, and concentrate more, leading to an overall better change in mood, countenance, and quality of life.

Section 2

A- Therapy: A variety of treatments that aim to help a person identify and change troubling emotions, thoughts, and behaviors.

B- Mental Health: A person's condition concerning their psychological and emotional well-being.

C- Guidance Counselor: Help students prepare for life in diverse ways, including education or academic planning, social and emotional skills development, and relationship building with parents and teachers.

Section 3 Installing Therapy Programs

A – Public schools shall install a therapy program where students will be allowed to meet one-on-one with a qualified therapist free of charge.

Section 4

Funding from this bill shall come from taxes

Section 5 This bill should go into effect one year after the date of enactment

Jesse Mateos presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure the right of death with dignity to an individual who is 18 years of age or older.

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

Section 1 This bill establishes that if the right of life has been given to the citizen then why shouldn't the right to death also be included. It is of vital importance that an individual who is 18 years of age or older and has been professionally diagnosed to be in a terminally ill condition, be able to choose their own fate. They should be able to consider the option to continue through the life they have built or painlessly end it to eliminate any pain and suffering they may have through their incurable disease. In doing so, we must recognize the importance of not influencing one's decision, as it is a personal matter and responsibility of the sole civilian. Although alternatives exist, Euthanasia is something to consider based on the patient's condition and cost of their medication. We, as the Senate, are now officially proposing to ensure the right of death with dignity to an individual who is 18 years of age or older., as of August 31st, 2024.

Section 2 Euthanasia: The painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease or in an irreversible coma. The practice is illegal in most countries.
Terminally Ill: A disease that cannot be cured and is likely to lead to someone's death.

Section 3 A. Exceptions are as follows: If the patient has a mental capacity, the authority to decide on the use of Euthanasia should be transferred to the parent/guardian/trusted loved one.

B. This law will be implemented and enforced by the department of health and services which will make sure each patient is suited to make the decision of Euthanasia.

Section 4 A. Funding will come from the Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Funds will be used to strengthen mental health programs and services in order to ensure the patient will be secure for the decision of Euthanasia. It will also be used for the medical supplies to make Euthanasia as painless as possible for the patient.

B. Failure to comply with the sections listed above will result in a fine of \$100,000. Further punishment will be decided if the family of the loved one decides to sue for the justification of their death.

Section 5 This law will take full effect between the time span of eight months, on August 31st, 2024

Natalie Keating presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To mandate laws created to restrict access to or illegalize abortion before the third trimester.

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

Section 1 This bill restricts all law making bodies from prohibiting the usage and production of educational resources or any medical operations of abortion [specifically beyond that of the beginning of the third-trimester.] Examples of non-prohibital material includes but is not limited to intervention of Planned Parenthood programs, educational lectures in classrooms teaching the process of abortion, psychological and physical aid for those who underwent or are about to undergo an abortion, and the medical procedure itself. The only trimester *not* included within the protection of this bill is the *third trimester* of pregnancy, whereas it is up to the discretion of the state legislature.

Section 2

- A. An *abortion* is a medical procedure in which a pregnancy is deliberately terminated.
- B. *Planned Parenthood* is a nonprofit organization that does research into and gives advice on contraception, family planning, and reproductive problems.
- C. The *Third Trimester* begins on the 27th week of a pregnancy and ends when the fetus is born.

Section 3

- A. The exception is as follows: If the parent carrying the fetus is in danger of death due to the pregnancy, the child can be terminated after the third trimester begins. This is to prioritize the unalienable right of life to American citizens, in which the parent would be prioritized over the unborn child.
- B. If the fetus was conceptualized through means of incest, the fetus may be terminated after the third trimester begins. This is to prioritize the unlawfulness of incestual relationships.
- C. If the fetus was conceptualized through means of rape, the fetus may be terminated after the third trimester begins. This is to prioritize the unlawfulness of rape.

Section 4

This bill will be funded by the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund led by the United States Treasury. In addition to these funds, any action that directly or indirectly goes against the fundamental principles of this bill will be fined a minimum of 200 US dollars and a maximum of 200,000 US dollars to continue enforcement efforts of the bill.

Section 5

This bill will be in full effect starting March 15th, 2024 and will apply to each of the 50 states in the United States.

Senator Danessa presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To mandate and provide a "single-payer" universal and affordable healthcare in the U.S. and all territories.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and The House Of Representatives of the United States of America, assembled

Sec. 1: This bill requires the expansion of Medicare and Medicaid to all residing residents in all 50 states and U.S. territories. This act would include all medically necessary care: (primary and preventive care), prescription drugs, emergency care, long-term care, mental health services, dental services, and vision care.

Sec. 2:

- A. Medicare- is federal health insurance for anyone age 65 and older, and some people under 65 with certain disabilities or conditions.
- B. Medicaid- is a joint federal and state program that gives health coverage to some people with limited income and resources.
- C. "Single-payer"- a type of universal healthcare in which the cost of essential healthcare for all residents is covered by a single public system
- D. Primary Care- Health services that cover a range of prevention, wellness, and treatment for common illnesses. Primary care providers include doctors, nurses, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants. They often maintain long-term relationships with patients and advise and treat various health-related issues.
- E. Preventative care- measures (including medication procedures, devices, tests, education, and counseling) shown to increase to improve well-being and/or decrease the likelihood or delay the onset of a targeted disease or condition.

Sec. 3:

- A. Residents of the United States, would receive their insurance/health with the aid of Social Security since it is tied together with Medicare. This will ensure the coverage of all medically necessary care. The new national system would give patients the freedom to choose their physicians and institutions. This act would also eliminate the need for paying for private insurers but the choice for private insurers will be allowed to add on with benefits. (such as procedures like cosmetic surgery)
- B. This law will be implemented by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) which will be enforced by the federal agency of The United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

Sec. 4:

- A. Funding will come from the United States federal government. Existing sources that the government has medical revenue on. This act will also include the increase of personal income tax on the top 5 percent of income earners. Taxes would be paid instead of insurance premiums.

Sec. 5: This law will take full effect on June 1st, 2026.

SHEA-8018

Delegate Derrick Cheng, presents the following legislation:

A bill to minimize healthcare fraud

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

Preamble: Whereas of a statistic found in 2021, healthcare fraud accumulated to roughly 1.4 billion dollars in loss, and this ridiculous number is not a one-time occurrence. In the years prior to this, the amount of loss from healthcare fraud was well over a billion every year as well. (etactics.com). This consistent, astonishing amount of money lost to fraud yearly is disgusting, and this is hurting millions of Americans every year. Varying from case to case, this fraud could be affecting those tight on money, and this could potentially be taking food off the table. This bill will attempt to reduce the amount of healthcare fraud. With this, it will allow those struggling to not be exploited and it will allow more trust in healthcare in general. Therefore, it is imperative to prioritize minimizing healthcare fraud.

Section 1

Healthcare- the organized provision of medical care to individuals or a community.

Section 2

Lower amount of healthcare fraud by raising punishments and attempting to raise security and public awareness around the issue. If law is not followed, those practicing fraud will be fined.

A – Lower amount of healthcare fraud

B – Implemented through Federal Law

C – If the law is not followed, punishment will be placed

Section 3 No funding necessary.

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

Delegate Aidan Douglas McGarry, presents the following legislation:

[M.A.I.D. ACT]

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

Preamble: Whereas, human beings are exposed to many ailments throughout their lives that may greatly shorten their intended lifespan, and potentially cause irreparable or chronic suffering. The option of a dignified death by a physician should not be disregarded nor further looked down upon so long as the patient is deemed to be mentally sound, and clinically approved to undergo this procedure. It is of vital importance that this act be permitted into law to assist those suffering from life-shortening medical ailments in the pursuit of a painless passing.

Section 1 May the terms provided below be denoted with supreme veracity and absolute preciseness:

- A. May M.A.I.D. be described as Medical Assistance in Dying - Physician-Assisted Suicide
- B. May Physician Assisted Suicide be described as the process of administering life-ending medication to a terminally ill patient via a certified physician after said patient has acquired complete medical approval to do so
- C. May life-ending medication be described as a combination of board-approved medication administered by a certified physician that is intended to

Section 2

- 1. Let M.A.I.D. be legal across all states within the U.S.
 - 1A. Must Pass Psychological evaluation
 - 1B. Sign a consent form to be administered the drugs
 - 1C. Drugs administered within a hospital
- 2. MAID must abide by Eligibility Standards
 - 2A. Must Have terminal illness (6 Months Left to Live)
 - 2B. Must Be over the age of 18 to request and receive MAID Treatment
 - 2C. Consent has to be signed off by the patient receiving MAID Procedures
 - 2D. Consent has to be verbal or written, and cannot be implied
 - 2E. Power of attorney does not apply, MAID procedures must be consented to by the party receiving them
- 3. Maid code of ethics will be enlisted
 - I A Physician shall uphold the traditional Medical Code of Ethics
 - II A Physicians shall take the necessary steps to provide end-of-life care under the patient's request
 - III A Physician shall not promote nor recommend MAID under any circumstance
 - IV A Physician shall have the right to deny involvement within MAID Procedures but must provide relevant medical history when inquired by an MAID committee
 - V A Physician shall respect the patient's ability to determine medical decisions regarding their autonomy
 - VI A Physician shall remove personal bias when providing or participating in MAID Procedures
 - VII A Physician shall make an effort to provide MAID procedures that minimize pain and or suffering
 - VIII A Physician shall have the right to cease MAID procedures if they believe that the patient is not of sound mind, physically or psychologically
- 4. Maid Committee of Care Will be put in place
 - 4A. Toxicologists, anestseloigists Psychologist (Primary roles)
 - 4B. Primary physicians, specialists doctors (Secondary roles)
 - 4C. Floating physicians (Third Roles)
 - 4D. Work on a medication plan for the patient
 - 4E. Perform psychological evaluations
 - 4F. Administer and provide the MAID Medication
- 5. A secondary review board will be put in place, hospital approval
 - 5A. Approve procedure, final stamp

Section 3 Insurance companies provide funding for treatment

- A. Pay for medicine, doctor's time, and procedure
- B. Insurance companies can not persuade a patient to seek out MAID if they do not want to
- C. Actions that over-step the pre-set boundaries are punishable by law

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage

Julianna Jones, presents the following legislation:

The CPR Act

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

Preamble: Whereas, . . . Every five days, a child dies in the United States as a result of choking on food. The environment of a school cafeteria makes children especially susceptible to such accidents. Consequently, a choking hazard exists when the child is talking, eating too quickly, laughing or walking. All of these behaviors are common in school lunchrooms, where children are often engaged with their friends while also eating their meals. 12,000 children are taken to a hospital emergency room each year for food-choking injuries. Toys with small pieces that are often found in classrooms are another common choking hazard. Most states make it mandatory for teachers to obtain their CPR certification before they start teaching, but are not required to maintain their certification. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be passed and mandated into law because teachers need to be prepared in emergency situations to assist their students, the children of America.

Section 1 Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)- is an emergency procedure consisting of chest compressions often combined with artificial ventilation, or mouth to mouth in an effort to manually preserve intact brain function until further measures are taken to restore spontaneous blood circulation and breathing in a person who is in cardiac arrest.

CPR and First Aid Class- An individual is taught CPR, how to use an AED, signs of cardiac arrest, how to assist a choking person, first aid basics, trauma, how to control bleeding, animal attacks, burns, poisoning, how to assist in medical emergencies, and when and how to notify EMS.

Section 2 Teachers need to be CPR certified every two years.

A – Training will be conducted in two sections:

B – The first section of CPR and First Aid Training will take place online using the account given to the staff by the employer.

C – The second section of in person training will be conducted in an area in the school chosen by the employer.

D – A Red Cross Instructor will come to the location, supply all the equipment necessary and delivers the training to the employees at the date and time specified by the Board of Education

E – The training will be conducted as any other training will be conducted by the Red Cross Organization.

Section 3 The date of the in person training with the Red Cross Instructor will be decided by the Board of Education when the following years school calendar is being voted on.

Section 4 Training will be paid for by the school district and taken out of allotted school budgets.

Section 5 New teachers who are highered after the date of training will be trained the next calendar school year date.

Section 6 The Appropriation Committee will decide how additional funds will be fixed. **Section 7** This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Melanie Ortiz Vicente presents the following legislation:

P.F.E. Act (Protection of Children from Eviction Act)

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

Preamble: Whereas, an average of 7.9 million people each year are threatened with eviction (U.S Census Bureau); whereas out of the 3.9 million people on average who do get evicted, 1.5 million of those were children (U.S Census Bureau); whereas families with children are more than twice as likely to be filed for eviction than families without children (U.S Census Bureau); and whereas children represented more than forty percent of all individuals facing eviction despite making up only a third of all households in rentals (U.S Census Bureau), it is clear that there is a disproportionate and large amount of young children being evicted compared to other tenants. And since no child should ever be forced to be exposed to the struggles and realities of a sudden eviction, it is imperative that this act be placed so that landlords are required to give struggling families with children who have entered a sudden financial crisis a 6-month grace period until the family is to be evicted from their home or continue living in the property under the condition of paying rent again.

Section 1

I. Let this bill be defined as the PCE Act (Protection of Children from Eviction).

II. Let the following be defined:

Landlord- A person who rents land, a building, or other property to a tenant.

Tenant- A person who occupies a building belonging to a landlord.

Children- Those under the age of 18.

Family- A group of people tied to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. Struggling family- Families experienced sudden financial crisis.

Financial crisis- Any unforeseen event that leads to a family spending a large sum of money out of necessity or losing a primary source of income that causes the tenant to be unable to pay rent. Ex. Loss of Job, Loss of Marital Partner, Loss of Child, etc.

Grace Period- Six months in which the eviction process will be unable to take place.

Evidence of financial crisis- Documentation that helps prove legitimacy of financial crisis or loss. Ex. termination notice, Medical bills, death cert.

Section 2

Upon passage of this Law:

1. Landlords will be prohibited from evicting qualifying families under this act from their property for upwards of six months of unpaid rent.
 - a. This will apply to all properties including residential properties and single-family homes.
 - b. To qualify for protection under this act, tenants must verify that they have: i. Entered into a sudden and significant financial hardship by submitting documentation of the financial crisis to a local agency of The Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- ii. Have at least one child under their care.
- iii. Have received an eviction notice in the past 30 days.
- iv. Communicated with their landlord in writing within 30 days of experiencing the crisis, provided them with the necessary documentation to support their claim, and explored other viable payment plans or arrangements, if possible.
- v. Agreed that under protection under this act, tenants will be expected to apply to relevant government assistance programs, and maintain the property in expected condition.
2. Tenants struggling with the loss of a job will be offered networking opportunities for job opportunities in federal positions corresponding to the tenant's level of education and experience.
 - a. Examples of federal government jobs include: i. Accountant, financial examiner, corrections officer, etc.
3. To alleviate financial burden on landlords, federal government will cover lost income from unpaid rent over 6 months.
 - a. Landlords may apply for compensation from the fund for documenting projected or current financial losses resulting from the inability to evict tenants during the specified period.
4. Landlords will be prohibited from imposing any late fees or penalties based on or in relation to the tenant's grace period.
 - a. Landlords found to have violated agreements of the act will be subject to penalties, imprisonment, possible loss of property rights.
5. Landlords will be prohibited from raising previous rent of property by no more than 5% in the following six months after the grace period.
 - a. Tenants may appeal by showing clear documentation of drastic rent increases in the local area that have exceeded 5%.
6. If at the end of the grace period, the tenant is still unable to pay rent and is ultimately evicted, the following will happen:
 - a. The family will be offered subsidized housing within their local area or be directed to shelters.
 - b. Families will be directed to financial services and programs.
 - c. Families will be provided with optional counseling.
 - d. Grants will be applicable to tenants for their family's necessities.
 - i. School supplies, clothing, baby formula, etc.

Section 3

1. To finance the implementation of this act, an Eviction Relief and Compensation Fund will be established.
 - a. This bill will be funded by an increase in corporate tax of no more than 1% and also sourced through a combination of federal and state contributions, as well as private and non-profit contributions.
 - b. An oversight committee in the Department of Housing and Urban Development will be established to ensure the correct and ethical use of the fund. Regular reports will be conducted to track fund utilization and assess program effectiveness.
- c. The funds will be allocated to the following:
 - i. Providing reimbursement for landlords for lost income over the grace period.
 - ii. Facilitating job placement services for tenants.
 - iii. Conduct outreach and education programs to inform tenants and landlords about the act's eligibility criteria application process, avail. resources.
 - iv. Providing services and housing if, at the end of the grace period, the family is ultimately evicted.

Section 4

This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage

Veronica Rojas_presents the following legislation:

[D.A.R.T. ACT]

Preamble: Whereas the D.A.R.T. (Drug Abusers Rehabilitation and Treatment) Act is an act that ensures that those convicted of crimes while under the influence or persecuted for drug-related causes be placed into a rehabilitation program. The program includes training in basic life skills, therapy, and knowledge tests to show improvement in performance throughout the program. The convict's sentence determines the amount of time in this program, based upon the years or months sentenced an equal amount of time will be required in treatment. If one shows great improvement in trained skills and test scores, they are eligible for an early release based on parole granted by the judge in original sentencing. This will apply to federal prisons.

Section 1 This section should define any vocabulary specific to the legislation or specify the title.

DRUG ABUSERS REHABILITATION & TREATMENT ACT

A- REHABILITATION: restoring one's to health or normal life through therapy and life training after imprisonment, addiction, or illness

B- SENTENCE: a punishment given to a defendant found guilty or convicted of a crime

C- PRISON: an institution for the confinement of persons who have been remanded (held) in custody by a judicial authority

D- TREATMENT: how someone behaves towards and or deals with someone or something

E- DRUG ABUSERS: one who has an addiction and or habit of using illegal drugs in any way (ingesting, snorting, smoking, injecting, etc.)

Section 2

A – This law will be implemented by establishing the programs within the prison grounds, there will be no transportation to participate in the program

B – There will be constant motorized activities by officers during the activities

C –The funds will be driven from taxes that apply to federal prisons

D – alternate buildings/ wings may be built to accommodate space for the program to take place

Section 3 After the legislation has been adequately explained a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.

The bill will be funded by taxes already being put into federal prisons.

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

Senator VEER GUPTA presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prohibit unvaccinated children from attending public school.

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

- Section 1 This legislation seeks to prohibit any child who is not fully vaccinated according to CDC immunization schedules from attending public school, with exceptions for documented medical conditions.
- Section 2 For this legislation, "fully vaccinated" means having received all immunizations appropriate for the child's age as determined by the CDC immunization schedule. "Public school" means any primary or secondary school that receives public funding and serves children from kindergarten through 12th grade.
- Section 3 A. Prior to enrollment in public school, parents/ guardians must provide documentation that their child is fully vaccinated according to CDC guidelines.
B. The only exemption would be for medical conditions documented by a licensed physician that contraindicate one or more vaccines. Exemptions based on personal, moral, or religious beliefs would not be permitted.
C. Schools must exclude any student who does not provide vaccination records or exemption documentation. Excluded students may be homeschooled, attend private school, or receive vaccination(s) and provide updated documentation to regain admission.
- Section 4 Implementation and enforcement costs for schools will be provided through appropriation of new federal education funds targeted for this purpose
- Section 5 This law shall go into effect immediately upon passage, beginning with the 2024-2025 school year. Schools must be in full compliance within 90 days of passage to provide time for student record collection and review.

Senator SHRIVATHSAN SAKTHISUNDARAM presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require annual mental health screenings for all public high school students.

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

Section 1 This legislation requires all public high schools to perform annual mental health screenings on all enrolled students. The screenings aim to identify potential mental health issues and disorders in adolescents so that schools can connect struggling students with support services early on.

Section 2

- **Mental health screening:** A standardized assessment using questions or surveys to check students for possible mental health disorders like depression, anxiety, & eating disorders.
- **Licensed professional:** A health practitioner who has received state licensure to provide mental health assessments, counseling, and interventions within their scope of practice.
- **Public high school:** Publicly funded schools providing free secondary education to students in grades 9-12, typically ages 14-18.
- **Early intervention:** Providing mental health services and support at the first signs of issues in students, rather than waiting until problems escalate.
- **Student support services:** School-based programs offering resources like counseling, crisis management, and mentoring to help students overcome barriers to learning and wellbeing.

Section 3

- A. All public high schools must conduct mental health screenings for all students once per year at minimum.
- B. Schools shall select scientifically validated, age-appropriate screening tools to assess common mental health disorders in adolescents.
- C. Licensed mental health professionals shall perform the annual screenings.
- D. Schools shall develop secure protocols for recording and communicating results that protect privacy while reporting risks appropriately.

Section 4 This bill will require funding from the Federal and State Department of Education budgets.

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

Senator LILY STEVENSON presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide extensive healthcare for workers of the meatpacking industry in the United States.

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

- Section 1 Slaughterhouse workers are exposed to dangerous chemicals, hazardous equipment, freezing temperatures, and lethal diseases. It has been found that slaughterhouse workers are more susceptible to PTSD, depression, anxiety, and violence-supportive attitudes.
- Section 2 Slaughterhouse: A place where animals are slaughtered for food.
PTSD: A disorder in which a person has difficulty recovering after experiencing or witnessing a traumatic event.
Meat-Packing Industry: The meat-packing industry handles the slaughtering, processing, packaging, and distribution of meat from animals such as cattle, pigs, sheep, and other livestock.
Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance: A health policy selected and purchased by your employer and offered to eligible employees and their dependents.
- Section 3 Any necessary healthcare or mental health care should be provided to slaughterhouse workers and meatpacking workers by their employers. Assemble a committee to determine specifics further.
 A: Physical Healthcare: Employers will cover the cost of medical care required to treat injuries, disease, muscle strain, etc. Hospital stays and medications should be
 B: Mental Healthcare: Therapy and medications needed during or after a worker's employment.
- Section 4 This bill does not require federal funding. Employers will be required to fund and provide healthcare to their workers.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted 91 days after it is passed.