

# NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

# House

New Jersey  
Model Congress



NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

House Committee  
on Health, Education,  
Labor and Pensions

HELP

New Jersey  
Model Congress



Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill #     **HELP-001**

Van Wagner & Brian Bernal Zaldivar present the following legislation:

### A bill

To require 25% of all school cafeteria produce to come from local farms within each state in the  
Northeastern Region of the United States by 2028  
*(The Homegrown Schools Program)*

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

#### Section 1

This bill requires all public schools in the Northeastern United States to include 25% of their produce as fresh and grown locally within their own state. This will provide healthier, fresher meals for students, support local farmers and state agricultural markets, reduce environmental impacts caused by long-distance food transport, and help foster community pride throughout the Northeast.

#### Section 2

"Local Produce" - Fresh Fruits and vegetables grown within the public school's state  
"Public Schools" - Schools funded and operated by state or federal government in the USA  
" Long Distance Food Transport" - Moving food across large areas using ships or trucks, often having significant environmental impacts

#### Section 3

- All public schools must include at least 25% local produce in their meal programs
- Schools must work with farmers and suppliers to buy local fresh fruits and vegetables
- Schools should prioritize seasonal produce to ensure freshness and support farming cycles

Section 4      The bill will be jointly funded between the U.S. Department of Education and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Department of Education will contribute 2 percent of its annual budget, while the Department of Agriculture will grant \$5 million annually, which will go toward aiding schools in purchasing local produce and helping farmers in the area.

Section 5      This bill will go into effect at March, 1, 2028

Isabel Lopez and Ella Stover present the following legislation:

A BILL

To educate school mental health counselors on providing better assistance to students.

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

Section 1 This bill is to help mental health counselors to get a better understanding of how students feel, educating mental health counselors gives schools and citizens a better understanding as one and lowering the percentages of teen self harm and suicide. This also helps counselors do their job more efficiently while helping their students.

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

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

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

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

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
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March 19-20, 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HELP-003**

*Sarah Santiago* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To mandate that all public high schools start at eight thirty A.M.

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

Section 1 This bill would have all public high schools start later in the morning than they currently do. This would also include students getting out of school later than they currently do. This would benefit the students because they would be getting more sleep which will help them academically. It is known that over half of high school students suffer from sleep deprivation which can be solved by a later school start time.

Section 2

- A. Public High Schools: A school supported by public funds
- B. Sleep Deprivation: A condition characterized by the inadequate or insufficient amount of sleep sustained over a period of time.

Section 3

- A. All high schools will start at 8:30 am.
- B. No high schools will start earlier than 8:30 am.
- C. The school day will end an hour later at 3 pm.

Section 4 This bill does not need federal funding.

Section 5 This legislation will be enacted immediately at the start of the next academic year.

Alexsandra Ramos presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To have community colleges be free and automatically accessible to graduating high school students.

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

Section 1

This bill would make sure students graduating from high school who cannot gain Federal Student Aid or are not considered low-income to have guaranteed access to pursue a higher education after earning their high school diploma. This would allow only students graduating from high school to have this opportunity, and is available for the two years leading up to their associate's degree.

Section 2

- A. "Federal Student Aid" - Government program that financial assistance to help students pay for college/university.
- B. "Low-Income" - A household income that is below average compared to other incomes in your state.
- C. "Associate's Degree" - A type of undergraduate degree rewards after the completion of two years in a college/university.

Section 3

- A. Only high school students graduating and applying for the fall semester of the next year would be eligible for community college without charge.
- B. If a student applies after the one-year limit, this opportunity is no longer guaranteed.
- C. Community college is funded for the full two years up until receiving an associate's degree, this does not include university and after the two years.

Section 4

This legislation will be funded by 4% of the total revenue from taxpayer dollars yearly and 2% from the Department of Education's budget.

Section 5

This legislation will be enacted 1 year after passage.

Daniel Morales and Syannie Cruz presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To abolish AI in educational institutions across the nation

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

Section 1

This bill would effectively prohibit students, in all educational institutions in the United States, from utilizing AI to complete tasks such as assignments, tests, quizzes, etc. This bill would ultimately make students more independent when it comes to completing simple tasks instead of relying on the unnecessary usage of AI technology. This bill would additionally and indirectly assist in climate change efforts by lessening the amount of users which would decrease the massive energy, water, and hardware resources consumed by data centers that power AI

Section 2

- A. AI Technology - Computers that are taught to think, learn, and solve problems, similar to how a human does, by making decisions, recognizing patterns, and performing tasks that usually need human intelligence.
- B. Climate Change - A long-term shift in Earth's average temperature and weathering patterns specifically due to human actions such as burning fossil fuels, greenhouse gases, etc.
- C. Educational Institutions - Any formal organization or establishment that provides learning, instruction, and development of skills and knowledge. (ex. Elementary Schools, Middle Schools, High Schools, Colleges, Universities)

Section 3

- A. Block AI websites off of school wifi

Section 4

This legislation does not require funding. Schools can very easily block AI websites off of their wifi

Section 5

This bill would be enacted 2 months after being passed

*Gi-Annt Jasper Santa* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To have better federal help & funding for students with physical, learning, and undiagnosed disabilities.*

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

Section 1 This bill brings further assistance to families with children impacted by physical and intellectual learning disabilities. It will introduce more interactive learning for students who take a more hands on approach and also bring better chances for students who have IEPs and 504s to have accommodations made for them without further complications. This bill will also help students who have gone under the radar or are in situations where they cannot be diagnosed (i.e. students with moderate learning disabilities and lower income households.)

Section 2 A – Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act is a national law that protects qualified individuals from discrimination based on having a disability

B – IEPs are designed for the individual's needs and are completely specific for them only and are a legal binding contact

C – IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) is a law that makes free appropriate public education to eligible children with disabilities throughout the nation

Section 3 A – For students who are physically disabled, schools that do not have handicap adjustments will have them added to the building layout.

B – Students with intellectual disabilities will be provided additional resources that amplify existing support for school programs and student learning plans

C – Educational institutes that refuse to make such modifications with funding that will be given will be penalized on a reoccurring basis until such modification are implemented and meet the prescribed standard

Section 4 Schools will receive the 40% of federal funding that they already receive from IDEA but in addition will receive an additional 10-15% to be able to make the effective changes and gain resources for the students.

Section 5 The bill will be enacted at the start of the following school year

Tyler Hurst and Roxy Kohlmyer present the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide an extra \$30,000 in funding from the Department of Education for transportation to K-12 schools, per school, that starts at 8:30 am or later. This is to encourage a later start to school so that teenagers can increase their hours of sleep per day easier, hence improving their overall health.

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

Section 1

This bill would fund any K-12 school that starts at 8:30am or any time later an extra \$200,000. This will encourage public schools to start at a more reasonable and humane time, and is an attempt to solve the ongoing sleep deprivation issue in academia.

Section 2

- A: K-12 schools: Public schools for grades kindergarten through 12th that are recognized by local and/or state governments and are accessible to all of their respective age groups.
- B: Sleep Deprivation Issue in Academia: The rise of insufficient sleep amongst teenagers.
- C: Teenagers: Any person within the age range of 13 through 19.

Section 3

- A: After verification that a k-12 school starts at 8:30am the school would begin to receive promised funding.
- B: This additional funding would be removed if a k-12 school changes its starting time to before 8:30am.
- C: Any leftover funds the school has can be used as the school sees fit so long the school follows law.

Section 4

This bill will be funded by 5% of the department of education. This allowance would provide about \$30384.61 in funding per school.

Section 5

This legislation is to be enacted 12 months after passage.

Camila Gervacio presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To increase school safety by establishing nationwide requirements for a secure entry system in all public K-12 schools.

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

Section 1 This legislation will require all public K–12 school buildings in the United States to install a secure, single-point entry system that includes controlled access doors and visitor verification procedures.

Section 2 For this legislation:

- (a) “Secure entry system” means a combination of locked exterior doors, electronic access control, and a staffed check-in area where identification is verified before a visitor may enter the building.
- (b) “Public school” refers to any K–12 school that receives federal or state funding.

Section 3

- a) All public K–12 schools must install and operate a secure, single-point entry system.
- b) Each school must ensure that:
  - B1. All exterior doors remain locked during school hours except for the designated main entrance.
  - B2. All visitors must present valid identification before being granted access.
- c) The Department of Education shall oversee compliance and provide technical guidance to school districts.
- d) School districts shall submit proof of installation and annual compliance reports to the Department of Education

Section 4 Funding for this legislation shall be provided through a federal grant program administered by the Department of Education. Congress authorizes \$500 million for the first fiscal year of implementation and additional funding as

necessary for the following two fiscal years.

Section 5      This bill shall take effect 90 days after its passage.

*Azularitza Flores* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To implement accessible civics classes for all eligible voters prior to election day to promote informed participation.*

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

Section 1 This bill would establish nationwide, voluntary civics classes available to eligible/first-time voters to increase civic knowledge and reduce confusion during voting time. It would strengthen educated democratic participation. The class would be 30-60 minutes long, provided 1-2 times a week in person or as 24/7 online modules, within 60 days of elections. Multiple formats for classes will be provided to accommodate learning preferences, disabilities, or language preferences to make sure that a large variety of voters are educated before voting.

Section 2

- A. "Civics classes" - the curriculum will include, but is not limited to: understanding the foundation of our government, the electoral process, evaluating each candidate, media literacy, voting readiness, etc.  
and will be provided free of cost
- B. "Eligible/first-time voters." - U.S. citizens registered to vote/High school seniors preparing to vote for the first time
- C. "In person" - Classes in person will be provided in partnership with local libraries, community organizations, colleges, high schools, and at voting registration sites.
- D. "24/7 online classes" - short modules that include presentations, videos, and practice questions.
- E. "Within 60 days of elections" - In-person classes will be held starting 60 days before elections, available 1-2 times a week.
- F. "30-60 minute classes" - would be enough time to teach the required knowledge without overwhelming people.
- G. "Election Day" - refers to any federal, state, or local election
- H. "Voluntary" - no voter is required to take the class as a requirement for registering or voting
- I. "Accommodating Voting" - Different formats and languages for classes will be provided.

Section 3

- A. The Civics education program will provide many different class structures and formats, ranging from standard civics classes, youth/first-time modules, or an extended civics workshop.

B. Online modules will be available 24/7 on computers and mobile devices for accessibility. In-person classes will be held in accessible locations, including libraries, community centers, colleges, voter registration centers, and local high schools.

C. The classes will be provided in the five most commonly spoken languages and will be friendly for people with disabilities (Ex. braille, sign language, etc).

Section 4      0.25% of the Department of Education's annual budget will be used to fund the program. 50% of this money will be given to each state as a baseline budget, approximately 4.25 million dollars. The other 50% will be used to establish a federal grant program to support states' implementation of a civics education program. The amount of money provided for each state depends on population and the number of voter registrations. Funding may be allocated for curriculum, translation services, technology platforms, staffing, outreach, and instructional materials.

Section 5      This legislation will be enacted within a year after the bill is passed.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ayden O'Halloran \_\_\_\_\_ presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To reduce the cost of healthcare for United States citizens

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

Section 1- This bill projects to make healthcare more cost-effective and accessible to US citizens. It plans to minimize prescription drug prices, cap out-of-pocket expenses, and increase price transparency.

Section 2-

**Prescription drug-** Any medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration that requires clearance from a licensed healthcare provider.

**Out-of-pocket expenses-** Copayments, deductibles, and coinsurance paid directly by an insured individual.

**Price transparency-** Public disclosure of standard charges for medical service and procedures.

Section 3-

- A. The Department of Health and Human Services(HHS) will monitor compliance.
- B. The Secretary of HHS will review annual pricing reports submitted by pharmaceutical manufacturers to further ensure compliance.
- C. Pharmaceutical manufacturers that raise prices for prescription drugs above the rate of inflation will be subject to civil penalties equal to excess revenue generated by the illegitimate price increase.
- D. The HHS will provide an annual public report which will detail prescription drug price trends and compliance findings.
- E. All savings generated from enforcement of this section will be administered towards reducing premiums in federally regulated health insurance plans.

Section 4- The bill will be funded by a combination of civil penalties, cost savings, and budget reallocation.

Section 5- If passed, this bill will be enacted no earlier than 100 days after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HELP-011**

          Kaitlyn Schindler           presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enforce the right to affordable healthcare to all American citizens when need be.

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

Section 1- Establishment of a federal program where the idea of healthcare is seen as a mandatory right for Americans. showing that healthcare is provided for everyone will promote the country's public health and overall help citizens lives and health.

Section 2-  
Healthcare- organized supply of medical support and services in times of illness and emergency.

Right- freedom that everyone is entitled to

Accessibility- being able to afford [healthcare] without setbacks of cost, limits, or discriminations

Section 3-  
a: passing this legislation would lead to enforcing laws that make sure the government will provide healthcare to everyone without discriminating against their background, income, or accessibility.

b: if this legislation is passed the government would first set up the programs and aid hospitals medical areas to be ready for more patients.

Section 4-  
This bill will be funded by taxes and additional donations to the cause. if goa isn't meant the government will take part of their budget to help

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

Daniela Rosales                     presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require transparent healthcare pricing while implementing federal measures to reduce medical costs and protect patients from excessive medic

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

Section 1-This bill establishes federal standards for healthcare price transparency and introduces cost-control measures aimed at reducing medical bills for patients. This bill aims to protect consumers from unknown medical bills, while improving affordability while maintaining that quality of care provided.

Section 2- Healthcare provider- any hospital, clinic, or medical facility providing medical services.

- Price transparency- The disclosure of the full cost of medical services, including all facility and service fees
- Out-of-pocket costs- expenses paid directly from a patient. Includes deductibles, copayments and coinsurance
- Excessive medical billing-Charges that exceed the regional average for medical services significantly
- Insured patient- An individual covered by a public or private health insurance plan

Section 3- A – Mandatory price disclosure: Healthcare providers must provide patients with a clear, written estimate of the total out-of-pocket costs prior to non-emergency medical procedures.

B – Cost control Measures: Healthcare providers will not charge more than 115% of the regional average cost for standard medical procedures unless it is medically necessary, as determined by the Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)

C – Incentives and enforcement: Providers that maintain lower-than-average costs will be eligible for federal incentives, while noncompliant providers could possibly be facing fines or are at risk of reduced eligibility for federal healthcare funding.

Section 4-

This bill will be funded through the existing federal healthcare administrative budgets under the Department of Health and Human Services. Additional funding will be generated through fines imposed on healthcare providers that fail to comply with the price transparency and/or the cost control requirements. No new federal taxes will be created as a result of this bill

Section 5- The legislation will take effect 180 days after passage to allow healthcare providers and the Department of Health and Human Services sufficient time to implement the requirements outlined in the bill.

Ava Inchausti presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To install a driving test, sight test, and hearing test to adults once they turn 65.

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

Section 1- The purpose of the legislation is to ensure that there are safe drivers on the road. It will determine that all drivers on the road still understand the rules of the road and have the proper standards for the visual acuity test and the audiometric test.

Section 2-

*Audiometric Test* - The hearing test at the DMV, to pass you need to be able to hear 40 decibels or less.

*Visual Acuity Test* - The eye sight test and the DMV, to pass you have to read a set of letters off of a page decreasing in size and you just have vision of either 20/50 or 20/40.

*Proper Standards* - The limits set by the state/ and or government on what is legally required.

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

**A-** Just as required for 16/17 year olds to take their drivers test, when adults turn 65 years old they must retake their drivers test, along with a visual acuity test and an audiometric test.

**B** - Once they pass all three parts of the test and have passed proper standards they will be given a new license.

**C.** Once legislation is passed, the rules will not be passed to the states, but made a federal law.

Section 4- The bill will be funded by state governments and processed directly through the state DMV's. There can be an increase in the Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) - Formula Grant to help pay for the employees to run these tests.

Section 5- This bill will be enacted 105 days after passage.

Remy Friedberg presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To implement age appropriate self-defense and personal safety training in middle school curriculum.

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

Section 1 - Middle school is the best age to teach self defense and personal safety because students are old enough to understand the concepts, but young enough to benefit from learning early. Students in grades six through eight face some of the highest risks of bullying, harassment, and abduction. Teaching age-appropriate skills at this point in their lives gives them the tools to recognize danger, avoid it, and respond safely, helping keep them protected and confident as they grow.

Section 2 – Definitions

1. committee of professionals - a group including but not limited to:
  - a. police officers
  - b. certified self defense experts
  - c. child psychologists
  - d. physical education teachers
2. Age-appropriate - suitable for each age as deemed by the committee of professionals
3. Middle school - 6th, 7th, and 8th grade
4. Incentivized - any school that participates will receive adequate funding (as deemed by the committee of professionals)

Section 3 – Establishing Appropriate Requirements and Implementation

- a) National standards for the curriculum will be established by a committee of professionals.
- b) Standards must include, but are not limited to:
  1. Age appropriate physical self-defense
  2. How to be aware of surroundings
  3. How to identify and avoid dangerous situations
  4. Emergency reporting and seeking help
  5. What to do if someone tries to grab or isolate you
  6. Online safety
- c) Once approved, this program will be incentivized for all middle schools across the country.
  1. Can be integrated into existing physical education curriculums or added as its own course.
    - a. The decision will be made by each school district based on what is best for them.
  2. Physical self defense instructors must be certified to teach by an organization recognized by the State Board of Education.

Section 4 – Funding for incentivization will come from the Stand Strong Fund.

1. Companies that contribute to the fund will reduce their federal taxes by 50% of the donation(Ex: donate 20,000 taxes reduced by 10,000)

Section 5 This bill shall go into effect 91 days from the date of enactment.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

**HELP-015**

Doron Allen and Zach Garber presents the following legislation:  
To promote financial literacy in high school students

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

Section 1 - The purpose of this Act is to ensure that all public high school students receive essential education in taxes, personal finance, and money management in order to promote financial stability, responsible citizenship, and preparedness for adult life.

Section 2 - Definitions

For this Act:

- “Financial Literacy Course” means a course designed to teach students practical skills related to personal financial management, including but not limited to:
  - Understanding income taxes, filing requirements, and tax forms;
  - Budgeting and saving;
  - Banking and credit;
  - Loans, interest rates, and debt management;
  - Insurance and financial risk;
  - Investing and retirement planning;
  - Consumer rights and responsibilities.
  
- “Public High School” means any high school operated by a public school district within the state.

Section 3

Beginning in the school year following the enactment of this legislation, each public high school shall provide a mandatory one-semester Financial Literacy Course for all students during either their junior (11th grade) or senior (12th grade) year.

The course may be offered as:

A standalone class; or

An integrated curriculum that meets or exceeds the standards outlined in Section 2, provided it is taken during junior or senior year.

Successful completion of the course shall be a requirement for high school graduation.

Section 4

Funding shall be provided by the Federal Department of Education upon application from a school district

Section 5

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HELP-016**

Benjamin Winter presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To require water bottles to be available during physical education classes

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

**Section 1:**

This legislation will require all public K–12 students participating in physical education classes to have individual water bottles available during class to ensure consistent access to hydration.

**Section 2:**

For this legislation:

A. “Water bottle” shall be defined as any portable, sealable container designed to hold potable drinking water.

B. “Public K–12 school” shall be defined as any state-funded school serving students in grades kindergarten through twelve.

C. “Physical education class” shall be defined as any instructional period during the school day focused primarily on physical activity.

**Section 3:**

Upon passage of this legislation:

A. All public K–12 schools shall ensure that each student has access to an individual water bottle during physical education classes.

B. Each public K–12 school shall either:

1. Distribute one reusable water bottle to each student at the start of each academic year; or

2. Verify that each student brings a personal water bottle for use in physical education classes.

C. Students who provide their own water bottle shall not be required to accept a school-issued water bottle.

D. School districts shall maintain a supply of replacement water bottles for new students or damaged bottles.

E. Compliance shall be verified annually by state Departments of Education through submitted documentation.

F. Any public K–12 school that complies with subsections for a full academic year shall receive a \$1,000 compliance grant at the end of that academic year.

**Section 4:**

Funding for the compliance grants shall come from the U.S. Department of Education’s existing School Health and PE Support sections. No new taxes shall be created under this legislation.

**Section 5:**

This bill shall be enacted one year after its passage.

*Adriel Bonilla* presents the following legislation:

Expansion of the Arts Act

To address the significant cuts and potential termination of the National Endowment for the Arts through increased federal funding, and to protect programs that promote diversity, equity, and inclusion from restrictions on funding.

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

- Section 1 The yearly federal budget for the NEA shall increase from \$207 million (0.003% of federal budget) to \$400 million (0.0057 of federal budget). Grants will be expanded to schools with art programs, non-profits, and to states for re-granting. Lawful DEI programs shall be protected from adverse actions, including funding cuts.
- Section 2 Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Programs - intentional policies, practices, and initiatives designed to ensure all people are represented, valued, and have fair access to opportunities and resources within the sector
- Section 3 The increased budget would allow for additional grants towards arts organizations, state agencies, and community projects. A majority of grants require a dollar-for-dollar match from private support, further funding these programs.
- Section 4 Funding will be extracted from the National Defense budget.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*Regan Beardsworth* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To Enhance the Learning Content of Financial Literacy Courses*

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

Section 1 WHEREAS many schools do not teach much about financial literacy; WHEREAS this causes many Americans to make poor financial decisions, WHEREAS many of these people feel that if they had been properly informed of this valuable information they would be in a better place in their life.

Section 2 Financial services include services such as credit unions, banks, savings and loan associations and trust companies.

Section 3 Any financial literacy course offered shall include but is not limited to instruction in the following areas:

A– Personal budgeting

B– Taxes including filing income taxes and property taxes.

C– Banking accounts credit and debit cards and financial services

D– Safely using digital apps and websites

Section 4 This bill will be implemented using existing funding.

Section 5 This bill shall take effect on the first day of the coming school year following its enactment.

**HELP-019**

Grady Callahan presents the following legislation:

A BILL TO FIX LIBRARIES

WHEREAS libraries are no longer prominent in today's culture. WHEREAS the preformative arts have been limited due to the media. WHEREAS almost all information is now available online. WHEREAS art, music, dance, comedy, and so much more, no longer take place in the real world. WHEREAS roughly 90% of musicians have never performed in public.

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

- Section 1 The United States government gives federal funding to almost all libraries, and they are becoming less and less used every year. Rather than defund them, the government should repurpose them. This bill proposes that we make the informational areas of libraries smaller, and use the rest of the space in the buildings to support local preformative arts. This will make watching live performances far more accessible to the people of the United States of America, and hopefully support people who want to make a living from performances.
- Section 2 Let preformative arts be any live creative expressions, using the body, voice, or objects to perform for an audience.  
Let federally funded libraries be any library that receives funding from the U.S. government, primarily through the IMLS (Institution of Museum and library services).
- Section 3 all federally funded libraries will do a few things to make this happen.  
A- The libraries will have to sell or discard most of their books, via either how often checked out a book is, or by how weathered a book is.  
B- The libraries move the books into a smaller section of the space.  
C- All libraries will have to make a website, where a notice system will be that will let people book times to perform.  
D- Finally, the libraries will advertise any upcoming event via their previously mentioned website.
- Section 4 No additional funding will be required to enact this bill, due to funding for public libraries already being in place.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted after 150 days of passage.

*Amorie Murphy* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To improve the quality of school lunches in all schools in NJ.*

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

Section 1 People are going hungry during their lunch period/hour because they don't enjoy eating the food. Schools don't offer a good quality lunch that students enjoy eating because they either don't care enough or they don't have the funding for it. For some students, lunch is the only time that they are able to eat. The quality of food is complained about widespread across multiple NJ districts. It's getting so bad that students have started going directly to the school boards to complain. The USDA reimburses about \$3-\$4 per lunch currently. In order to improve the quality of these lunches, this reimbursement rate would need \$0.50-\$1 more per lunch.

Section 2 USDA - Department of Agriculture  
NSLP - National School Lunch Program

Section 3 The USDA shall allocate an additional \$100 million annually to the NSLP in NJ to improve meal quality, including fresh produce, whole foods and reduced-processed ingredients.

A – If the USDA fails to allocate the funds as directed, the Secretary of Agriculture must submit a written explanation to Congress within 30 days. The Government Accountability Office shall conduct an audit of USDA compliance, and 5% of the USDA's administrative budget shall be withheld until full compliance is achieved.

Section 4 This bill will be funded by the USDA, as it normally is.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

Representative Shannon McQueen presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Reform Standardized Testing in Public Schools

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

Section 1

This legislation aims to reduce the quantity of standardized tests in public schools, ensure fair funding for all districts, and protect students from stress caused by excessive testing.

Section 2

**Standardized test:** Any state-mandated test administered uniformly across schools.

**Benchmark test:** Any district-level test purchased from an external provider to measure progress.

**Performance-based assessment:** Teacher-created projects, portfolios, or tasks demonstrating student learning.

**High-need district:** Any school district with above-average poverty rates

Section 3

A) Limiting Standardizing Testing

- a. Grades 3-8: One English/Language Arts and one Math test per year
- b. High school: One proficiency exam required for graduation.

Local benchmark tests are limited to two per subject per year

B) Standardized test scores shall not account for more than 10% of a district's state funding.

- a. Additional funding shall be provided to high-need districts

C) Districts shall increase use of performance-based assessments

Section 4

Funding shall come from the state education budget and include reallocation of funds from discontinued or reduced standardized tests.

Section 5

January 1, 2027

Representative Karla Santos Ramirez presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enforce uniform policy in public and private schools.

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

Section 1

This uniform policy will apply to both public and private schools. It will promote equality, reducing a visible difference in clothing tied to wealth or social status.. It will enhance safety and security by ensuring the identification of students on campus and spotting outsiders more quickly.

Section 2

Uniform Policy means a required dress code that all students must follow while attending school. Public school means a school operated and funded by the government. A private school means a school operated independently from the government.

Section 3

All public and private schools shall establish and enforce a uniform policy in accordance with this legislation.

A - School administrations shall inform students and parents of the uniform requirements before the start of the year

B - Students shall wear uniforms during regular school hours, unless told otherwise or approved by the school administration.

Section 4

This Bill will be funded by the parents/students. For low-income students, the school district must provide \$100 per student if they have proof of low income.

Section 5

January 1, 2027

Julia Garretson presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Mandate Access to Counseling Services in Situations Related to Domestic Violence.

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

Section 1

This bill requires establishing counseling programs for victims of domestic violence in police stations and state-designated regional trauma centers in order to ensure access to certified therapy services for the 10 million domestic violence survivors each year in the United States.

Section 2:

- **Domestic Violence:** The physical, emotional, psychological, or financial abuse occurring between family members, partners, or others who share a residence.
- **Counseling:** Professional mental health services provided by a licensed mental health professional (therapist, psychologist, social worker, psychiatrist).
- **Survivor:** An individual who has experienced domestic violence.

Section 3:

All police stations and state-designated regional trauma centers shall:

- A – Establish a designated Domestic Violence Support Team for assisting survivors.
- B – Staff the department with licensed mental health professionals at a ratio of 1 per 12 incidents per year.
- C – Coordinate referrals to additional support services and shelters, if needed.
- D – Provide 6-12 in person or virtual follow up therapy sessions after the initial visit.

Section 4

- A – Funding for this legislation shall be primarily provided through federal grants allocated to states and local governments to support the programs, hire licensed professionals and expand services to every police station and trauma center around the country.
- B – Additional funding through fines paid by convicted offenders of domestic violence at a rate of 10% percent of annual salary.

Section 5:

This bill shall take effect six months after being passed by Congress and signed into law.

*Ayanna Sharma* presents the following legislation:

### The Governmental Literacy Initiative

This bill is designed to establish a federal grant program for states whose schools comply with civic literacy/media literacy standards.

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

Section 1) In the status quo, the US ranked 36th in civic literacy, with 70% of Americans unable to pass a basic civic literacy quiz. This lack of educational opportunity for civic learning directly causes lower voter turnout and engagement rates. This bill works to incentivise schools to implement standard civic education with civic assessments, Media literacy classes, and applied civics.

Section 2) **NAEP Civic Assessment:** A civics assessment that measures the civic knowledge, skills, and dispositions regarding the responsibilities of citizenship in America. **Media literacy:** The ability to analyze, access, and evaluate information on online platforms. **Applied Civics:** The participation of civics activities outside the classroom, including but not limited to: voter registration drives, civic non-profit organizations, or civic related clubs.

Section 3) A grant of \$800 million will be distributed annually to provide materials and professional development for states who submit a curriculum plan that meets these standards in three years. A minimum of 40% of appropriations must go to the school district in which 30% of students are classified as low-income. Continued funding dependent on the following benchmarks:

#### A) Civic Literacy Standards

First they must score a "Proficient" level for their NAEP Civic Assessment in Grade 8 and 12 or demonstrate a significant increase in NAEP proficiency scores over the next 4 years. Next students must take a ½ year course that pertains to media literacy by 5th grade, 8th grade and 12th grade; this course must prioritize nonpartisanship and objectivity. And finally, students are required to meet a 3 hour minimum of applied civics each year in high school. The completion of these hours will be verified by local educational agencies and reported to the State Department of Education.

#### B) Data Collection and Transparency

The state level data derived from these programs (test scores) will be imputed into a nationally accessible database maintained by the Department of Education. In addition to this, data regarding 18-20 year olds

voters registered to vote in each state will also be collected as an effort to track long term civic efficiency of these programs and ensure comprehensive support. This data shall be collected by the state elected officials in coordination with the Department of Education.

Section 4: This bill will be funded and enforced by the Department of Education. With the Secretary of Education overseeing the distribution of these funds to ensure compliance.

Section 5: This bill shall be enacted 90 days after it is passed.

James Kilman presents the following legislation:

**SHIELD STUDENTS FROM SECLUSION AND RESTRAINT ACT**

To ban cruel and unusual practices of seclusion and restraint in all federally funded schools, mandate transparency, and require schools to have behavioral professionals trained in de-escalation techniques so that these abuses can never happen again.

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

Section 1: Across the nation, tens of thousands of students—disproportionally those with disabilities — are being locked away for hours in isolated rooms, denied basic needs, and punished for behaviors beyond their own control. In 2009, the Government Accountability Office exposed how: a 7 year old died after being held face down for hours by school staff; a 14 year old (129 pounds) died after being laid upon by a teacher (230 pounds) because he didn't stay seated in class; 5 year olds were tied to chairs with bungy cords and duct tape suffering broken arms and bloody noses; 6 and 7 year olds were gagged and duct-taped by a teacher's aid on probation for burglary and cocaine possession, and a 13 year-old hung himself after prolonged confinement in a seclusion room. Journalists at Pro Publica, the Detroit Free Press, and Hearst Newspapers have subsequently documented more recent instances of terrible abuse. This bill aims to ban seclusion in schools and severely limit restraint tactics so that they may only be used under clearly defined emergency situations by trained professionals, and only after safer alternative de-escalation tactics are tried.

Section 2: **SECLUSION:** involuntary confinement in a locked or isolated room. **RESTRAINT:** any physical, mechanical, or chemical tactic that immobilizes a student. **EMERGENCY**

**SITUATION:** When a student's behavior poses an immediate physical threat to themselves or others.

**Section 3:** The U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) shall establish training in de-escalation techniques for school Behavioral Professionals and the educational requirements for who can assume this role. Every school that receives federal funding must have at least one such Behavioral Professional on staff. If a student's behaviour escalates, the Behavioral Professional will be called upon to immediately use these alternative de-escalation methods. SAMHSA will determine the type of restraint that may be used only as a last resort in emergency situations. Schools will be required to report all instances of restraint immediately to parents or guardians and within 24 hours to the Department of Justice (DOJ) Civil Rights Division. Any relevant video must also be provided.

**Section 4:** This bill shall be funded by appropriations from Congress and shall be enforced by the DOJ Civil Rights Division.

**Section 5:** This bill shall be enacted 90 days after passage of the House and Senate.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19–20, 2026

First Session

Bill # **HELP-027**

New Jersey Model Congress

Alina George presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To establish a national pilot program allowing public schools to install micro-grid energy systems to reduce energy costs, improve grid reliability, and generate revenue for schools.

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

**Section 1. Purpose**

This Act establishes the School Micro-Grid Pilot Program, which allows selected public schools to install solar-powered micro-grid systems with battery storage. These systems will reduce electricity costs, provide backup power during outages, and allow schools to generate revenue by selling excess energy.

**Section 2. Definitions**

1. **Micro-grid:** A localized energy system capable of operating independently from the main power grid.
2. **AI energy software:** Technology that manages when energy is stored, used, or sold.
3. **Surplus Energy Revenue:** Income earned by selling unused electricity back to utility providers.

**Section 3. Program Details**

1. The Department of Energy shall select 50 public schools nationwide based on energy costs, outage risk, and financial need.
2. Each school shall receive a solar-and-battery micro-grid system with AI energy management software.
3. Schools may sell surplus electricity to local utility companies and retain all revenue generated.
4. Revenue must be reinvested into school programs, technology upgrades, or facility improvements.
5. Schools shall submit annual reports on energy savings and revenue generation. After three years, the Department of Energy shall publish a public evaluation of the program.

**Section 4. Funding**

1. Up to \$150 million shall be allocated from existing Department of Energy funds.
2. No new taxes shall be imposed.

**Section 5. Effective Date**

This Act shall take effect one year after passage.

March 19-20, 2026

Bill #

**HELP-028**

Twenty Sixth Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

*Aariv Ramaiya* presents the following legislation:

### Federal Job Retraining Act (FJRA)

To: Ensure that displaced workers are able to adjust and learn new skills to enter the workforce despite their original job being overtaken by automation, outsourcing, or industry shifts.

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

### Section 1

Currently  $\frac{1}{8}$  U.S. workers are at high risk for being misplaced due to automation, outsourcing, or industry shifts. This bill aims to reduce that number to its minimum and establish a way in which workers can shift their career to better accommodate for a 21st century job market. This bill will establish a federal program to provide free job training for displaced workers who are threatened by the shift towards technology and outsourcing.

### Section 2

#### Definitions:

- **Displaced Worker:** A worker who has been laid off or let go due to automation, outsourcing, or industry shifts.
- **Retraining Program:** Free federal program which aims to help displaced workers learn new 21st century career skills and enter the workforce under a new occupation.

### Section 3

1. The Department of Labor (DOL) will establish a National Retraining Program (NRP) to administer and provide the services needed to retrain displaced workers.
2. State Governments will be able to partner with displaced workers in order to better and properly provide access to job retraining for local residents.
3. People eligible to receive training from the NRP will be all persons between the ages of twenty-one and forty-one who were laid off or fired due to automation, outsourcing, or industry shifts in the past three years.
4. In order to completely accommodate the majority of the displaced working class the requirements from Section 3, Subsection 3, must be fully met.

### Section 4

1. The NRP will be funded by appropriations from Congress as well as from other federal grants.
2. The NRP will be overlooked and enforced by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL).

### Section 5

This bill shall be enacted 90 days after passage of the House and Senate.

NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

House Committee  
on Government Reform

HGOV

New Jersey  
Model Congress



Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 20-21, 2025

First Session

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_; **HGOV-101**

New Jersey Model Congress

Zachary Nadel presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban all forms of gerrymandering and use independent committees to draw districts

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

Section 1        Gerrymandering undermines the promise of fair representations. It allows politicians to choose their voters rather than the voters choosing politicians. Elections under gerrymandered districts don't reflect the opinions of the voters. Gerrymandering weakens America's democracy. Gerrymandering needs to be ended to ensure fair elections.

Section 2

- Gerrymandering is drawing districts to the benefit of any political party, race, gender or other group entity.

Section 3        Banning Gerrymandering and replacing it with independent committees

A – All forms of gerrymandering including racial and political gerrymandering will be prohibited for all federal, state, and local elections.

B – Districts will be drawn with independent committees that will include people with members of both parties and unaffiliated members.

C - Districts shall maximize compactness and keep districts of similar sized population.

Section 4        Funds from the Federal Government will be used to run the independent redistricting committees.

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

Michael Kreyman and Reed Ben'Ous present the following legislation

**A BILL**  
To Regulate the Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence

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

Section 1 – Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly becoming a powerful tool used in education, business, healthcare, law enforcement, and government decision-making. While AI has the potential to greatly benefit society, unregulated use may lead to violations of privacy, biased decision-making, job displacement, and public safety risks. It is necessary to establish reasonable guidelines to ensure that AI is developed and used responsibly, ethically, and transparently while still encouraging innovation.

Section 2 – Definitions

- a. Artificial Intelligence (AI) – Any computer system or software capable of performing tasks that normally require human intelligence, including learning, decision-making, pattern recognition, or content generation.
- b. AI Developer – Any individual, corporation, or organization that creates, trains, or modifies an artificial intelligence system.
- c. AI Operator – Any individual, corporation, or organization that deploys or uses an artificial intelligence system for public or commercial purposes.
- d. High-Risk AI System – Any AI system used in areas such as law enforcement, hiring, credit approval, healthcare decisions, or surveillance.

Section 3 – Regulation of Artificial Intelligence

- a. All AI Developers must ensure that AI systems are trained using lawful and ethically sourced data.
- b. High-Risk AI Systems must undergo regular audits to identify and reduce bias, discrimination, or harmful outcomes.
- c. AI Operators must clearly disclose when individuals are interacting with an AI system rather than a human.
- d. AI Systems shall not be permitted to make final legal, medical, or criminal justice decisions without meaningful human oversight.
- e. Any AI system that collects personal data must comply with existing privacy laws and clearly state what data is being collected and how it is used.
- f. A federal Artificial Intelligence Oversight Committee shall be established to enforce this legislation.

Section 4 – Enforcement and Funding

Funding for enforcement shall be provided through licensing fees paid by AI Developers and Operators of High-Risk AI Systems.

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

Levi Falkenstein and Zachary Nadel present the following legislation:

A BILL

To: Repair and Restore the American Voter Protection Act

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

**Section 1:** To improve election security, guarantee that ballots are cast legally, remove fraud opportunities, and rebuild public trust in the electoral process, this legislation aims to establish national standards.

**Section 2 “Voter ID”:** A government-issued photo identification document used to confirm the voter’s identity.

**“Unsolicited mail-in ballots”** are ballots that are distributed to voters without a specific application or request.

**“Chain of Custody”:** The documented and uninterrupted movement of ballots during the election process.

**“Ballot Harvesting”:** The act of third parties gathering completed mail-in or absentee ballots on behalf of voters.

**Section 3**

A. Identification Criteria for Voters

To cast a ballot in a federal election, a voter must have a government-issued photo ID.

States are required to give eligible citizens who cannot afford a voter ID for free.

B. Mail-In Ballot Regulation

In federal elections, unsolicited mail-in ballots will not be accepted.

To request a mail-in ballot, voters must do so in writing or online.

All returned mail-in ballots will need to have their signatures verified.

C. Protocols for the Ballot Chain of Custody

Every ballot, from printing to tabulation, needs to be recorded and monitored.

If drop boxes are used, they need to be manned, monitored, and locked.

Within 30 days following an election, states are required to make ballot tracking logs public.

D. Prohibition of Harvesting Ballots

Except for members of one's immediate family or legal guardians, third parties are not allowed to collect ballots in federal elections.

E. Reporting on Election Night

Unless a state of emergency is declared, all votes counted on election day must be reported by midnight local time. During the ballot counting process, tabulation centers are required to livestream their operations.

F. Oversight and Audits

Any federal election with a margin of less than one percent will require forensic audits.

**Section 4:** Existing election security funds from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will be used to fund the implementation of this Act. Additional grants will be available to states that fully comply with this legislation in order to support improvements to election infrastructure.

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

Annabelle Silva presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prohibit underage marriage

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

Section 1 - Underage marriage is not only dangerous but also unjust. Underage marriage is legal in 34 states, and four states do not require any minimum age for marriage. Many times, underage marriage is forced, which can lead to mental illnesses later in life, domestic violence, and health issues. Most girls who marry as minors are less likely to go to college and are far more likely to live in poverty. Most child marriages reported were between adults and minors, which is unacceptable. We must enact laws against child marriages.

Section 2- Definitions

Underage marriage - a marriage in which one or both of the spouses is under the age of 18

Section 3 - Prohibiting child marriages

- a. No state shall permit any person under the age of 18 to get married.
  1. Any state permitting a person under the age of 18 to get married shall lose supplemental federal funding for infrastructure.

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

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

Aeden Pinsker presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To provide women with the right to choose to have an abortion

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

An estimated 40,000 women die annually as a result of complications from not being able to have safe abortions. In states where abortions are not permitted, oftentimes women are forced to perform them themselves, or women are forced to give birth to the child regardless which results in her death or in having an unwanted child. Having an unwanted child harms both the mother and the child as the mother may not be able to or want to give adequate affection to her child or the mother may not be able to care for the child. The restriction of abortions in deeply rooted in religious beliefs (going against the constitution's separation of religion from state) beliefs that put the life of an unborn child, who is unaware of its own existence, who has not yet lived, is not yet loved by others, and has not yet formed its own memories, over the life of someone who has lived, someone who has loved, someone who *is* loved. Women *must* be given the right to proper, safe, and costless abortions.

**Sections 2**

*Abortion* means any medical or surgical procedure to terminate a pregnancy

*Abortion Services* include: Medication abortion, Procedural abortion, Required medical consultations Ultrasounds, lab work, anesthesia, and follow-up care

*Covered Individual* means any person seeking abortion services within the jurisdiction.

*Healthcare provider* means a licensed medical professional or facility authorized to provide abortion care.

**Section 3**

1. This bill shall apply to every state, and no state shall pass a bill, law, or statute, such that the rights of this bill be prohibited, restricted, or made difficult,
2. Any individual who requests an abortion at a healthcare provider have that procedure carried out in a timely manner
3. The health care provider shall take no more than three days since the patient's request unless the patient consents to longer, and in an emergency when the individual's life is in direct danger—may not take longer than twenty-four (24) hours,
4. Any non-consenting doctor to the abortion must be replaced with a consenting doctor.
5. All abortion services shall be provided without cost sharing including but not limited to:
  - a. No copayments,
  - b. No deductibles,
  - c. No out-of-pocket fees,
6. No healthcare providers may charge a covered individual for abortion services,
7. The abortion is to be done with the comfort and safety of the individual in mind,
  - a. The doctors performing the procedure must offer anesthetics (which are also to be covered in cost by the federal government) and the procedure must be done as painlessly as possible,

**Section 4**

1. The Government shall reimburse healthcare providers for abortion services rendered under this Act,
- 2.

**Section 5** This bill shall go into effect one month after its enactment.

New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill # **HGOV-106**

Ms. Darasimi Liadi introduces the following legislation

#### A Bill

To prevent the wrongful removal or forced transportation of United States citizens across international borders, and to establish strong protections and penalties that uphold their safety, liberty, and fundamental rights

In recognition of every citizen's right to safety and freedom, we establish this Act to stop the wrongful removal of United States citizens across international borders and to provide strong protections that defend their fundamental rights.

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

#### Section 1.

The purpose of this Act is to protect United States citizens from being wrongly taken or forced across any international border. It sets clear rules and safeguards to make sure every citizen's safety, freedom, and basic rights are respected.

#### Section 2.

This Act requires agencies to confirm a person's citizenship before any border action is taken. If someone says they are a U.S. citizen, all removal steps must stop until their status is checked. These protections help prevent mistakes, abuse of authority, and any forced or accidental removal of citizens.

#### Section 3.

Anyone who knowingly or carelessly helps remove a U.S. citizen across a border illegally will face serious consequences. These include fines, possible criminal charges, and civil penalties. Agencies must keep records, review incidents, and make sure rules are followed at all times.

#### Section 4.

When this Act takes effect, it will strengthen citizens' rights and prevent wrongful removals. It will improve trust in border procedures and ensure safer, more responsible actions by officials. Agencies will receive training, updated procedures, and guidance so the law is carried out correctly and consistently.

First Session

March 19-20, 2026

New Jersey Model Congress

Bill: HGOV-107

Congressman Bryan Ganci presents the following legislation

## **A BILL**

To make Cinco De Mayo a federal holiday.

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

- Section 1: This Act may be cited as the “Cinco De Mayo Act”
- Section 2: That section 6103(a) of title five, United States Code, is Amended by inserting immediately below the item to Washington’s birthday the following:  
“Cinco De Mayo, the first Monday of May”
- Section 3: Cinco De Mayo - Mexico’s independence from Spain, May 5th in English
- Section 4: This bill requires no government funding.
- Section 5: This bill will go into effect in 180 days after enactment.

Twenty Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19, 20 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ HGOV-108

Congressman Jesse Menzer present the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish regulations upon the possession and use of guns by Americans.

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

Section 1

- This bill establishes the guidelines and regulations to be placed upon the sale and use of guns by Americans. This is being done to lessen the gun violence and unnecessary force done by the police.

Section 2

- Americans - permanent residents of U.S.A
- Misconduct - willful violation of rules
- Misuse - accidental or involuntary violation of rules

Section 3

- A. All present gun laws and restrictions are upheld.
- B. Nationwide, individuals who buy guns must be psychologically tested and have mental health records check, reports of any kinds of crimes, or any criminal activity as well affiliations
- C. Police officers must go through the same requirements and be retested every 5 years they carry a firearm. Any misconduct or misuse of firearm will result in loss of ability to carry firearms for period of time relevant to specific violation. These period of times will be determined by court judge.
- D. Civilians will need to be retested every 5 years for mental and physical health. Any criminal misdemeanors will result in loss of firearm.
- E. A committee will be established to enforce the provisions of this bill

Section 4

- \$350,000,000 will be allocated from Dept. of Justice.

Section 5

- To be enacted 91 days after passage.

New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill # **HGOV-109**

Ms. Lily Gandy introduces the following amendment

**An Amendment**

To put a Term Limit on the Supreme Court

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

Section 1. This bill will put restrictions on the Term Limit for the Supreme Court and shorten the amount of years from an indefinite amount to 15 years.

Section 2. **Term Limit: It restricts the amount of time someone can serve for their area of office.**

**Supreme Court: The most important judicial court that oversees local and regional courts.**

Section 3. If this legislation is passed then any current person in the supreme court who has passed the term limit before the bill was made will be given two extra years to serve before having to step down from their position.

A- The two years will give the president and the Senate time to find and elect new candidates for the position.

B- The new candidates will be closer in age to the newer generations, making them more aware of modern political ideas.

If passed, this bill will limit the amount of time someone is allowed to serve in the supreme court to 15 years.

Section 4. This bill should have little to no funding.

Section 5. This bill will be enacted 4 months after being passed.

Seventeenth Congress  
First Section

New Jersey Model Congress  
March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HGOV-110**

Lucero S Roman Hernandez presents the following legislation:

A Bill

A bill to eliminate corruption in government

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE STATE OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA<ASSEMBLED

Section 1: This bill ensures that the government stays honest, transparent, and accountable by protecting free speech, fair elections, public access to information, and strict consequences for officials who abuse their power.

Section 2: This means people are allowed to speak up if they see something wrong in the government. They can protest, report problems, or criticize leaders without getting in trouble. It protects your voice.

Section 3: Any public official found guilty of corruption, bribery, abuse of power shall face removal from office and legal consequences, regardless of rank or position.

Section 4: Consequences

- A) Courts may issue fines ranging from thousands to millions of dollars, based on how much money was stolen, misused, or illegally gained.

Minor corruption: 5,000-25,000

Moderate corruption (taking bribes, manipulating decisions): 25,000-250,000

Major corruption (stealing public funds, rigging elections, large-scale fraud): 250,000-1,000,000+

Extreme corruption (multi-millions-dollar theft, endangering public safety, huge bribery schemes): 1,000,000-10,000,000+

- B) Prison Sentences

Depending on the severity of the corruption, officials may face 10-70 years in prison, especially for large-scale fraud, theft of public funds, or manipulating elections.

- C) Removal from office

Any official proven guilty of corruption shall be immediately removed from their position and stripped of all powers and duties.

- D) Permanent Disqualification:

Corrupt officials may be banned for life from holding any government office, receiving public funds, or serving in any public role.

Section 5: This FBI, Justice Department and any agency who has authority of the crime committed shall enforce this law

Section 6: This bill will be enacted by the end of 2026.

Twenty-Fifth Congress March 19-20, 2025

First Session Bill # HGOV-111

New Jersey Model Congress

Gia Modi presents the following legislation:

A BILL The Single Use Plastics Reduction and Environmental Preservation Act

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Section 3. Provisions**

- A. Ban single-use plastics, excluding medical and accessibility items.
- B. Implement in phases) Phase 1: Ban bags and straws - Phase 2: Ban utensils and plates - Phase 3: Full ban on non-essential plastics.
- C. Impose fines and business suspensions for non-compliance.
- D. Offer grants for sustainable alternatives and fund eco-friendly packaging research.
- E. Launch a national awareness campaign and collaborate with schools and communities.

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

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

Twenty-Fifth Congress  
March 19-20, 2025  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

**HGOV-112**  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_

Rohit Gummadi presents the following legislation: An Amendment

### The Supreme Court Modernization Act

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

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

#### Section 1: Purpose

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

#### Section 2: Definitions

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

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

##### A. Supreme Court Justice Elections

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

##### B. Transparency

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

#### Section 4: Funding the Act

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

#### Section 5: Effective Date

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

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

New Jersey Model Congress

Steven G. Peralta presents the following legislation:

A Bill: National Medical Supply Chain Security Act

To strengthen and secure the United States' national medical supply chain to ensure consistent access to critical medications, equipment, and protective supplies during emergencies.

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

Section 1: Purpose

This legislation aims to reduce national vulnerability in the medical supply chain, enhance public health preparedness, and ensure timely access to essential medical resources nationwide.

Section 2: Definitions

- A. The Department of Health and Human Services shall establish the Federal Medical Supply Task Force to oversee the security of the supply chain.
- B. Federal Medical Supply Task Force shall:
  - 1. Maintain a national stockpile of critical medical supplies with sufficient reserves to cover a six-month national emergency.
  - 2. Conduct annual audits of domestic and foreign supply sources to identify vulnerabilities.
  - 3. Coordinate with manufacturers to encourage domestic production of critical supplies.
  - 4. Develop contingency plans for the distribution of supplies during emergencies.
- C. The Food and Drug Administration shall require manufacturers to provide transparency regarding production capacity, potential shortages, and international supply dependencies.
- D. The Federal Medical Supply Task Force shall issue a publicly available annual report summarizing supply chain status, vulnerabilities, and mitigation strategies.

Section 4: Funding

Funding for The Federal Medical Supply Task Force operations, audits, stockpiling, and reporting shall be allocated through the Department of Health and Human Services' annual discretionary budget, with an initial allocation of \$500 million for the first fiscal year. Additional funding may be appropriated annually as necessary

Section 5: Enactment Date

This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2026.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HGOV-114**

Jaime Garcia presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To regulate the creation and spread of deepfake media to prevent misinformation, harassment, and misuse of AI-generated content.

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

Section 1

This bill sets guidelines for AI-generated deepfake media. It requires all deepfakes to be clearly labeled and makes it illegal to make or share deepfakes that harm or harass others. Social media platforms will also detect and remove inappropriate deepfakes. The end goal is to keep everyone safe and make AI media safer and more responsible.

Section 2

Deepfake - a video, image, or sound that is made or edited to show someone saying or doing something they never actually did.

AI generation - a video, image, or sound that is made or edited using artificial intelligence (AI)

Platform - a website or app that allows people to post videos, images, or sounds online.

Section 3

- A. All AI-generated deepfake media must have a clear label stating that it is AI-generated.
- B. Platforms must use detection tools to detect deepfakes and remove the harmful ones when they are detected.
- C. No one is allowed to make or share a deepfake of a person without their consent.

Section 4

No funding needed

Section 5

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

This legislation will be enacted 6 months after passage.

***Karen Lopez Alavez & Zaida Lopez Alavez*** presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To making Pedophilia a federal crime.*

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

Section 1

This legislation aims to strengthen federal laws addressing sexual offenses committed against minors by expanding definitions, increasing penalties, and improving federal coordination and prevention programs.

Section 2

- A. "Minor" - means any individual under 18 years of age.
- B. "Sexual offense against a minor" - refers to any act involving sexual contact, exploitation, solicitation, grooming, or trafficking of a minor as defined under existing federal statutes.
- C. "Grooming" - means a pattern of behavior intended to establish trust with a minor for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Section 3

- A. Federal minimum sentencing guidelines for sexual offenses against minors shall be increased by no less than 10 years above existing minimums.
- B. B. The Attorney General shall expand digital monitoring tools to track individuals convicted of sexual offenses against minors.
- C. C. The Department of Health and Human Services shall fund nationwide education programs on recognizing and reporting grooming behaviors.

Section 4

No funding necessary.

Section 5

This Act shall take effect 5 months after its passage and signing into law.

*Deena Margolin and Genesis Banderas present the following legislation:  
A Bill*

To promote a just, equitable criminal justice system and reduce recidivism by providing eligible inmates with rehabilitation/reintegration programs.

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

**SECTION 1**

The following bill promotes reducing the risk of prison reconviction by placing convicts in correctional programs, with non-violent offenders receiving incentives, such as a reduced prison sentence, in reward for obedience, based on criminogenic needs.

**SECTION 2**

- A. *“Recidivism”* – relapsing into criminal behavior.
- B. *“Incentive”* – a motivational reward that encourages hard work.
- C. *“Non-violent”* – not involving a physical threat or harm to others.

**SECTION 3**

- A. Judges may utilize programs as an alternative to incarceration for non-violent offenders.
- B. Youth offenders receive an automatic review with entitlement to a correctional program.
- C. Inmates should have school/college equivalency programs or job-readiness workshops.

**SECTION 4**

This legislation will be funded by the BOP (Federal Bureau of Prisons) to implement this act with \$2,000,000 per state, resulting in a \$100 million total budget, approximately 1.2% of the BOP’s total budget.

**SECTION 5**

This legislation will be enacted 5 months after passage.

Victoria Jacobs presents the following legislation:

**The Restorative Justice and Mental Health Act**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas the justice system is responsible for both public safety and the fair treatment of all individuals; and whereas a significant portion of the incarcerated population in the United States suffers from untreated mental illness; and whereas approximately 40 to 50 percent of inmates have a diagnosed mental health condition yet do not receive adequate treatment before or during incarceration; and whereas untreated mental illness increases the likelihood of repeat offenses and contributes to ongoing cycles of crime; and whereas a system that prioritizes punishment over rehabilitation fails to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior and places continued strain on public resources; Therefore, this bill must be enacted in order to ensure that accountability is paired with rehabilitation, allowing the justice system to reduce recidivism, promote recovery, and better protect society.

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

- A – Mental Health- a clinically diagnosable condition that affects an individual’s thinking, emotional regulation, or behavior, as recognized by licensed mental health professionals.
- B – Rehabilitation- structured treatment programs, including counseling, therapy, or behavioral interventions, designed to address underlying causes of criminal behavior and support successful reintegration into society.
- C – Incarceration- the confinement of an individual in a jail, prison, or other correctional facility as a result of a criminal sentence.
- D – Public Resources- government-funded services, facilities, and financial allocations used to support the criminal justice system, including correctional facilities, court operations, and rehabilitation programs.

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

- A – All non-violent offenders shall undergo a standardized psychological evaluation during the sentencing process to determine the presence of any mental health conditions that may have contributed to their criminal behavior.
- B – The courts, based on the results of evaluation, shall incorporate appropriate mental health treatment, counseling, or rehabilitation programs into the offender’s sentence, in addition to any legally mandated penalties.
- C – Correctional facilities and probationary programs shall provide access to licensed mental health professionals and approved treatment programs for individuals required to participate under this Act.
- D – Judicial and correctional authorities shall monitor participation and progress in assigned mental health programs to ensure compliance with sentencing requirements and assess program effectiveness.

**Section 3** The Restorative Justice and Mental Health Act will be funded through the method as follows:

- A – Funding for this Act shall be provided through the reallocation of existing federal and state criminal justice and correctional facility budgets designated for incarceration and recidivism reduction programs.
- B – Savings generated from reduced incarceration rates and lower rates of repeat offenses shall be redirected toward mental health evaluations, treatment programs, and rehabilitation services required under this Act.
- C – Additional funding may be obtained through federal and state grants focused on mental health services, rehabilitation initiatives, and criminal justice reform.
- D – All allocated funds shall be subject to financial oversight by the appropriate governmental agencies to ensure responsible use and compliance with the objectives of this Act.

**Section 4** This bill shall be enacted on May 1, 2026.

Lena Smith, presents the following legislation:

**Juvenile Justice Renewal Act**

**To reallocate federal funding to prioritize rehabilitation and reduce recidivism among nonviolent youth offenders**

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

**Preamble: Whereas, the current national juvenile justice system results in over two-thirds of released youth being arrested within a three-year period; and whereas, federal spending currently prioritizes punishment over preventative measures; and whereas, the failure to provide proper and adequate psychological counseling and reintegration programs limits the overall potential that lives within the American youth, and , to go even further, this inadequacy increases long-term costs of tax payers. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be passed into law to shift national focus toward restorative justice and ensure that youth offenders are equipped with the proper means to become productive, beneficial members of society.**

**Section 1** This legislation shall be known and cited as the “Juvenile Justice Renewal Act”

A – A nonviolent youth offender shall be defined as any individual under the age of 21 charged with a crime that does not involve any use of physical force or a fatal weapon

B – Rehabilitation programs shall include, but will not be limited to, mental health counseling by group or individual, vocational training, and restorative justice mediation.

**Section 2** The Department of Justice (DOJ) shall establish the National Youth Rehabilitation Initiative to oversee the distribution of grants to state and local juvenile facilities

A – Facilities receiving any government funds must implement evidence-based counseling and educational programs designed to ultimately lower recidivism rates.

B – State-run juvenile facilities must provide quarterly reports to the DOJ that detail the progress of re-arrest rates of participants to ensure the efficiency of the programs.

C – A portion of these funds shall be dedicated to re-entry services to assist the youth in securing employment or education opportunities immediately following their release.

**Section 3** The funding for this bill shall be as follows:

A. The Department of Justice shall reallocate 2% of its total annual discretionary budget, approximately \$794 million dollars based on current estimates, toward the strengthening of rehabilitation and counseling programs

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

Veronica Rojas presents the following legislation:

**[The Congressional Efficiency Act]**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas, . . . The Congressional Efficiency Act addresses legislative inefficiency within Congress stemming from excessive gridlock and supplementary obstructions. Such obstructions would include, but are not limited to, procedural delays, conventional obstructions fillibustering, etc. This bill aims to enhance the legislative process to increase the efficiency and productivity of Congress by creating stricter regulations for debate. Therefore, this bill must be passed into law to ensure legislative duties are performed

**Section 1 THE CONGRESSIONAL EFFICENCY ACT**

Let the following terms be defined as:

A – **ARTICLE I, SECTION 5:** Permits both the House and Senate to self-govern & determine their own rules of proceedings.

B – **LEGISLATIVE INEFFICACY:** The failure of a legislature to fulfill its duties, including passing a budget, responding to a national crisis, or overseeing the Executive branch.

C – **EFFICACY:** The proven ability of the body to move or pass a policy agenda from a proposal into the passed legislature.

D – **GRIDLOCK:** A state of legislative stalemate, or paralysis that occurs when two opposing parties refuse to move forward or negotiate to move the debate along.

E – **SUPPLEMENTAL OBSTRUCTIONS:** Delays that are not directly related to the debate but are still used to slow it down.

F – **PROCEDURAL DELAYS:** The use of Congressional rules to waste time or prevent a vote without actually debating it.

**G – CONVENTIONAL OBSTRUCTIONS:** Intentional blocking of a bill from being debated at all.

**H– FILLIBUSTER:** A type of obstruction used in the Senate where members use their right to unlimited debate to prevent a vote on a bill. Current "silent" filibuster rules determine that the requirement for passing a bill from a majority to a supermajority will "invoke cloture." Which ultimately ends the debate.

## **Section 2**

**A –** Require Senators to hold the floor and speak continuously throughout a filibuster, the moment the Senator takes any sort of break (leaving to eat, drink, use the restroom, etc.) the filibuster will instantaneously end. Until a filibuster ends, Congress may not begin discussion on any other bill or form of legislation.

**B –** Extend a time limit of 20 hours for debate to all bills. To ensure that all sides are heard, time is to be equally divided between the Majority and the Minority (10 hours each). If the majority yields their time, the minority keeps their same 10 hours, & vice versa. This prevents any group from running the clock by staying silent or holding the floor to prevent debate.

- I. Any senator may extend the debate by an additional 10 hours, a maximum of 4 times. This does not ensure that every senator holds the ability to perform this motion 4 times, but rather the chamber as a collective. This motion is not debatable.
- II. Any senator who proposes an amendment is guaranteed at least 10 minutes to speak, which is independent of the 20-hour general clock. These 10 minutes can be extended up to a maximum of 2 times.
- III. For any bill over 500 pages, the twenty hours is doubled, as well as all other timed motions listed above
- IV. Once the 20 hour conclude, the Senate may no longer debate but must vote on any amendments filed before the time has lapsed.

**C –** Any violations of these procedures shall result in the senator being removed from the floor immediately

**Section 3** : This bill essentially does not need any funding since it only affects Congressional Procedure.

**Section 4** : This bill shall be enacted within 24 months

*Viviany Castro* presents the following legislation:

THE NEW BEGINNINGS TO NATIVE RECOVERY BILL (NEW BEGINNINGS BILL)

To underfund Native American reservations to the lack of awareness that all states around America possess. Currently, Indigenous communities have become more susceptible to alcoholism, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and so on. The recent invasion of reservations should be addressed and penalized, allowing indigenous communities to practice their 1st amendment to equal protection.

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

- Section 1 More funding will be guaranteed to Native American Reservations through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) with a \$10 billion increase and including the protection of said reservations. In addition, reservations will be provided security to ensure safety of the inhabitants and their land. The lack of recognition given to struggling native reservation would call for the highest request of funds towards the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The neglect on previous reservations and who suffered historical injustice cannot be reprimanded through just financial reparation, but reformation.
- Section 2 Indigenous communities meaning descendents of the first known inhabitants of the New World. Reservations were introduced in the mid 18th century that assigned Native Americans to reserved land away from civilization.
- Section 3 Any attempt to use, harm, or own any Native Reservation is federally prohibited and will result in penalties. This would include building, hunting, recording on said reservations without prior consent given by tribal government leaders.
- A – Companies will lose the right to lobby or demand ultimatums of any tribal government.
- Section 4 Funding will be used for aiding in health care,—promotion of health insurance for all reservations— education,—beyond elementary, middle school, high school, and college— and protection of reservation.
- B - 70% = 20% towards Indian Health Services + 20% Office of Indian Education + 20% USDA's Office of Tribal Relations +10% reservation infrastructure. The remaining 30% goes to support and fund tribal governments.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*Robert "Joey" Pessolano* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Establish Federal Ranked Choice Voting

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

- Section 1 This bill aims to federally mandate and implement the Ranked Choice Voting system for all federal elections across the country by the year 2032, in addition to providing a comprehensive voter education plan integrated into the RealID system.
- Section 2 Ranked Choice Voting: An election method in which voters select candidates for an office in their order of preferences (selecting a First Choice, Second Choice, Third Choice, etc). If a single candidate receives more than half of the votes in the initial round of voting, that candidate wins. Otherwise, the candidate with the least amount of votes is eliminated, and the voters who placed that candidate as their first choice will have their votes counted for their next choice.  
RCV: An abbreviation for Ranked Choice Voting.  
Plurality Voting: An election method where the winning candidate has more votes than other candidates but less votes than a majority. This is the common system used across the United States today.  
Spoiler Effect: Candidates, often from a Third Party, that have a similar ideology to a candidate from one of the major parties, therefore taking valuable votes from said candidate in a close election.
- Section 3 The United States Election Assistance Commission (USEAC) will be responsible for the planning and execution of the systems outlined in this bill.
- Subsection 3A: During the initial six months after this bill is passed, the USEAC will conduct a thorough study across the United States to determine an RCV Ballot design that is the most straightforward and easy to understand for everyday voters.
- Subsection 3B: Also during these initial six months, the USEAC will research and test software for tabulating RCV ballots. It will primarily test software already in use by states such as Alaska, Hawaii, and Maine. This software will integrate into the current voting machines already in use across the United States.
- Subsection 3C: After this initial six month period, the USEAC will begin supplying federal grants to each state, allowing these states to implement the new software and ballot design into their current systems. The USEAC will be allocated \$4 billion for this purpose.
- In order to properly educate voters on how to use the new RCV system, citizens will watch a 3 minute video produced by the USEAC before voting.
- Section 4: Section 4A: This voter education course will be delivered through an online format and will cover everything voters need to know about RCV. This includes how voters will rank their choices by order of preference, what happens if a majority winner is not selected in the first round of voting, and how their votes will drop down if such a situation occurs.
- Section 5 The funding for this bill will be reallocated from the federal defense budget towards the United States Election Assistance Commission.
- Section 6 This bill will be enacted 91 days after its passage.

*Charles Pierce-Ottaviano* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To *limit government power of eminent domain.*

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

Preamble: WHEREAS the United States government has the authority to possess private property at any given time for the purpose of “public development”. WHEREAS the U.S Congress does not need the authority of the judicial branch to seize private property. WHEREAS the United States government fails to recognize changing mortgage rates, sentimental value, relocation costs, or projected potential value of a property.

Section 1 The usage of eminent domain by any government or entity to seize private property is hereby prohibited.

Section 2 The following shall be defined as

- 1) Government(s) shall be defined as the local, county, state, and federal government which is a governing body.
- 2) Entity/Entities shall be defined as any federal, state, county, or local government unit, including political subdivision.
- 3) Private Property shall be defined as any parcel of real property, including land, houses, buildings, and improvements that are permanently attached to land, which is lawfully owned by a private individual or entity.
- 4) Purchase Agreement shall be defined as any parcel of real property, including land, houses, buildings, and any improvements that are permanently attached to land, which is lawfully owned by a private individual or entity.

Section 3 Government(s) and entities seeking to acquire private property must do so through a purchase agreement.

A - Government(s) and entities must respect the property owner’s right to refuse the sale, with no penalties to push the transfer of ownership

B – Any dispute regarding the purchase agreement shall be resolved through civil court under contract law. No government(s) or agencies shall impose conditions or penalties in an attempt to get out of civil court under contract law.

This bill requires no funding.

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

*Santiago Lopez Anzurez* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

TO RESTORE INTEGRITY AND CONFIDENCE IN OUR ELECTIONS.

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

- Section 1 Preamble: For too long, America's Elections have been bought and sold by billionaires, corporate lobbyists, and Washington insiders. Super PACs are the tool of the political elite, a tool that excludes the voices of everyday hard working Americans and sells our government to the highest bidder. This bill restores the principles of one person, one vote, by putting power back into the hands of the people.
- Section 2 Let it be known that Super PAC's are defined as "a type of political committee that can raise and spend unlimited amounts of money to influence elections, but it is not permitted to coordinate directly with candidates or political parties
- Section 3 LIMITATION ON SUPER PAC CONTRIBUTIONS: Super PACS shall be prohibited from accepting donations exceeding \$5,000 per individual candidate per election cycle.  
SUB-SECTION A- Corporate, union, and foreign donations to Super PACs shall be prohibited entirely  
SUB- SECTION B- Any attempt to circumvent these limits through third parties, shell companies, or dark money organizations shall be considered a federal election violation.
- Section 4 TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS: All super PACs must disclose all donors contributing more than \$500 within 48 hours of receipt  
SUBSECTION A- donors names, amounts and dates shall be publicly available on a centralized federal elections database.  
SUBSECTION B- Any political advertisement funded by a super pac must clearly state the top three donors at the beginning or the end of their message.
- Section 5 PROHIBITION ON COORDINATION: No candidate, campaign staff member or political committee may share polling data, strategy, messaging, or fundraising plans with any super pac
- Section 6 SUBSECTION A\_ evidence of coordination shall result in the immediate invalidation of related expenditures and potential criminal prosecution
- Section 7 : ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES: The Federal election commission (FEC) shall have full authority to investigate violations under this ACT.  
  
SUBSECTION A- Penalties for super pacs found in violation shall include fines up to \$10 million and disbandment for repeat offenses  
  
SUBSECTION B- Candidates found coordinating with super PACs shall be barred from receiving or using any funds raised by the violating entity.  
SUBSECTION C- The FEC shall establish a dedicated Oversight Division to monitor Super PAC activity and investigate potential violations.  
This bill shall go into effect 91 days after passage. The FEC shall issue necessary regulations within 60 days of the effective date of passage to ensure compliance

*Juliana DeConelio* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To incentivize states and municipalities to permit citizens aged 16 and 17 to vote in municipal elections.

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

Section 1 Granting incentives to the states that permit citizens of the United States who are 16 and 17 years old, to register to vote, and allow them to participate in elections held in their town of residence, such as municipal elections. By enacting this bill, it encourages states to comply with the purpose of the bill so that they can be rewarded with federal support. The main focal point of this act is to lower the voting age in each compliant state, which will simultaneously encourage the youth to be taught effective civic learning in the classroom, make voting a habit to increase the percentage of voters for presidential elections, and strengthen politicians' attention to the future generations of our government.

Section 2

**Citizens** - a person who belongs to a country, or state, by birth or naturalization, and has legally recognized rights and duties as a member of that entity.

**Register** - to enter or order into an official list or registry.

**Municipal Election** - a formal and organized election for municipal governments, such as a city or town.

**Civic Learning** - the process to obtain the knowledge of how the government and political systems work, the rights and laws of citizens, gaining critical thinking skills in real world scenarios, and discussing political debates in a respectful manner.

Section 3

**A** - States and municipalities that are seeking to qualify for inducements established in this act may implement the provisions of this bill by amending charters or local laws. Cities that amend their charters to change who can vote shall be eligible for federal incentives.

**B** - Require a registration process for 16 and 17 year olds that will include the citizens' full legal name, birthday, social security number or drivers license/state ID, and address.

**C** - After registration, the citizen shall be inputted into the voter registration record, being noted that they are limited to elections at the municipal level, and will not be allowed to vote in state or federal elections.

**D** - Jurisdictions that comply shall be eligible to receive priority for existing federal election grants. They are also eligible to receive civics curriculum development and legal guidance for charter amendments.

Section 4 This bill will not require new federal funding programs to be enacted. If there is a circumstance where curriculum development needs funding, the educational district will receive a grant within realistic limits directly from the state. This bill will not need to mandate additional federal spending.

Section 5 This bill should be enacted within 365 days after it is passed.

*Makaio Smolinski* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To establish a ban on individual stock trading for members on congressional committees.*

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

Section 1

This bill establishes a ban on individual stock trading for members sitting on congressional committees & aims to prevent the prevalent insider trading workarounds in both chambers.

Section 2

Congressional Insider Trading - Congressional Insider Trading is the act of which an individual congressional member purchases or relinquishes ownership of a security on the basis of nonpublic information about the security.

Security - a multitude of financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, and options that are traded on a Public Exchange (NYSE, NASDAQ, CME)

Covered Member - A sitting member of any congressional committee

Sector - Stocks with similar business practices

Section 3 PROHIBITION ON INDIVIDUAL STOCK TRADING FOR MEMBERS SITTING ON CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

(a)- In General

1. No Covered Member should directly or indirectly purchase, sell, or otherwise acquire/relinquish ownership of any security in a sector that is related to their assigned committee.

(b)- Exceptions

1. An exception can be made if the covered member purchases a security outside of a sector related to their congressional committee. This would allow them to trade stocks that aren't related to their sector, decreasing and or eliminating the risks for insider trading.

Section 4 This legislation would be appropriated by the Office of Congressional Ethics, with the annual budget of \$10,000,000 to enforce this bill through covering additional staff, monitoring, and investigations to this legislation. This legislation would also be overseen by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Justice.

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted for 2027.

Jake Nauheimer presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To balance the institutional power of the Supreme Court by requiring that Justices abide by a formal code of conduct.

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

Section 1

This legislation imposes additional checks on the power given to Supreme Court Justices, aligning their authority more closely with that of the executive and legislative branches. Justices will be held accountable to a formal code of conduct which mandates that they maintain impartiality through a full recusal from partisan political engagement, divestment of relevant assets, public disclosure after receiving gifts, and the total disavowal of lobbying efforts. Potential violations of proper conduct will prompt a federal investigation into the claim by an independent Supreme Court Oversight Council, operating in conjunction with the Department of Justice, and the enforcement of necessary consequences.

Section 2

- **Partisan Political Engagement:** Any formal association between a Supreme Court Justice and a partisan political group, such as public statements or event appearances.
- **Divestment:** The withdrawal of investments which may create conflict of interest in judicial matters handled by the court.
- **Supreme Court Oversight Council:** An independent regulatory body, staffed by members of lower court Judicial Councils, responsible for monitoring and penalizing the conduct of Supreme Court Justices.

Section 3

- A. Establish binding code of conduct for Supreme Court Justices, outlining clear standards regarding the receiving of gifts, political nonpartisanship, financial impartiality, and rejection of lobbying.
- B. Create the Supreme Court Oversight Council from current Department of Justice resources, with positions given to members of subsequent Judicial Councils.
- C. Allow members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to submit investigative claims to the Supreme Court Oversight Council if proper conduct may have been breached by a Justice.
- D. Assign Supreme Court Oversight Council the responsibility of investigating potential impropriety. In the event that an infraction is proven to have taken place, punitive measures will be enforced by the council. Penalties may range between various form of fines, censure, and suspension depending on the severity of the infraction.

Section 4

Funding towards the creation of the Supreme Court Oversight Council will be reallocated from the existing budget of the Department of Justice.

Section 5

This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passing.

NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

House Committee  
on Military, Immigration  
and Foreign Affairs

HMIF

New Jersey  
Model Congress



Emma Russell presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To increase and advance surveillance technology at the U.S. border in order to improve security and reduce unauthorized crossings.

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

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

This legislation sets aside federal funding to modernize border security through the expansion of surveillance technology, detection systems, and infrastructure with data-sharing in order to better protect our border patrol officials, reduce illegal border crossings, and strengthen national security as a whole. By adding more advanced security measures, we can ensure stronger surveillance of the border and greater protection of border patrol agents.

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

- a. Border security technology - refers to “high-tech” and clear imaging surveillance drones, radar systems, ground sensors, AI detection and recognition systems, as well as identification technology.
- b. High-traffic border sectors - are areas that the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) identifies as having above average levels of illegal crossings or trafficking activity.
- c. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - refers to the federal department responsible for overseeing border security.
- d. Effectiveness report - is an annual report, available to the public, that evaluates technology performance, cost efficiency, and effectiveness in reducing illegal border activity.

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.

**Expansion of Border Surveillance Technology**

- a. The Department of Homeland Security will allocate funding toward the purchase and installation of advanced surveillance technology in high-traffic areas.

**Modernization of Infrastructure**

- b. The DHS will upgrade communication systems to improve coordination between federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as well as work on the improvement of real-time data sharing between border patrol agents and monitoring facilities.

## **Oversight**

- c. The DHS will submit an annual Effectiveness report to Congress which will include the following details:
  - i. The total cost of implementing advanced technology systems
  - ii. Measured amount of decreases in unauthorized border crossings
  - iii. Technology performance and maintenance costs
  - iv. Recommendations for the future and any complaints, which will be taken into consideration for continued improvement
- d. All of the Effectiveness reports will be available to the public with easy access and full transparency.

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

This legislation authorizes the total amount of \$2 billion over the course of five years to be allocated from the existing Department of Homeland Security's discretionary funds. No new taxes will be required nor imposed under this act and funds will be distributed based on the assessments, performed by the DHS, of highest-trafficking border sectors.

Section 5- The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted. (More than 90 days after passage)

This legislation will take effect 180 days after the passage of the bill to allow the Department of Homeland Security the appropriate time to thoroughly review and plan the implementation of new technologies.

\_\_\_\_\_ Jackson Reis \_\_\_\_\_ presents the following legislation:

### A BILL

To establish a national cyber defense reserve to strengthen the cybersecurity infrastructure of the United States and protect against foreign and domestic cyber threats

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

#### **Section 1-**

This legislation establishes a National Cyber Defense Reserve (NCDR) under the Department of Defense to recruit and train cybersecurity professionals who will serve part-time to defend the United States against cyberattacks targeting national security and critical infrastructure.

#### **Section 2-**

**Cyberattack** – Any attempt to damage, disrupt, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems, networks, or digital infrastructure.

**Critical Infrastructure** – Systems and assets vital to national security, including power grids, water systems, hospitals, financial institutions, and communication networks.

**National Cyber Defense Reserve (NCDR)** – A federally organized reserve force of trained cybersecurity professionals who serve part-time and may be activated during cyber emergencies.

**Activation** – The process by which reserve members are called to active service during a national emergency or significant cyber threat.

#### **Section 3- Section 3A – Establishment**

The Department of Defense shall establish the National Cyber Defense Reserve within 180 days of the passage of this Act.

#### **Section 3B – Recruitment and Eligibility**

A. Individuals with education or professional experience in cybersecurity, computer science, information technology, or related fields may apply.

B. Applicants must pass a federal background check and complete required cyber defense training.

C. College students pursuing cybersecurity-related degrees may qualify for tuition assistance in exchange for service.

#### **Section 3C – Duties and Responsibilities**

- A. Members shall assist in defending against foreign and domestic cyber threats.
- B. Members shall protect critical infrastructure during cyber emergencies.
- C. Members may conduct cybersecurity preparedness training and simulations.
- D. Members may be activated by the President or Secretary of Defense during a national cyber crisis.

### **Section 3D – Employment Protections**

- A. Civilian employers shall not terminate or penalize employees for service in the NCDR.
- B. Members shall receive compensation equivalent to National Guard reserve pay during activation.

Section 4- Funding for the National Cyber Defense Reserve shall be allocated through the Department of Defense cybersecurity budget. Congress shall appropriate necessary funds annually for recruitment, training, equipment, and compensation of reserve members.

Section 5-This Act shall take effect 180 days after passage.

Alexandra Ricciardi presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make mental health services more affordable for veterans.

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

Section 1- This bill gives eligible veterans mental health services, such as therapy and psychiatrist visits to receive medications for the first five years after serving in the military for free. This aims to combat the rise of mental illnesses in veterans after serving in the U.S. military.

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

- A. **Anti - Depressants** - Prescription medicine prescribed by a psychiatrist to handle anxiety, depression, and other mental health conditions.
- B. **Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)** - Mental health condition from witnessing or being a part of a traumatic event.
- C. **Eligible Veterans** - Anyone who has served in any of the 6 U.S. military branches for at least 2 years.

Section 3-

- A – After at least 2 years in the military, veterans can show their Military ID and Insurance Card to select psychiatrists and therapists for free services.
- B- This will be available at any mental health facility that takes that veterans' insurance.
- C- They will receive these services for 5 years after departing the military, with every veteran that fits these qualifications having access, no matter the severity of their condition.
- D- After 5 years, free services will be offered based on critical circumstances.

Section 4- Increased allocation of funds to the Department of Veteran Affairs and these funds will be taken out of the National Defense Budget.

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

(Sela Tukino)                     presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To create a *National Animal Cruelty Registry*

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

Section 1-

*The National Animal Cruelty Registry Act would establish a federal database of individuals convicted of animal abuse or neglect. The registry would be accessible to animal shelters, breeders, and pet sellers to prevent convicted offenders from adopting, purchasing, or owning animals. The legislation aims to reduce repeat offenses, protect animals from further harm, and improve coordination between state and federal law enforcement agencies.*

Section 2-

*Animal Cruelty- Act or omissions that results in the intentional abuse, neglect, torture, abandonment, or unnecessary suffering of an animal, as defined under federal or state law.*

Section 3 -

**Establishment of the National Animal Cruelty Registry**

- A) The department of Justice shall create and maintain a secure, electronic National Animal Cruelty Registry
- B) The Registry shall include the Full legal name, date of birth, state of conviction, offense committed, and date of conviction of any individual convicted of animal cruelty under federal or state law.
- C) The registry shall be updated within 30 days of notification of a qualifying conviction

**Reporting Requirements**

- A) State and federal courts shall report qualifying animal cruelty convictions to the Department of Justice within 30 days of sentencing
- B) The Department of Justice shall coordinate with state law enforcement agencies to ensure accurate and timely submission of records
- C) States that fail to comply with reporting requirements may face reduction in designated federal criminal justice grant funding

**Access to the Registry**

- A) Access to the Registry shall be granted to licensed animal shelters, humane societies, breeders, and pet sellers for the sole purpose of screening potential adopters or purchasers.
- B) Access shall be require secure verification to protect sensitive information
- C) Information obtained from the Registry may not be used for harassment, discrimination unrelated to animal ownership, or public dissemination beyond its intended purpose.

**Prohibition of Animal Ownership**

- A) Individuals listed on the registry shall be prohibited from adopting, purchasing, or owning animals for a period of no less than five (5) years following conviction.
- B) Repeating offenders may face lifetime prohibition on animal ownership, subject to judicial review.
- C) violations of this prohibition shall result in fines, additional criminal penalties, and removal of animals from offenders custody

**Removal from Registry**

- A) First- Time offenders may petition for removal from the registry after the mandatory prohibition period has expired
- B) Petitioners must demonstrate rehabilitation and compliance with all court ordered penalties
- C) Final decisions regarding removal shall be made by a Federal judge or designated authority.

Section 4-

A) The implementation and maintenance of the NATIONAL Animal Cruelty Registry shall be founded through appropriations allocated to the Department of Justice

B) An initial appropriation of \$25 million shall be authorized for the development, technology infrastructure, staffing, and coordination with state agencies during the first fiscal year following enactment

C) An annual appropriation OF \$10 million shall be authorized thereafter for ongoing maintenance, updated, cyber protection, and administrative costs

D) Additional funding may be supplemented through fines collected from individuals convicted of animal cruelty offenses under this act

E) No funds authorized under this Act shall reduce existing funding for animal shelters or animal welfare programs.

Section 5-

This act shall take effect one hundred eighty (180) days after passage.

Yana Kelyman presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To grant LEGAL refugees /asylum seekers through programs provided by the U.S. the right to free language training, mental health resources, and support for children and youth.

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

Section I - The purpose of this legislation to support refugees and asylum seekers who have legally entered the United States through approved government programs. These individuals and families have already faced so many challenges to get to where they are right now and another challenge standing in their way is adjusting to a new country, learning a new language, a new culture, and school system. This bill would help these individuals and families build successful and stable lives.

Section II - Terms and definitions

- Refugees: People fleeing from their home country because they fear serious harm. Due to war, violence, persecution, or threats based on their race, religion, nationality, political beliefs, or membership in a certain group.
  
- Asylum seekers: People who leave their home country because they are afraid of harm, for the same reasons as refugees, but they ask another country for protection after they have already arrived.

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

A - English Language Training Programs

- The federal government will provide free English classes to eligible refugees and asylum seekers who have legally entered the United States
- These classes will be offered through public schools, community colleges, local community centers, and nonprofit organizations
- Classes will have different levels to them such as beginner, intermediate, and advanced to meet different learning needs
- There will be childcare assistance provided during class hours to ensure that parents will be able to attend

- The funding for these classes will be distributed to states based on the number of participants in each state

#### B - Mental Health services

- All participants will receive a year of free mental health counseling services, after a year the counseling will remain a low cost to be affordable
- These mental health services will include trauma-informed care for individuals who have experienced violence, war, and/or persecution
- Providers of these services must ensure that these services are culturally sensitive and if possible, offered in the participants primary language.
- Schools under this bill will provide mental health support to refugees and asylum seeking students
- The department of Health and Human Services will be overseeing the distribution of funds for these services

#### C - Support for Children and Youth

- Schools will provide academic support programs such as tutoring and assistance with learning the english language
- Schools will provide orientation programs to help families understand the education system and schooling in the United States
- Grants may be provided to community organizations to offer after school programs and services
- The Dept of Education will monitor and implement the programs funded by this bill

#### Section IV - Funding

- This legislature will be funded through annual appropriations by Congress as part of the federal budget
- Funds will be provided to the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services
- Grants will be distributed to state and local governments, public schools, nonprofit organizations, and community colleges based on the number of participants
- The federal government can redirect a portion of existing refugee funds to support the programs established under this Act
- The congress will review program funding annually to ensure proper use of these funds and the effectiveness of these programs.

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

Kaitlyn Harak presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make college and further education more affordable and accessible to everyone around the world.

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

Section 1- This bill aims to lower the cost of education at public and private universities and raise acceptance rates at higher quality institutions. Doing so will make further education after high school more affordable and accessible, no matter the background or economic status of any individual applying for attendance. It will also allow students to become an even better version of themselves and one day be so beneficial that they will even give back to the community more than ever before.

Section 2-

- Affordable: inexpensive; reasonably priced.
- Accessible: able to be reached, entered, or used by anyone.
- Further Education: education taking place after graduating high school or college in trying to reach a higher ability and/or career.

Section 3-

**A.) College Education Fund Committee -**

1. This Committee will be established under the Department of education.
2. Responsible for overseeing the distribution of funds aimed at lowering tuition costs.
3. Work with state governments, educational institutions, and financial offices to make agreements and work together.
4. Students from lower income families, first generation college students, and even some from underrepresented communities will be top priority.

**B.) Fundraising Events for Scholarships and Financial Aid -**

1. The College Education Fund Committee will host these events.
  - fundraisers, charities, campaigns, and even partnerships.
2. All funds are used for scholarships, grants, and financial aid only.
3. Not only to lower cost of tuition, but full cost of attendance.
  - That includes tuition, housing, books, meal plans, and deposits.

**C.) Peaceful Protests and Evidential Presentations -**

1. To show how many individuals want higher education but cant afford or access it.
2. Presentations to show how much more beneficial society is with higher education.
  - better healthcare systems, learning in classrooms, research, etc.
3. The purpose of this is to raise awareness and encourage government support.

**D). Removal of the SAT -**

1. The SAT shall no longer be considered due to it not being a reliable measurement.
  - Some students do bad on the SAT but may be one of the smartest people.
2. Colleges and Universities will focus only on GPA, classrank, extracurriculars, essays, recommendation letters, and community service.
3. The removal of the SAT will overall make college more accessible and students will be less likely to be denied opportunities based on a single standardized test.

Section 4-

1. This bill will be funded by some existing federal funds which come from a small amount of additional taxes on luxury goods and high-income/wealthy families.
2. Other additional funds come from college graduates who are willing to donate to this cause because they may have wished or needed this bill around the time that they graduated high school in order to attend college more affordably without being in debt.
3. All funds are monitored by the College Education Fund Committee.

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

NATALIE PEREZ-LOPEZ presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To use military funding more wisely by cutting wasteful spending and supporting service members and veterans

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

**Section 1-**

A – This bill reduces unnecessary military spending and redirects money to programs that directly support service members and veterans.

**Section 2-**

A – Service member means a person currently serving in the U.S Armed Forces.

B – Veteran means a person who has served in the military and was honorably discharged

**Section 3-**

A – The Department of Defense will review its budget annually to identify outdated or wasteful programs.

B – Money saved will be used for:

1. Mental health services for active duty service members
2. better healthcare through the department of veterans affairs
3. housing assistance programs for veterans

C – A yearly report will be sent to Congress explaining how money was saved and used.

**Section 4-** This legislation shall be funded solely through reallocated defense funds and shall not increase the overall military budget

**Section 5-** This bill shall take effect 180 days after passage. (More than 90 days after passage)

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HMIF-208**

New Jersey Model Congress

*Chance Parsons* presents the following legislation:

### TRIBAL LAND RESTORATION AND SOVEREIGNTY ACT

*To return the land previously inhabited by the 574 indigenous nations of the United States as reparations for the effects of colonization and for the US failing to adhere to the original treaty(s) terms.*

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

Section 1 This bill restores Native American tribal nations to their original treaty boundaries by making a Reservation Expansion Zone (REZ) . It will lay down a new structure for tribal jurisdiction, will establish shared zones between the federal, state, and tribal governments (FSTZ), resource management, and will ensure that non-native residents previously living within these new boundaries will not be subjected to inconveniences or unconstitutional actions.

Section 2 “Tribal Nation” - Any/All federally recognized tribes within the United States.

“Original Treaty Boundary” - The territorial boundaries agreed with when the treaty was first written.

“Reservation Expansion Zones” - Land located within a tribe's original treaty boundaries that are not held currently on reservations.

“Federal, State, and Tribal Zones ) FSTZ” - Densely populated areas within the new reservation boundaries where these government bodies share power equally.

“Non Native Resident” - Residents and citizens that are not enrolled in a tribe that live within the new boundaries.

Section 3

- A. The DOI will consult with tribal governments to determine boundaries and federal, state, municipal, and private land within those boundaries.
- B. Federal land located within the boundaries will be transferred to the Federal Trust for the related tribe. State and municipal land can be transferred voluntarily. Private property can not be seized, owners remain the same, but will be transferred to tribal authority and law.
- C. Tribal law will have jurisdiction over land, zoning, resources, environmental protections, and commercial taxation. Criminal jurisdiction will follow under

previously existing tribal law. Shared areas and districts between FST will be managed by joint operation and cooperations approved by all sides.

- D. Protective rights for non-native residents. No resident can be forcefully removed from their home or property, all previous legal documents of ownership of assets are valid and not void, civil disputes will follow tribal law while still following the US constitution, and residents are still under state or federal law unless otherwise covered by tribal law.
- E. Resource management shall be controlled by tribal governments within the reservation unless voided by previous federal contracts. Businesses will still be able to operate so long they follow tribal zoning and environmental laws.

Section 4      A restoration fund will be made to support the following:  
Transition planning  
Tribal law and court expansions  
Infrastructure updates  
Sharing Government Structures  
Environmental assistance/restoration/protection

Section 5      This bill will be enacted a month after approval to allow the included parties of government to schedule meetings and arrangements over land and plan for infrastructure. Though full completion of the bill and its goals may spread over the course of time for how large-scale it is. Within the first 90 days after it is passed, there is an expectation that the reservation lines have been expanded to their agreed boundaries.

Twenty-Third Congress

HMIF-209

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

Yanelis Hernandez & Jessy Cruz present the following legislation

A bill

To protect children from unnecessary separation from their parents or legal guardians by federal immigration agencies, while allowing separation only in cases of families in immigration custody.

#### Section 1

Federal immigration agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), customs and Border Protection (DHS), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), are prohibited from separating children from their parents or legal guardians except in cases of immediate danger or verified abuse, neglect, trafficking, or medical incapacity

#### Section 2

If a child is separated from a parent or guardian, the agency must:

- A. Provide a written explanation to the parent or guardian within twelve hours in their preferred language.
- B. Submit the justification to an independent Child Welfare Review Officer to approval.
- C. Enter the child and parent into a unified tracking system to ensure both parties' location and status are recorded
- D. Ensure phone or video contact between child and parent within forty-eight hours and provide regular updates thereafter

#### Section 3

Family detention and processing facilities must:

- A. Meet child safety, health, and sanitation standards.
- B. Provide medical care and nutrition appropriate for minors
- C. Allow children to remain with a parent or guardian whenever it is safe to do so.
- D. Prohibit overcrowding or unsafe conditions

#### Section 4

A Family Protection Ombudsman shall be established to:

- A. Conduct oversight of DHS, CBP, and ICE compliance with this legislation
- B. Investigate complaints of improper family separation.
- C. Publish an annual report to Congress with findings and recommendations.
- D. Recommend corrective actions for any violations

#### Section 5

The necessary funds to implement this legislation shall be appropriated from the Department of Homeland Security's annual budget.

#### Section 6

This legislation shall take effect ninety days after its passage

#### Section 7

1. Child: Any individual under the age of eighteen
2. Separation: The physical removal of a child from a parent or legal guardian by a federal immigration agency
3. Immediate danger: A situation in which the child faces serious, urgent harm
- 4 . Unified tracking system: A centralized database accessible to DHS and child welfare services,s recording the location and status of separated family members.

Luis Cruz presents the following legislation:

## A BILL

To provide a pathway to legal residency for undocumented immigrants who are parents or legal guardians of U.S. citizen children (no age requirements).

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “**Family Stability and Legal Residency Act.**”

### SECTION 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to keep families together by providing undocumented immigrants who are parents of U.S. citizen children with the ability to obtain legal status and contribute fully to American society.

### SECTION 3. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.

An undocumented immigrant may apply for legal residency under this Act if they meet all of the following requirements:

1. **Parent or Guardian Status:**

The applicant is the parent or legal guardian of at least one minor child who is a **U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident.**

2. **Residency Requirement:**

The applicant has lived continuously in the United States for **at least 3 years** prior to the date of this Act.

3. **Background Check:**

The applicant passes a federal background check confirming:

- No violent criminal history
- No involvement in drug trafficking, human trafficking, or terrorism

#### 4. **Tax Compliance:**

The applicant must agree to pay a % of owed taxes and continue filing taxes annually.

### **SECTION 4. LEGAL STATUS PROVIDED.**

1. Eligible applicants will receive **Provisional Protected Status (PPS)**, allowing them to:
  - Legally reside in the United States
  - Work legally with a federal work permit (EAD)
  - Obtain a driver's license in their state
2. After **3 years of PPS**, applicants may apply for **Permanent Legal Residency (Green Card)** if they maintain a clean record and remain the parent or guardian of a U.S. citizen child.

### **SECTION 5. FAMILY PROTECTION FROM DEPORTATION.**

While an application is being processed, the applicant and their minor children shall be protected from deportation unless they commit a serious felony .

### **SECTION 6. FUNDING.**

Funds for processing applications shall be provided through:

1. Application fees
2. Existing Department of Homeland Security (DHS) immigration services funds
3. Grants to states to support implementation

### **SECTION 7. IMPLEMENTATION.**

This Act shall be implemented by the Department of Homeland Security within 6 **months** of passage.

SENATOR or REPRESENTATIVE Sean Riordan presents the following legislation:

**International Exchange Funding Act**

**To expand international education opportunities for American students**

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

WHEREAS the FY 2026 President's Budget proposed a 93% reduction in ECA (Educational and Cultural Exchange) programs;

WHEREAS study abroad programs strengthen national security by building relationships with future global leaders;

WHEREAS students who study abroad have higher graduation rates and improved language skills;

WHEREAS ECA programs have typically enjoyed bipartisan support due to their diplomatic benefits;

WHEREAS Military leaders have endorsed diplomacy programs due to their cost-effectiveness;

THEREFORE, Be it RESOLVED that funding must be allocated towards improving access to cultural exchange opportunities.

**Section 1** Let the following terms relating to this bill be defined as:

FY 26 President's Budget: Fiscal Year 2026 proposed spending by President Donald Trump

ECA: Department of Educational and Cultural Affairs

Agency Financial Report: Mandated financial report for US government agencies

**Section 2**

Upon the passage of this act, the Secretary of State shall allocate funding for all ECA to no less than those of the Fiscal Year 2024-2025 budget.

1. The department of state shall maintain authority of the distribution of these funds, provided they're allocated to current or new ECA programs.
2. The funding levels mandated in section 1 shall be considered the "floor". Funding for ECA programs shall be adjusted yearly with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to maintain funding against inflation.
3. The secretary of state shall submit an annual report to congress detailing how funds have been used to increase the number of American students participating in international exchange programs.

### **Section 3**

Authorization: There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Fiscal Offset: The budgetary requirements for this Act shall be derived from a rescission of unobligated discretionary funds from the Department of Defense.

Priority of Reduction: In identifying funds for rescission, the Secretary of Defense shall prioritize funds from accounts that have been identified as "unaccountable" or "unauditable" in the most recent Department of Defense Agency Financial Report (AFR).

### **Section 4**

This bill shall be enacted October 1, 2026

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

REPRESENTATIVE Kaiden Ho presents the following legislation:

*AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY ACT*

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

**Preamble:** **Whereas**, the current American system of foreign policy faces a crisis politically due to its foreign policy, may it be fixed by the American Sovereignty Act. The American Sovereignty Act seeks to fix the issues of American foreign policy by bringing about a return to an isolationist state for the sovereignty of the nation. The American Sovereignty Act addresses America's failures in foreign policy, the blood that was shed for not the American cause, but for corporations like Lockheed Martin and Raytheon, and political PACS like AIPAC. Therefore, it is IMPERATIVE that this bill shall be enacted as it will ease the people and government out of billions of dollars of debt and millions of lives from what Americans have faced from fighting for foreign wars and causes from the Middle East to Europe, as when this bill is legislated no longer shall America's fate and lives be intertwined with the Middle East and Europe, and shall American recognized itself and its fate as American. America shall hold itself FIRST before holding others.

**Section 1:** In this section I shall define and explain;

**A. Sovereignty;**

Sovereignty is a core aspect of patriotism, specifically meaning the right for a national entity to determine its own fate outside of external influence. Sovereignty ties closely with this bill as it calls for America to declare itself independent outside of external affairs, much parallel to the era from foundation to the early 1900s, where America flourished as an isolationist power, ruling out its former overlord, Britain, as an industrial power.

**B. PACS;**

PACs are short for Political Action Committees— political action committees seek to influence specific policies, elections, or candidates through funding them to support specific interests. This bill puts emphasis mostly upon foreign policy PACs, PACs that are responsible for the foreign policy decisions in America.

## **Section 2**

- A. The American Sovereignty act lies itself as a declaration and guide of the geopolitical and political independence of the United states.
- B. The American Sovereignty Act acts as a complete overhaul of the modern-day American Foreign policy. It seeks to deliberately change and fit American foreign policy. Under the American Sovereignty Act, American foreign policy will be reshaped to focus on foreign policy interests that fit America's well-being, and not for the benefit of a different power. Today, America is plagued by foreign alliances, where nations exploit America's status as a major power for granted, using it to benefit themselves. In 2022, when the Ukraine war was at a crucial starting moment, only 7 out of the 30 member nations in NATO hit the targeted 2% benchmark of GDP for collective NATO defense, with America hitting the 2% benchmark, like in almost every year, often exceeding it. In 2022, America would also face discontent with its foreign policy, leading to populist leaders, such as Trump, coming to prominence, showing the discontent in America's foreign policy. When Trump would solidify his administration, gaining power in 2025, he would pressure NATO not just at the rallies, but on the world stage. In 2025, NATO would reach 31 out of 32 member states reaching the 2% benchmark, the highest it has ever been. This doesn't just show improvement, but it shows how sovereignty based policy can work. When Trump declared America as sovereign, and not a nation that just complies and commits, it brought upon NATO a stable foreign system, which the American Sovereignty Act represents.
- C. Under the American Sovereignty Act, foreign policy PACs will be prohibited from participating in or funding federal decision-making related to foreign policy or elections, or from influencing voter decisions. The creation and participation in such PACs will be deemed illegal, with penalties of up to 10 years' imprisonment and fines up to \$1,000,000.
- D. The American Sovereignty Act also prohibits corporate lobbying in the area of foreign policy. Corporations found to engage in such lobbying activities would face prosecution as determined appropriate, with fines assessed based on their profits.

## **Section 3:**

The bill shall be handed to the appropriation committee for proper decision on funding.

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 20-21, 2026

First Session

Bill # **HMIF-213**

New Jersey Model Congress

Violet Berman presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To improve mental health support for active-duty soldiers.

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

Section 1 - Many soldiers experience serious mental health issues like PTSD, anxiety, and depression as a result of serving their country. These problems often go untreated as the soldiers could feel shame, or lack access. Untreated mental health problems can lead to poor performance, substance abuse, and suicide. Soldiers risk their lives for America and deserve mental health support and care. This bill will ensure soldiers receive consistent, accessible, and confidential mental health services so they can stay healthy and safe.

Section 2 - Definitions

- a. Active-duty soldier - a U.S. service member serving full-time in the Army (or other branch)
- b. Mental-health screening - a quick process using questionnaires to identify potential symptoms of mental health conditions
- c. Combat deployment - a military assignment to a hostile area designated by the Department of Defense as an active conflict zone
- d. Department of Defense - federal department responsible for military forces
- e. Mental health counseling services - therapeutic or psychiatric services provided in person or through telehealth
- f. Designated federal training funds - federal funds allocated to military units for training and operation preparedness

Section 3 -

- a. Every active-duty soldier shall receive a mandatory mental-health screening by a licensed mental health professional at least once every 6 months.
- b. Any active-duty soldier returning from a combat deployment shall receive a mental health screening within a month of their return.
- c. The Department of Defense shall provide free and confidential mental health counseling services to all active-duty soldiers.
- d. No active-duty soldier shall receive a punishment or consequence for wanting mental health services.
- e. Any military unit that fails to follow the requirements outlined in this section shall be subject to the suspension of eligibility for designated federal training funds until it follows directions.

Section 4 - Mental health programs and screenings required under this bill shall be funded by reallocating a minimum of 0.02% of the Department of Defense healthcare budget.

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

presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Increase Accountability for ICE officers

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

Section 1 The purpose of this bill is to reduce misconduct and improve accountability by requiring ICE officers to wear body cameras. Recent events have shown us that the public needs to have a reliable monitoring of ICE officers actions. Requiring body cameras will provide another element of monitoring and evidence of ICE officers conduct.

Section 2 Definitions

1. ICE officer refers to any federal employee authorized by Immigration and Customs Enforcement
2. Body cameras refer to a video and audio recording device worn on ICE officers uniform (similar to what police wear)

Section 3 In order to hold everyone accountable for their actions, all ICE officers shall wear a body camera.

- A. Body cameras must be activated any time an officer is on duty
- B. Officers are prohibited from intentionally disabling the camera
- C. Any failure of the camera to record must be investigated, explained and documented

Section 4 Funding for this will be provided by the department of homeland security's existing budget

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

Hallie Mann presents the following legislation

A BILL

To provide healthcare, job, training, and wellness support for veterans who served in the United States Army.

**Section 1- Purpose**

The purpose of this legislation is to provide United States Army veterans with free healthcare for the rest of their lives following their service, assist them in transitioning to civilian life through job training programs, and support their physical and mental well-being through wellness centers.

**Section 2- Definitions**

- 1) Veterans - Any individual who has served in the United States Army, regardless of whether they completed a full ten-year term of service.
- 2) Health care Services- Medical, mental health, and preventative care provided through federally funded veteran healthcare programs
- 3) Job training programs- federally supported programs that provide veterans with the career skills needed for civilian employment
- 4) Wellness Center- A facility that provides physical health, mental health, and support services for veterans

**Section 3- Rules and Regulations**

- A. All veterans shall be eligible to receive **free healthcare for life** following their discharge from their service
- B. Veterans shall be eligible for healthcare benefits even if they were honorably discharged from their service
- C. The federal government shall establish job training programs designed to help veterans transition into civilian careers, including but not limited to:
  - a. Skilled trade and blue-collar professions
  - b. Teaching and educational careers
- D. The Department of Veterans Affairs shall establish and maintain wellness centers to support veterans' physical health, mental health, and overall well-being
- E. Veterans who enroll in job training programs shall be provided access to career counseling and employment placement assistance

**Section 4 - Funding**

This bill shall be funded through the reallocation of existing federal veterans assistance funds and supplemental appropriations approved by Congress. No additional taxes shall be imposed to fund this legislation

**Section 5 - Enactment**

This bill shall go into effect **one (1) year** after its passage into law

Brianna Craner presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Make the Immigration Process Faster and More Straightforward.

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

- Section 1 This bill would ratify the immigration system in the US more straightforward, have lower waiting times, and allow more people to enter legally rather than illegally. It would apply to only the US border and would increase the capacity and staffing of the institution (USCIS), adjust visa allocations and pathways, and automate workflows.
- Section 2 Immigration system - a nation's set of laws and agencies that control who can enter, gain citizenship, and reside in the nation.  
The institution (USCIS) - the building that handles applications for visas, green cards, and citizenship.
- Section 3
- Section A: Lower waiting times. This legislation would lower the times that migrants wait to have citizenship in the US by increasing the number of workers in the USCIS and having computerized ways of checking non-dangerous / non-alarming applications.
  - Section B: Making the process simpler. This legislation would make the process more simple by combining the forms together, lowering the times and simplicity, while still having the same amount of security.
- Section 4 This bill will be funded from some of the allocated money from the deposit migrants put down when entering the country. Also, 20% of the money will be allocated away from I.C.E.'s eight billion annual funding and towards making the process faster.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 91 days.

*Tonny Gonzalez* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To *N.M.I. (No More Innocents)*

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

Section 1 WHEREAS on January 23rd, 2025, Trump had ordered and granted ICE agents the ability to initiate raids on sanctuary cities, while also being able to intrude schools, hospitals, and places of worship. Henceforth that day, ICE has made 605,000 deportations, claiming a majority of those banishments are criminals, the worst of the worst. Including the numbers from late 2024 to the end of 2025, the files and information show that 70% of those arrested have been men and women with no previous criminal record or convictions, reported by the CATO organization. This bill will serve as a way to help any innocent man or woman taken by illicit ICE agents.

Section 2 **CATO** Institute - A research and policy organization  
**DHS** - Department of Homeland Security

Section 3 If the bill is to be passed, each active ICE agent will be fully required to have active body cameras at all times with no exceptions, which if neglected is punishable by suspension or termination.

**Sub A** - Provide immediate proof of a criminal record or conviction of the subject being interviewed by the agents before any action is taken to arrest the subject.

**Sub B** - Subjects who only have petty crimes should not be considered for deportation.

**Sub C** - Every detainee, criminal or not, will get a full and fair hearing.

Section 4 This bill will be funded by Congress and DHS.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*Lillian Hogate* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Provide Health Checks at the Border

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

- Section 1 This act may be cited as the "Border Public Health Protection Act." Basic health screenings will be required for all people entering the United States at border facilities. This legislation will protect public health by identifying illnesses, injuries, and contagious diseases early, ensuring people receive medical care quickly. The spread of disease in overcrowded border facilities and nearby communities is prevented with this legislation.
- Section 2 Border facility: any U.S. border station, detention center, or processing center where individuals are held or processed after entering the country.  
Contagious Diseases: Any illness that can spread from person to person, including but not limited to flu-like illnesses and other infectious conditions.  
Vulnerable Individuals: Children, elderly people, pregnant individuals, and those with existing medical conditions.
- Section 3 For the purposes of this Act:  
A- Medical Staffing at Border Facilities. All busy border facilities must have medical staff on-site during operation hours. These medical workers must be able to conduct screenings and provide immediate care.  
B- Required Health Screenings. Every person entering the United States through a border facility must receive basic health screenings, including checking temperature, signs of injury, and symptoms of illness. Vulnerable individuals must receive additional attention.  
C- Treatment and Separation. Any person found to be sick, injured, or contagious must receive immediate medical care. If necessary, they must be kept separate from others to prevent a spread of illness.  
D- Simple medical records must be kept for each screening. These records will help track treatments, avoid repeated screenings, and identify individuals who need follow-up care.  
E- Border facilities will submit weekly reports to the federal government showing how many people were screened, treated, or separated due to illness. This ensures accountability and proper oversight.  
F- Enforcement and Consequences. If a border facility fails to follow this law, it may face fines, inspections, or reduced federal funding. Medical staff or facility managers who knowingly ignore screening requirements may face disciplinary action, including removal from their position.
- Section 4 Funding will come from the federal budget using tax revenue, Congress will decide the amount of funding each year based on staffing needs, medical equipment costs, training, and record-keeping. Existing border funding may be redirected to support health screenings. Federal agencies such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) may assist by providing funding, guidance, equipment, and medical staff support.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 91 days.

*Sofia Levenson* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prohibit racial profiling by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

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 prohibit the discriminatory practice of racial profiling by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers and personnel.

Section 2 Racial profiling is the discriminatory practice by any law enforcement or authority of targeting individuals with suspicion based on their race or ethnicity rather than individual evidence or wrong doing.

Section 3 Subsection A – ICE officers are prohibited from engaging racial profiling as it is described in Section 2. This includes but is not limited to, stopping, searching, questioning, or detaining an individual on the basis of their race, ethnicity, or spoken language rather than individualized wrongdoing.

Subsection B – Training: ICE shall conduct anti-bias training for all its officers, recruits, and personnel.

Subsection C -Data Collection: ICE officers shall log and submit data on all stops, searches, detentions and arrests. This data will include the demographic information of individual encounters, the reasoning behind the encounter, and the outcome. This data will be submitted annually to Congress and made available to the public.

Subsection D - Disciplinary Action: Any ICE officer found guilty of engaging of racial profiling shall be subject to the appropriate disciplinary action such as suspension of employment or termination of employment, as determined by the results of the investigation.

Section 4 ICE shall allocate a minimum of 2 billion dollars from its 8 billion dollar annual budget to establish anti-bias training throughout all its centers

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*August Gay* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To limit the authority to the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency*

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

- Section 1 WHEREAS the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agency referred to as ICE despite a thirty billion budget boost has exceeded their budget. WHEREAS in the last year the Budget has been increased by nearly 75%. WHEREAS the Supreme Court has greenlighted ICE to commit human rights violations.
- Section 2 ICE shall be defined as the United States Immigration and Custom Enforcement Agency.
- Section 3 ICE's annual budget shall be reduced by 5% per each verified civil rights violation, including but not limited to: warrantless arrests without probable cause, detention without due process, or racial , ethnic, or language-based profiling
- Section 4 This bill will be funded through the United States Immigration and Customs Agency
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 91 days.

*Ana Reyes Chumbe* presents the following legislation:

#### IMMIGRATION COURT EFFICIENCY AND FAIRNESS ACT

*To reduce the backlog of immigration courts which is currently over 3 million cases, with average wait times exceeding 4 years, the courts must be expanded. Some families wait over a decade for their cases to be heard and decisions to be made. This leaves families in legal limbo, delays citizenship/asylum, and makes it harder for the government to enforce immigration laws fairly and efficiently. Long delays deny people timely access to justice, it can separate families, take away the ability of being able to work or study, and prevents immigrants from fully contributing to society or being truly able to build a better life. Longer wait times crush hope, instead of offering them a fair chance, the system drags out their cases for years, more often than not just waiting for them to make a mistake or give up. What good is the American dream if there's no way to 'pull yourself up from the bootstraps', if an attempt at a future is denied even a chance of being heard? This is hurting fairness, national security, creating unnecessary suffering, and destroying trust in the justice system. The best way to stop illegal immigration is to give people a fair, timely, opportunity to do so legally instead of confining them to endless delays, justice delayed is justice denied.*

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

- Section 1 This bill will reduce the immigration court backlog and restore equal access to justice by expanding court capacity and funding legal representation to protect the public's right to due process. It will allow for cases to be processed faster and more accurately.
- Section 2 Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) responsible for interpreting and administering the nation's immigration laws.
- Section 3 Congress would provide funds for five years to expand court capacity and support legal aid programs then the Executive Office for Immigration Review hires additional judges and staff, about 350 judges over 5 years and runs necessary training. Then a Homeland Security administered grant program will be created to fund nonprofit legal aid, prioritizing people seeking asylum, families, children, veterans, and long term residents. Homeland Security will then issue guidelines to prioritize cases and set target decision times. Homeland Security Inspector General will publish annual progress reports and Congress will review the implementation every two years. After 5 years there will be an independent evaluation to measure backlog reduction and recommend how to proceed with funding and staff from there.
- Sub-Section A – If the legislation is passed, immigrants would have a fair chance to pursue legal pathways, reducing illegal immigration. Faster court rulings and hearings also means saving money in the long run, speedy trials are much cheaper than the alternative; delaying court proceedings. Faster trials also mean real threats to our country can be removed sooner while well meaning people get a chance before their time is gone.
- Sub-Section B – Homeland Security and EOIR who don't implement the law properly could face official reprimands, reassignment, or even removal by the Attorney General through oversight reports and reviews. If funds are misused by nonprofit organizations it could lead to repayment, fines, or they could be denied future grants.
- Section 4 The federal budget given by the Department of Justice allocation, would be administering \$750 million per year for five years to fund new staff and nonprofits, with 10% going to legal literacy programs.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 365 days.

Twenty-sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill #  
HMIF-222

Representative, Suliaman Bangura, presents the following legislation:

#### A BILL

To expand USAID funding and technical assistance for the development of resilient educational infrastructure and teacher training programs in West African nations.

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

#### Section 1

This legislation shall be known as the West African Educational Stability and Progress Act (WAESPA).

#### Section 2

**USAID:** The United States Agency for International Development.

**Conflict-Affected Region:** Geographic areas experiencing internal political violence or insurgency that has led to a school closure rate of 20% or higher.

**Sustainable Infrastructure:** School buildings constructed with local materials designed to withstand regional climate challenges and provide long-term utility.

#### Section 3

The Department of State, in coordination with USAID, shall oversee the allocation of resources to partnered West African ministries of education.

- **A - Infrastructure Grants:** Funds shall be designated for the construction of "Safety-First" schools in rural areas, featuring secure perimeters and solar-powered lighting to ensure student safety and extended learning hours.
- **B - Teacher Retention Program:** A portion of the funding will provide stipends and specialized "Crisis Pedagogy" training for educators working in high-conflict zones to ensure educational continuity.

#### Section 4

This bill shall be funded by a \$450 million reallocation from the Department of Defense's "Foreign Military Financing" (FMF) account, shifting funds from military hardware to humanitarian educational aid.

#### Section 5

This bill shall be enacted 90 days after its passage into law.

Representative Gabriel Alfaro and Nurell Stewart presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To establish a federal agency to evaluate undocumented immigrants while maintaining immigration enforcement.

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

Section 1

This Act creates the **United States Immigration Affairs Agency (USIAA)** to interview and screen undocumented immigrants detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to determine deportation or provisional legal status.

Section 2

**USIAA:** A federal agency within the Department of Homeland Security.

**Undocumented Immigrant:** An individual present in the United States without legal status.

**Serious Criminal Offense:** A violent felony, trafficking offense, or terrorism-related crime.

**Provisional Legal Status:** Temporary authorization to live and work in the United States.

Section 3

**A. Coordination**

The USIAA shall receive detained undocumented immigrants from ICE.

**B. Evaluation**

The USIAA shall conduct an interview and criminal background check.

**C. Determination**

1. Individuals without serious criminal offenses may receive provisional legal status.
2. Individuals posing a public safety risk shall be deported.

Section 4

This Act shall be funded through existing Department of Homeland Security funds and processing fees.

Section 5

This Act shall take effect **180 days** after passage.

Representative Chidera Ejingiri presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To replace long-term immigration detention centers with short-term humanitarian processing centers and community based supervision programs as well as setting strict rules for how immigrants are detained and treated .

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

Section 1

This section should be a short description of the legislation.

This bill creates humane standards for how immigrants are treated, fixes the abuses happening inside detention centers, and then replaces detention altogether with community-based programs that are cheaper, safer and more effective.

Section 2

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

Detention center- any facility used by ICE or DHS to detain immigrants for civil immigration violations.  
Community Supervision program- a non-detention alternative involving regular check-ins, case management and legal orientation services

Humane Apprehensions Standards- Federal safety standards ICE must follow when detaining any individual

Section 3

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

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

B - Subsections should be lettered.

Humane apprehension standards

- ICE officers must have a warrant or verified probable cause before detaining any individual. Random street raids are prohibited. Detention is prohibited within 1,000 feet of schools, hospitals, shelters, and places of worship. Officers must identify themselves, state their purpose, inform individuals of rights, and use force only if necessary. Body cameras are required. Family units may not be separated unless immediate danger to a child exists.

-Detention Center reforms :Minimum standards: access to clean water, adequate food, hygiene, bedding, 24/7 medical care, and safe temperatures. Short-term detention limited to 72 hours; long-term detention requires judicial review. Independent inspections monthly; reports public within 14 days; cameras in common areas. Legal access: orientation within 24 hours, interpreters, one free phone call. Private detention centers: no new contracts; existing contracts phased out within two years.

Section 4 After the legislation has been adequately explained a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded. A. Reallocate existing ICE detention funds to CSPs, processing centers, and oversight. Community programs cost \$4-\$1/day vs \$150-\$350/day in detention; savings fund program operations

Section 5 The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted January 16, 2027

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # **HMIF-225**

Eliana Mandel presents the following legislation:

T.I.A. (Train Ice Agents)

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

Section 1: During 2025, I.C.E had its deadliest year since 2004, totaling 32 deaths in I.C.E. custody. These deaths were due to excessive use of force during apprehension, lack of concern for the injuries of those in custody, and poor conditions where the potential illegal immigrants were being held. This has caused serious unrest with the American people, along with the death of Renee Good. This bill aims to decrease those deaths and force used overall by increasing the training I.C.E. agents do once hired, along with increasing the requirements for I.C.E. agents.

Section 2: I.C.E. - U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which is a federal law enforcement agency under the United States Department of Homeland Security. I.C.E.'s mission is to conduct criminal investigations, enforce immigration laws, preserve national security, and protect public safety.

Section 3: Currently, the requirements for I.C.E. include having U.S. citizenship, a valid driver's license, eligibility to have a firearm, being younger than the age of 40 (when applying), and males filling out a Selective Service Registration. Current training includes passing a five-week course in Spanish, and a 13-week Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) integrated basic training program.

Section 4: When this bill is enacted, I.C.E. Agents will be required to be of at least 20 years of age, have a high school diploma with preference given to those with a bachelor's degree, have no criminal record (state or federal), and have at least four letters of recommendation, one of those being from a former employer or teacher.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill #

New Jersey Model Congress

Section 5: I.C.E. Agents will be required to take a 6 month course (about as much as the average police officer), which will include de-escalation, first-aide, anti-discriminatory, and policy training. There will be several consultants hired to design this appropriate, effective training.

Section 6: Currently, there is 46.5 billion dollars designated to 'complete the construction of the border wall', approximately 5 billion of this will be relocated to fund this training and all the resources needed for it.

Angelina Poland presents the following legislation

F.U.P.(Family Unity Protection)ACT

To: Prohibit the separation of children from parents during immigration enforcement operations except in cases of documented safety concerns, and establish accountability for measured violations

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

Section 1: Family separation during immigration enforcement creates severe psychological trauma to children and violates fundamental human rights. This bill establishes solid standards requiring documented child welfare concerns before any family separation, ensures independent oversight, and creates accountability for violations to protect children's wellbeing during immigration proceedings.

Section 2: Family Separation: The physical separation of a child under 18 years old from their parent or legal guardian during immigration detention or enforcement operations. Licensed Social Worker: A professional certified individual with expertise in child welfare and trauma. Immediate Child Safety Concern: Documented evidence of abuse, neglect, abandonment, or danger to the child's physical or mental health that requires intervention. Family Reunification: The process of safely returning separated children to their parents or legal guardians.

Section 3: Children under 18 shall not be separated from parents during immigration enforcement except when a licensed social worker records in writing an immediate child safety

concern. Before separation, a licensed social worker must conduct an in-person assessment and also provide a certification that separation is necessary. All separations require a licensed social worker certification, supervisor approval, and a Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General notification within 2 hours. Parents must be informed of separation reasons and child location. Children shall maintain parental contact and receive mental health services.

Reunification shall occur within 30 days unless courts find danger. Agents violating this bill face termination, \$15,000 fines, and up to 1 year imprisonment. Families may sue for minimum of \$50,000 in damages,

Section 4: This bill is funded by \$75 million annually from appropriations for social worker deployment, reunification services, trauma counselling, and oversight.

Section 5: This bill shall be enacted 90 days after passage of the House and Senate. Currently separated families shall be evaluated for reunification within 60 days.

Noah Hsu presents the following legislation:

**R.E.A.I.D. (Reestablish the Agency for International Development) ACT**

To reestablish the United States Agency for International Development.

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

**Section 1**

The dismantlement of USAID has eroded much of the United States's soft power throughout the globe, allowing states like China to become leaders for international development. It has increased the risk of famine throughout the globe and risks creating pressures that send migrants across the western hemisphere. Additionally, its existence is mandatory in accordance with Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998.

**Section 2**

USAID - United States Agency for International Development, the former government agency.  
Non-partisan board - A board that consists of non-affiliated members.

**Section 3**

Congress shall enforce the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 and reestablish the agency. Its functions are to be resumed and a non-partisan board shall be established to oversee its spending and leadership. All of existing foreign aid projects shall be consolidated into the agency.

Congress shall create a long term plan that will outline a plan that will get the agency running at its pre-dismantelment capacity. The projects that have been transferred to the State department will be transferred back to USAID.

**Section 4**

Funding for this bill will come from existing foreign aid appropriations. Additional funding will also be allocated annually as determined by the non-partisan board.

**Section 5**

This bill shall be enacted 91 days after its passage.

NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

House Committee  
on Science and AI

HSCI

New Jersey  
Model Congress



\_\_\_\_\_ Derek Layton \_\_\_\_\_ presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enforce transparency on the data AI is being trained on, allowing those whose data is being trained with to know and understand what their data is being used for.

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

Section 1 -

In order to better allow people to understand how their data is being used, and what their choices actually mean when they allow websites and services to sell their data to train AI. A lot of people do not know or even understand what it means for their data to be sold and used. This bill would allow people to easily look up what companies sell their data, who they sell it to, and how it's used. This would allow consumers and people whose data is sold to choose wisely who they allow their data to be handed over to.

Section 2 -

AI - Artificial intelligence, any autonomous system that allows machines to simulate human-like cognition and abilities, such as the ability to learn based on what is put into it.  
FTC - Federal Trade Commission, (specifically in this case, the important part is that the Federal Trade Commission oversees consumer privacy, and data protection.)  
BCP - Bureau of Consumer Protection, under the FTC, which mainly enforces against fraud and unfair practices against consumers.

Section 3 -

A - After the legislation is passed, the Federal Trade Commission will get to work identifying and categorizing the different companies and organizations that use data to train AI, sell user data, or illegally harvest data to be used to train AI.

B - After identifying these companies, the FTC will request their records relating to AI usage and data, mandating that companies must keep track of how they train their AI, and where they get their data from in order to be published to the public.

C - Once the data has been collected, the FTC will publish the information in an easy-to-search format on their website, allowing someone to individually check companies and organizations that train AI with user data, where they get their data from, and where your personal data goes.

D - In case a company refuses, or outright cannot produce said data, the Bureau of Consumer Protection under the FTC will open an investigation into their company, seeing how they hid or otherwise obscured the data they were collecting, and why, before being suspended and opened to lawsuits from the public if they were found to be in the wrong.

Section 4 -

The bill will be funded by federal taxes, as the FTC is already paid for and funded by the government. This expansion of the FTC and BCP will result in higher funding being required(TBD).

Section 5 -

The bill will move into effect January 1st, 2028. All companies which have not forked over their records and continue to do so on a regular basis (depending on the size of the company, on a case-by-case basis, either monthly or annually.), will be investigated after this date, which gives more than enough time for companies to prepare to hand over their records, and/or change how their business operates.

Anthony Maiorino presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a regulatory framework governing high-risk artificial intelligence systems

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

Section 1- To establish a comprehensive federal regulatory framework governing the development, deployment, and oversight of high-risk artificial intelligence systems in order to protect consumer safety, safeguard civil rights, promote transparency, and preserve national security.

Section 2- **(1) Artificial Intelligence (AI):**

A machine-based system that generates predictions, decisions, or content using digital techniques such as machine learning or similar methods.

**(2) High-Risk Artificial Intelligence System:**

An AI system used in decisions that significantly affect an individual's rights, safety, employment, credit, healthcare, housing, criminal justice outcomes, or access to essential services.

**(3) Covered Entity:**

Any organization that develops, deploys, or makes available a High-Risk Artificial Intelligence System in interstate commerce.

**(4) Deployment:**

The release or use of an AI system in a real-world setting where it impacts individuals or the public.

**(5) Algorithmic Impact Assessment:**

A pre-deployment evaluation of an AI system's risks, including bias, privacy concerns, and security vulnerabilities.

**(6) Bias:**

Unfair or discriminatory outcomes produced by an AI system that result in unequal treatment under federal civil rights law.

**(7) Third-Party Audit:**

An independent evaluation conducted by an external entity with no financial interest in the AI system.

**(8) Frontier Model:**

An advanced AI system trained using significant computational resources and capable of broad societal impact.

Section 3- **(1) Establishment of Oversight Authority**

A. There is hereby established within the Federal Government an Artificial Intelligence Oversight Office responsible for implementing and enforcing the provisions of this Act.

B. The Oversight Office shall have authority to promulgate regulations, conduct investigations, and issue compliance standards for High-Risk Artificial Intelligence Systems.

C. The Oversight Office shall coordinate with other relevant federal agencies to ensure uniform national standards.

**(2) Registration of High-Risk AI Systems**

A. All Covered Entities shall register any High-Risk Artificial Intelligence System with the Oversight Office prior to deployment.

B. Registration shall include a description of the system's intended use, training methodology, and risk mitigation measures.

**(3) Algorithmic Impact Assessments**

A. Covered Entities shall conduct an Algorithmic Impact Assessment prior to deployment of any High-Risk Artificial Intelligence System.

B. Such assessment shall evaluate risks related to bias, privacy, cybersecurity, and potential harm to civil liberties.

C. A summary of the assessment shall be submitted to the Oversight Office and made publicly available, excluding proprietary information.

**(4) Mandatory Third-Party Audits**

- A. High-Risk Artificial Intelligence Systems shall undergo an independent Third-Party Audit on an annual basis.
- B. Audit findings shall be submitted to the Oversight Office.
- C. Systems found to present substantial risk may be subject to corrective action or temporary suspension.

**(5) Transparency and Notice Requirements**

- A. Individuals shall be notified when a High-Risk Artificial Intelligence System is used in a decision that materially affects them.
- B. Upon request, individuals shall have the right to obtain a meaningful explanation of the decision and request human review.

**(6) Enforcement and Penalties**

- A. The Oversight Office may impose civil penalties for violations of this Act.
- B. Penalties may include monetary fines proportionate to the severity of the violation.
- C. Repeated or willful violations may result in suspension of system deployment.

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

**(1) Federal Appropriation**

- A. There is authorized to be appropriated \$35,000,000 annually for fiscal years 2027 through 2031 to carry out the provisions of this Act.
- B. These funds shall support the establishment and operation of the Artificial Intelligence Oversight Office, including personnel, regulatory development, audit review, and interagency coordination.

**(2) AI Registration Fee Revenue**

- A. Covered Entities shall pay annual registration fees for each High-Risk Artificial Intelligence System deployed in interstate commerce.
- B. Fees shall be scaled based on the size and revenue of the organization, with reductions for small businesses and startups.
- C. Revenue collected from registration fees shall supplement the federal appropriation in subsection (1) and shall be used exclusively for operational costs of the Oversight Office.

**(3) Allocation of Funds**

- A. At least 40 percent of total funding shall be allocated to oversight personnel, regulatory enforcement, and Third-Party Audit review operations.
- B. At least 25 percent shall support grants or assistance for small and medium-sized Covered Entities to comply with Act requirements.
- C. Remaining funds shall be used for research, cybersecurity safeguards, public transparency initiatives, and interagency coordination.

**(4) Civil Penalties**

- A. Civil penalties collected under this Act shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.
- B. The Oversight Office may retain a portion of collected penalties, as determined by Congress, to support enforcement and compliance activities.

Section 5- This Act shall take effect on **January 1, 2027**.

- B. All Covered Entities shall comply with the registration and reporting requirements on or after the effective date, unless otherwise directed by the Artificial Intelligence Oversight Office.
- C. The Oversight Office shall issue final regulations and guidance **no later than December 1, 2026** to ensure sufficient preparation and compliance.

Jaden Vaughan presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a "Pollution Accountability Fund" using Fiscal Federalism to mandate that major industrial entities pay for the remediation of Environmental Stressors in New Jersey's overburdened communities.

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

**Section 1-** This legislation, known as the "NJ Pollution Accountability Act," utilizes the **Commerce Clause** power of the U.S. Constitution to regulate industrial entities whose pollution statistically impacts interstate public health and commerce. It mandates that large scale polluters pay for the external costs of their operations.

**Section 2-**

Commerce Clause: The "power of the rulebook." Congress can regulate economic activities that cross state lines, such as pollution from a factory that affects multiple states.

Legislation: A formal law enacted by a legislative body.

Interstate: Business or movement that happens between two or more states.

**Section 3-** The NJ DEP uses its Quasi Legislative Power to act like a lawmaker and charge an annual 'Remediation Fee' to any company that adds pollution to an overburdened community. This forces businesses to pay a yearly bill for contributing to the 'total mess' in low-income or minority neighborhoods.

**Section 4-** All revenue collected is funneled into a Categorical Grant fund. Local governments can apply for this money, but they must use it for narrowly defined purposes, such as upgrading school ventilation or replacing lead pipes. This allows the state to maintain strict oversight and ensure the funds are used for specific 'Direct Action' public health goals.

**Section 5-** This bill shall be funded entirely by fees collected from corporations with annual revenues exceeding \$50 million that operate within industrial zones. This avoids the use of General Fund tax revenue, ensuring Fiscal Responsibility.

Vanessa Fuentes presents the following legislation:  
A BILL

To regulate the use of artificial intelligence in political and commercial communications.

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

Section 1- This legislation aims to establish federal regulations governing the use of artificial intelligence in political communications in order to prevent the spread of deceptive deepfake content. Furthermore, this bill aims to protect both consumers and voters from fraudulent information in order to promote accountability within digital media.

Section 2-

Deepfake: Any form of media that has been altered or created with the use of artificial intelligence to falsely show an individual saying or performing an act they did not say or do.

Artificial Intelligence: Any form of computer system or software program which is designed to perform tasks that would usually require the intelligence of humans, including things such as speech, images, video, text, or automated decisions.

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

A – Any political or commercial communication that includes the use of AI or AI altered content must clearly state that AI was used.

B – A written notice must appear on the screen of television communications for a reasonable amount of time stating that AI has been used.

A - It shall be illegal to knowingly distribute deepfake content about Federal candidates within 120 days of a federal election.

B - A deepfake will be considered deceptive if it falsely represents a candidate, and if the average individual would be misled by the content.

- exceptions include satire content if it clearly states that the content is not real.

A - Online platforms with more than 25 million monthly users in the US must do the following:

B - Provide a system for users to report suspected deepfake content, review reported content in a timely manner, and label or remove content that violates this act.

Section 4- This bill shall be funded over five fiscal years in order to carry out this act. The funds will be distributed through multiple organizations such as the Federal Election Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and some will go towards research grants and public education. This distribution of funds will help ensure the use of the bill in all scenarios involving politics, schooling, and other circumstances where deepfakes or false AI information can be misleading to the general public.

Section 5- This bill will take effect 180 days after it has been signed into law.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HSCI-305**

Tarik Yildiz and Ibrahim Yildiz presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prohibit the creation and issue of AI-generated deepfakes that threaten privacy, public safety, and the integrity of information.

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

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

**HSCI-306**

New Jersey Model Congress

*Nevaeh Ramos* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To require AI-developing companies to use renewable energy for at least 50% of their data operations.*

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

Section 1 This bill will require companies that develop artificial intelligence to have 50% of their data-center operations use renewable energy cooling systems instead of high volume water cooling. Companies will meet this requirement by shifting to cleaner cooling methods such as recycled water systems, closed loop liquid cooling, or air based cooling. Those of which reduce water use while being powered by renewable energy sources.

Section 2 Closed loop liquid cooling: A system that recirculates coolant in a sealed loop, minimizing water use while cooling servers.  
Recycled water systems: Systems that reuse water multiple times for cooling instead of drawing fresh water continuously.  
Air based cooling: Cooling method using outside air to reduce server temperatures, requiring less or no water.

Section 3 A) AI companies must power at least half of their data centers using renewable energy like solar, wind, or hydro.

B) The Department of Energy will check company reports every year to make sure they follow the rules.

Section 4 The federal government and Department of Energy will provide grants to help AI companies switch to renewable energy and sustainable cooling systems. No new taxes will be required to implement this bill.

Section 5 The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted. This bill will take effect one year after it is signed into law, giving companies time to transition to renewable energy and sustainable cooling systems.

Alexica Perez presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make animal abattoirs more ethical.

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

Section 1 Current practices in abattoirs do not effectively stun or render animals entirely unconscious leading to unethical killing in which they are exorbitantly stressed or alive during their slaughter and or boiling. This legislation would increase the standards in which animals are ethically killed within abattoirs to ensure livestock suffering is at a minimum.

Section 2

A - Abattoir - a place where animals are killed for their meat; slaughterhouse  
B - Ethical - minimizing harm and promoting well-being; treating entities with compassion and dignity with recognition for their consciousness and capacity for pain  
C - Exorbitant - unreasonably high  
D - Unconscious - a state of unresponsiveness entirely unaware of surroundings

Section 3

A – Updated ethical standards eliminates stun bath, captive bolt, and electric shock from being used  
B - Abattoirs must implement a method of killing that is a swift, deep cut to the throat targeting major blood vessels while the animal is conscious to minimize prolonged suffering.  
C - Abattoirs will have unannounced random checks by government officials to ensure standard compliance.  
D - Abattoir facilities will be fined a dollar amount of %10 of their yearly profits if found in violation of ethical standards.  
E - New and existing abattoirs will promote greater well-being of animals and comply with higher ethical standards.

Section 4 This legislation will not require additional funding. Checks by government officials will be integrated into the existing tasks of the Food Safety and Inspection Service under the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 36 months after passage.

Nethiri Umashanger presents the following legislation:

**[GAIN ACT]**

**To gain insight into neurodiverse individuals in research, the physical and digital world, and to establish national standards for inclusion and accessibility in co-produced and community-oriented research**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas the GAIN Act will incorporate neurodiverse individuals into the research environment, moving towards inclusion and accessibility in co-produced and community-oriented research. Research can ignite change. According to the Journal of Participatory Research Methods, only about 6% of participants in autism research had intellectual disabilities. SIX PERCENT. As stated by Dr. Dora Raymaker, a scientific researcher with autism herself, “Nothing about us without us.” For many of these neurodiverse voices, expression is not a right available; input is not a guarantee. This bill ensures each and every individual’s opinion is welcomed, incorporated, and utilized as a tool in the conducting of research and application of it as well. This diversity can be wielded as a powerful instrument in creating a standard for inclusion with social and digital movements. Through the National Agency of Research, created by this bill, representatives from all facets of research will work for a standard of inclusion, a set of guidelines for research that is accessible, fair, and quality. While the world of research remains complex, and it will continue to evolve with this movement towards inclusive and authentic research, as stated by Dr. Dora Raymaker, stated, “Leadership should rest with those most impacted.” Thus, this bill must be mandated into law to ensure every American’s valuable insight, perspective, and opinion is GAINED in research that impacts them; it is time society moves toward a more accessible, inclusive, diverse, and community-minded future.

**Section 1** Let the following terms relating to this bill be defined as:

A – Neurodiversity: the concept that differences in how human brains work, think, and learn are natural variations, not disorders that need to be "fixed."

- B – Neurotypical: individual whose brain functions and develops in a way considered typical or standard by society
- C – Neurodivergence: differing in mental or neurological function from what is considered typical or normal
- D – Co-produced Research: a collaborative model where researchers work with knowledge users to share power and responsibility throughout the entire research cycle
- E – Community-based participatory research (CBPR): collaborative research approach where community members, organizations, and researchers partner to improve health and well-being through shared decision-making and action

**Section 2:** If this bill is passed:

- A – The GAIN Act will create a national research agency, focused on advancing scientific study, learning, and other educational pathways.
  1. This agency will include persons from all walks of life, in all fields of study relating to neuropsychology, diversity, and mental health. This includes scientists, researchers, professors (and more), particularly focusing on those with lived experience. These members will be selected through an application and interview process. A few members will be selected from each region of the country to represent their particular area of research.
  2. The national research agency will have a government website of its own, focused on displaying the resources created by the research advisory board and making them accessible to all researchers.
  3. The National Institute of Health (NIH), National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the American Psychological Association (APA) will oversee this process, and contribute resources as necessary.
- B – Together, the members of this agency will focus on creating a national standard for inclusion within scientific research and studies. Research agency members will ensure that neurodiversity research is co-produced, community-based, and authentic.

1. The set of national standards will act as a free resource, including the framework and proper tools to conduct neuroscience research, areas lacking current research, and the community's needs.

C – This agency will emphasize funding for research proposals, projects, and other presentations. Researchers can submit proposals to receive grants.

**Section 3** The National Institute of Health (NIH), National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the American Psychological Association (APA) will allocate some of their funds to the conduct of this agency. The Department of Health will supply some funds as well to this program, as necessary. The House of Appropriations will allocate the funds for the salaries of the advisory board members, participants, contributors, and research projects.

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

Shawn Reilly presents the following legislation:

**[One Step For Man, O.S.M]**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas, **One Step For Man Bill** will enact steps for support to reach steps towards expanding NASA space program and the US Space Force for exploration and colonization purposes. The bill will expand upon the launch for humans to go to Mars and beyond. Currently NASA is in the preparation phase for Mars, with an increased funding, we could reach Mars faster. This would be the first step to the One Step For Man Bill for space exploration and colonization. American space programs like NASA have been underfunded for many years on end, NASA having 24 billion dollars of funding compared to the militarys 800 billion dollars of funding. Under the One Step For Man Bill, NASA could reach greater heights towards their current goals and create better chances for America and turn space opportunities from fiction to Reality. Therefore, it is necessary that this bill be mandated into law for its steps toward reaching space exploratin and colonization for the greater good of America and Earth.

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

A- 'One Step For Man or O.S.M' is the bill name for the expansion of the space programs: NASA and the Space Force

B- NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Organization.

C- Space Force: military branch focused on space warfare and space operations, organizing, training, and equipping personnel to protect national interests, maintain space superiority, and provide space capabilities like GPS and Satellite communications for other military forces

**Section 2** Once this bill is enacted into law:

- A – The O.S.M will enforce a mandatory overhaul of NASA and the Space Force via increasing the defense budget of the space force, and diverting funds from the defense budget for NASA.
- B – O.S.M will require a decade-long planning phase, depending on how much funding O.S.M would receive, giving NASA more time to chart plans for the future.
- C- The Space Force military branch will get an increase of military funding for its effective cyber security and defense of American made satellites from foreign interference.

**Section 3** O.S.M will be funded through the methods followed:

A- O.S.M will divert 2.96% funds from the defense budget to increase NASA’s current budget 100% which would lead to a 50-55 billion dollar budget.

B- Space Force funding would be covered by the Defense Budget, since it is a military branch.

**Section 4** This Bill should be enacted on February 1st of 2027.

Prarthana Meganathan presents the following legislation:

**SUSTAINABLE POWER ADOPTION AND  
RENEWABLE ENERGY COMPLIANCE ACT**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas, commercial and industrial organizations in the United States consume nearly 40% of all energy used nationwide, making them one of the most significant contributors to carbon emissions. Households are often urged to reduce energy usage through recycling or thermostat adjustments, yet major organizations continue operating with minimal accountability despite producing over one-third of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, as reported by the Environmental Protection Agency. Federal renewable-energy mandates largely target utilities and government agencies, leaving a major regulatory gap in sectors such as businesses, universities, hospitals, and corporate offices – institutions whose large-scale energy decisions directly shape national climate outcomes. Current policies focus heavily on voluntary participation, tax incentives, or long-term goals rather than enforceable requirements for organizations to transition to renewable energy, resulting in slow and inconsistent adoption. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law because holding organizations accountable for renewable-energy adoption is essential to reducing emissions, promoting long-term sustainability, and addressing the nation’s energy crisis at its true source.

**Section 1** Let SPARK be defined as Sustainable Power Adoption and Renewable Energy Act.

**Section 2A** Covered Organizations

- A. This act shall apply to all commercial, industrial, and institutional governments operating within the United States that consume more than a federally determined annual energy threshold.
- B. Conserved organizations shall include, but are not limited to, corporations, universities, hospitals, manufacturing facilities, and large corporate office buildings.

## **Section 2B** Renewable Energy Requirements

- A. Covered organizations shall be required to source a minimum of 30% of their total energy consumption from renewable energy sources within the next 5 years.
- B. This requirement shall increase to 60% within ten years of enactment.
- C. Acceptable renewable energy sources shall include solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and other sources approved by the Department of Energy.

## **Section 2C** Compliance and Reporting

- A. Covered organizations shall submit annual energy usage and sourcing reports to the Department of Energy.
- B. Reports must verify compliance through utility records, renewable energy certificates, or on-site generation documentation.
- C. The Department of Energy shall publicly disclose compliance data to promote transparency and accountability.

## **Section 2D** Penalties for Noncompliance

- A. Organizations that fail to meet required benchmarks shall be subject to graduated financial penalties proportional to their energy consumption.
- B. Repeated noncompliance over multiple reporting periods may result in increased penalties or federal restrictions on eligibility for energy-related subsidies and contracts.

## **Section 2E** Flexibility and Exemptions

- A. Temporary exemptions may be granted to organizations that demonstrate undue financial hardships or lack of regional renewable infrastructure.
- B. Exemptions shall be reviewed every two years and are not permanent.

## **Section 3** Funding

- A. This act shall be funded through a combination of collected noncompliance penalties and reallocation of existing federal clean-energy funds.
- B. Funds generated shall be used to support administrative oversight, compliance verification, and renewable infrastructure development assistance for qualifying organizations.

## **Section 4** Enactment

This bill shall be passed 181 days after passage.

Tara Langer presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban animal testing regarding cosmetic products.

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

- Section 1     Animal testing is the dangerous act of injecting cosmetic products into harmless animals. Products that humans do not intend to put inside their bodies are being put inside animals to look for effects of the product. Animals are being greatly harmed while there are other ways to see the effects of products. We must put an end to animal testing.
- Section 2     Animal testing is the act of injecting cosmetic products into animals to see side effects or reactions of the product. Cosmetic products are any product intended for external human use. These products are made by manufacturers which are companies or organizations that produce or sell cosmetic products.
- Section 3     Prohibiting animal testing
- a. Testing cosmetic products on animals is prohibited
  - b. Upon being convicted of animal testing the manufacturer will face:
    - i. Up to \$50,000 fine for a first offence
    - ii. Up to \$100,000 for a second offence
    - iii. Sales suspension and jail for no longer than 3 years for a third offence
- Section 4     Enforcement and monitoring will be funded by the FDA through the existing cosmetic oversight budget.
- Section 5     This act will take effect one year after it is enacted, allowing manufacturers to switch over from animal testing to alternative testing methods

Matan Greenman presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prevent the creation of malicious artificial intelligence software

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

Section 1 - A.I. image generating technology makes the creation of realistic images faster and easier than in the past. Image generating technologies are being used to facilitate the creation and spread of propaganda and hate speech against protected persons and classes. People's reputations have been ruined by slander enabled by A.I. image generation. Viewers of A.I. generated images are more easily deceived due to how convincing and lifelike the software is. The harmful use of A.I. image generating technology needs to be stopped because of the threat it poses to the safety and dignity of individuals in society.

Section 2 - Definitions

1. A.I. generated image: Any visual depiction that is created or altered by Artificial Intelligence.
2. Propaganda: Information of a misleading nature used to promote a particular cause or to influence attitudes towards an individual or group through deceptive and/or inflammatory representations.
3. Slander: The action of making a false statement damaging to a person's reputation.

Section 3 - Prohibited Acts:

- The creation and/or distribution by any individual or organization of any A.I. generated image that is used with the intent to slander or intimidate an individual or used for the purpose of propaganda or hate speech against any protected person or class is prohibited.
- Anyone convicted under this statute shall be:
  - Fined not less than \$50,000, nor more than \$100,000 and imprisoned for not more than 6 months for a first offense.
  - Fined not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$250,000 and imprisoned for not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years for a subsequent offense.

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

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

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill #      **HSCI-313**

New Jersey Model Congress

Leo de Picciotto presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To produce more environmentally safe energy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Isaac Nichols presents the following legislation:  
A BILL

To reduce the environmental impact of food waste and encourage composting

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

Section 1- Food waste and improper disposal of recyclable waste pose threats to our environment and economy. Materials sent to landfills remain there forever, whereas recycling some of that waste can be used to make new products. Composting your leftover banana peels or egg shells can be used to create better soil for growing crops. If we take these necessary actions, we can lower the amount of waste in landfills and improve our environment, save our home.

Section 2-

- a. Establishment refers to any grocery store, convenience store, restaurant, café, supermarket, or retail business that sells prepared or unprepared food.
- b. Recycling bin refers to a container designated for recyclable materials, including paper, plastic, metal, and glass.
- c. Compost bin refers to a container designated for compostable materials, including food scraps such as banana peels, eggshells, and biodegradable packaging.
- d. Trash bin refers to a container designated for waste that is neither recyclable nor compostable.

Section 3-A bill to promote recycling and composting

- a. Any establishment that sells prepared or unprepared food shall be required to provide at least one trash bin, one recycling bin, and one compost bin for customer and employee use.
- b. All required bins must be clearly labeled and placed in accessible locations within the store.
- c. Stores shall be responsible for ensuring that recyclable and compostable waste are properly collected and disposed of in accordance with local regulations.
- d. A six-month grace period shall be granted after the passage of this Act to allow stores time to comply with the requirements.
- e. Anyone who recycles and composts shall have their taxes reduced by \$1000 per year.

Section 4-This legislation shall be funded through existing federal environmental protection and waste management budgets. Any reduction in tax revenue resulting from the tax incentives provided in this Act shall be offset by long-term savings from reduced landfill use, lower waste management costs, and increased efficiency in recycling and composting programs.

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 20-21, 2026  
Bill #

**HSCI-315**

Gilad Geffen presents the following legislation:

A BILL

Federal Deepfake Evidence & Digital Impersonation Act

**Section 1:** Advances in artificial intelligence now allow realistic fake videos, images, and voices to be created of real people. These “deepfakes” can be used to falsify evidence, manipulate elections, and commit fraud. The United States currently has no comprehensive legal standards governing the use of AI-generated media. This bill establishes clear requirements for authentication of digital evidence, prohibits malicious digital impersonation, and creates enforcement standards to protect the courts and the public from deceptive synthetic media.

**Section 2: Definitions**

- a. **Artificial intelligence-generated media** refers to any audio, image, or video created or materially altered using machine-learning systems to realistically depict events or individuals that did not occur.
- b. **Digital impersonation** refers to the use of AI-generated media to falsely represent a real individual without that individual’s consent.
- c. **Certified digital forensic examiner** refers to a specialist recognized by the Federal government to authenticate digital media.
- d. **Political advertisement** refers to any paid communication intended to influence public opinion regarding an election, public office, or ballot issue.
- a. **Artificial intelligence-generated media** refers to any audio, image, or video created or materially altered using machine-learning systems to realistically depict events or individuals that did not occur.

**Section 3**

- a. Any audio recording, video recording, or image generated or substantially altered using artificial intelligence and submitted as evidence in any Federal Court shall be authenticated by a certified digital forensic examiner before admission.
- b. The creation, distribution, or possession with intent to distribute artificial intelligence-generated media that knowingly impersonates a real person without that person’s consent for fraud, extortion, harassment, election interference, or reputational harm is prohibited.
- c. Any political advertisement distributed within the United States that contains artificial intelligence-generated or synthetically altered media shall include a clear and visible disclosure stating that the content was generated or altered using artificial intelligence.
- d. The Federal Bureau of Investigation shall establish a Digital Media Forensics Unit responsible for investigating violations, assisting courts with authentication, and maintaining statewide standards for AI-generated media verification.
- e. Any person convicted of violating subsection (b) shall be:
  - 1. Fined not less than **\$3,000 nor more than \$25,000** and imprisoned for not more than **three years** for a first offense.
  - 2. Fined not less than **\$6,000 nor more than \$50,000** and imprisoned for not more than **six years** for a second or subsequent offense.

**Section 4** - Funding shall come from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Budget

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

Bryson Skolnick presents the following legislation:  
A BILL

To reduce the environmental impact of food waste and encourage composting

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

### **Section 1 — Purpose and Advocacy**

This bill establishes minimum, enforceable safety precautions for organized youth sports programs to reduce preventable injuries. Standardize safety training for coaches and advisors. This bill protects children's health by making safety equipment mandatory. Safeguarding young athletes preserves health, reduces long-term harm, and creates uniform expectations across programs.

### **Section 2 — Definitions**

1. "Serious injury" refers to an injury that requires EMS transport or hospital admission.
2. "Program" means any organized team, league, club, or school activity offering regular practices or competitions for participants ages 5–18.

### **Section 3 — Implementation Rules**

1. Applicability
  - 1.1. This bill shall apply to all organized sports programs serving participants aged 5–18 that operate within the State and that charge registration fees or are affiliated with a school district or recognized sports league.
2. Equipment and Facility Safety
  - 2.1. Programs shall perform and document pre-activity equipment inspections and facility hazard checks before each event to help try to avoid serious injuries.
  - 2.2. Defective equipment or unsafe conditions shall be removed or corrected before activity commences.

### **Section 4 — Funding**

1. The Youth Sports Safety Fund

Funding sources:

- 2.1. A mandatory Safety Fee of \$5.00 per participant per season shall be collected by programs at registration and remitted quarterly to the State Youth Sports Safety Office.
- 2.2. Collected fees and any appropriations shall fund training grants, cost-share programs, and administrative costs.
- 2.3. Remaining costs may be covered by the State general fund, subject to appropriation.

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

Hannah Rosen presents the following legislation:

R.E.E.F. (Restoring Ecosystems by Eliminating Fossil emissions) ACT

To: combat the issue of coral bleaching in the U.S reefs, by implementing Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage along the areas where the reefs are found.

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

Section 1 : Currently, not just the U.S, but reefs around the world are in the middle of experiencing the 4th global coral bleaching event. In the time between January 1st 2023 and September 30th 2025, bleaching level stress due to heat has impacted 83 countries and territories as well as 84.4% of all reefs around the world. The world is experiencing a crisis of healthy, biodiverse reefs that provide coastal protection and support 25% of marine life. By starting with the U.S., this bill aims to save the reefs by implementing Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), but more specifically

Carbon-Negative Manufacturing along the coasts of Florida and Hawaii, where the U.S. 's reefs reside.

Section 2: Carbon-Negative Manufacturing - a production process that removes more carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the atmosphere over a product's life cycle (from raw materials to disposal) than it emits, actively reducing atmospheric carbon. Direct Air Capture (DAC) - a technology that uses chemical or physical processes to remove carbon dioxide directly from air by separating it from other gases and then storing it permanently underground or converting it into products.

Section 3 : Along the coasts of Florida where the majority of U.S.'s reefs reside, there will be 50 Large-Scale Direct Air Capture (DAC) facilities implemented, which can capture around 1 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, enough to make a large dent in the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions along the Florida coast and improve the condition of the Florida reefs. In Hawaii where the other part of the U.S. 's reefs reside, there would be 15 DAC facilities built to oppose the emission that come from Hawaii, decreasing the effects that the CO<sub>2</sub> has on their reefs. The facilities will capture the Carbon emissions and turn them into a type of concrete like material made out of the mineralized CO<sub>2</sub> , made into natural coral formations, which can then be put into the reef occupied ocean, helping new coral grow. The algae-like organisms that use photosynthesis to provide food for the coral need CO<sub>2</sub> to grow and keep the coral alive. By using the coral mimicking CO<sub>2</sub> formations, it is mitigating CO<sub>2</sub> leaks, while bringing in better conditions for new coral to grow and thrive. Every ton of captured CO<sub>2</sub> is about 15\$, by multiplying that, this bill should cost about 32 billion and 5 million dollars to fund.

Section 4 : This bill shall be funded by appropriations from Congress and will be implemented by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Section 5 : This bill shall be enacted 90 days after passage by the House and Senate.

Julia Roffelsen presents the following legislation:

Residential Solar Incentive ACT

To: Increase residential solar energy systems by creating incentives for eligible homeowners, reducing long term energy costs.

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

Section 1: Electrical bills are generally high right now across the United States. Using solar panels significantly lowers electricity costs, and it is a great step toward keeping our planet healthy. This bill aims to provide an incentive for people to use solar energy, by giving them a tax credit on the money they spend on installation.

Section 2: Eligible homeowner: Resident who owns and occupies the property on which the solar system is installed.

Section 3: We shall expand solar incentive programs by providing a tax credit covering up to 30% of installation costs, which will be capped at \$8,000 a household. All incentives will only apply to solar systems installed by certified installers to ensure safety and quality. This credit can apply multiple times per household, if more solar items are installed.

Section 4: Funding will be supplied by appropriations from Congress.

Section 5: This bill shall be enacted 90 days after it is passed by the House and Senate.

Emma Maurer presents the following legislation:

**Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Act**

To: Strengthen the security and resilience of the nation's critical infrastructure against cyberattacks, data breaches, and ransomware threats while promoting public-private partnerships.

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

Section 1: The Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection Act strengthens the nation's defenses against cyber threats by providing federal support to modernize critical infrastructure systems, including healthcare, energy, water, transportation, and financial networks. The legislation establishes grant programs for upgrading technology and training personnel, promotes voluntary public-private partnerships for real-time threat intelligence sharing, and creates rapid-response teams to assist during major cyber incidents. It also requires reporting of significant cyber events to ensure timely mitigation while protecting sensitive business information. By combining investment in technology, workforce development, and national security, the Act safeguards public safety, economic stability, and essential services, appealing to both Democratic and Republican priorities.

Section 2: Critical Infrastructure – Systems and assets vital to public health, safety, national security, and economic stability.

Cyber Incident -- Any attempt, successful or unsuccessful, to compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of digital systems.

Section 3: The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Grant Program to provide funding for modernization, including firewalls, intrusion detection, encryption tools, and employee training. Grants shall prioritize rural, underserved, and high-risk infrastructure sectors. Funding may also support workforce training programs through universities, technical schools, and hands-on cybersecurity initiatives to develop qualified professionals for critical infrastructure protection. The Secretary shall create Rapid Cyber Response Teams to assist critical infrastructure providers during significant cyber incidents and coordinate with state and local authorities. A Cyber Threat Intelligence Sharing Program shall facilitate voluntary, real-time information exchange between federal agencies and private companies, with incentives for participation. Owners and operators of critical infrastructure must report any major cyber incidents that threaten public safety, national security, or economic stability to the Department of Homeland Security within 72 hours, following standardized reporting procedures with confidentiality protections.

Section 4: The bill shall be funded through an initial appropriation of \$1 billion for the first fiscal year, with subsequent funding subject to annual congressional approval.

Section 5: This bill shall be enacted 90 days after passage of the House and Senate.

Tarini Daita presents the following legislation:

A BILL

**To establish a system that protects United States economic and national security interests by linking foreign assistance to measurable environmental performance to mitigate climate changes' impacts.**

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

**Section 1:** This bill encourages eligible countries in debt and need of assistance from the United States to advance conservation and climate action through Climate Mitigation Assistance Agreements (CMAA). These agreements recognize that environmental degradation and climate change abroad contribute to economic, environmental, and security risks that directly affect the United States. Continued participation and future agreements shall be dependent upon meeting the demonstrated specified criteria.

**Section 2**

A. Climate Mitigation Assistance Agreements – An arrangement in which a portion of a developing country's foreign debt is forgiven and foreign assistance is provided, in exchange for commitments to implement conservation and climate mitigation initiatives with measurable results.

B. Specified Criteria – Environmental performance benchmarks include, but are not limited to, ecosystem protection, beneficial climate-relevant outcomes, and adhering to U.S environmental standards.

C. Eligible Countries – Includes, but is not limited to, developing countries, countries having a democratic government, respecting human rights, cooperating on drug control, opposing terrorism, and adhering to political and macroeconomic standards established by the United States.

**Section 3**

A. Oversight – The Department of State, in coordination with the Department of the Treasury, shall manage and negotiate agreements to ensure foreign assistance is tied to measurable environmental outcomes. Congress solely exercises oversight through reporting and review, focusing just on environmental performance. Agreements may not be used to impose unrelated political conditions or manipulate countries for non-environmental objectives.

B. Evaluation and Compliance – Participating countries must meet eligibility requirements, submit conservation plans, and demonstrate progress. Evaluations and any suspension of assistance shall be based solely on recorded environmental performance and whether they meet the eligibility criteria.

C. Reporting and Review – The State Department shall provide annual financial and operational reports to Congress, which will review participating countries' environmental and climate performance to determine whether they qualify for funding, assistance, debt relief, and future CMAAs.

**Section 4:** Funding shall be sourced from existing international environmental and development assistance accounts, including the Economic Support Fund, in coordination with non-governmental organizations. If necessary, Congress may authorize additional appropriations. Funding will be reviewed on a case-to-case basis.

**Section 5:** This bill will take effect 120 days after passage.

*Isabella Aste* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To reduce microplastic pollution in the U.S. waterways by requiring commercial washing machines to install microfiber capture filtration systems to promote cleaner water, public health, and environmental protection.*

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

- Section 1 This legislation aims to significantly reduce microplastic pollution entering waterways by mandating that all commercial use washing machines be equipped with certified microfiber capture filters.
- Section 2 **Microplastics:** Plastic particles under 5 mm in size, typically shed from synthetic textiles during washing cycles.  
**Commercial Washing Machine:** Any washing machine used in laundromats, hotels, athletic facilities, hospitals, universities, or any non-residential setting.  
**Microfiber Capture Filter:** A device capable of removing at least 85% of synthetic fibers released in a wash cycle, certified by the Environmental Protection Agency.  
**EPA-Approved Filter Manufacturer:** Any company certified by the EPA to produce filters meeting federal microplastic capture standards.
- Section 3 A – Beginning January 1, 2028, all newly manufactured commercial washing machines sold in the The United States must include integrated microfiber capture filtration systems.  
B – All existing commercial washing machines currently in operation must have EPA-approved external filters installed by January 1, 2030.  
C – Filter manufacturers must submit their filtration designs to the EPA annually to ensure compliance with updated capture standards.  
D – Facilities operating commercial washing machines must: Replace filters at least once every 6 months and properly dispose of collected microfibers as solid waste, not down any drain or water system.  
E – The EPA will conduct random checks.  
F – Each violation will result in a \$200 fine per washing machine.
- Section 4 \$50 million will be given to small businesses to help with the change under a Federal grant under the EPA.  
Funding will come from 0.02% of the federal Climate Resilience and Water Protection Budget for fiscal years 2027-2030.
- Section 5 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passing.

*Megan Bernstein* represents the following legislation:

A BILL

To regulate the use of artificial intelligence in the workforce to minimize its negative impact on the economy.

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

Section 1 The bill establishes regulations for the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace to protect workers from unfair firing, stabilizing the labor market. This bill will regulate the growth and usage of artificial intelligence in the workplace, overall stabilizing the economy. It will work by creating a new division within the Department of Labor, limiting harmful labor practices by setting rules and regulations, and protecting workers from unfair job displacement. The ultimate goal is to shift the growth of artificial intelligence in a different direction, which will encourage the responsible use of artificial intelligence as an assistance to human labor, instead of taking over.

Section 2

Artificial intelligence- computer system made to perform tasks which would usually be performed by humans  
High-risk job sectors- industries where the use of AI significantly increases to risk of worker displacement  
Worker displacement- job loss caused by AI replaces human labor  
Department of Labor- federal agency responsible for enforcing labor regulations  
Job Market-the dynamic system where employers seek workers and individuals seek jobs

Section 3

A - A new division will be made within the Department of Labor in order to monitor AI usage in companies and research, set rules and regulations concerning AI, and publish reports on how AI is affecting the economy twice a month

B- The department would create rules which limit AI in high risk job sectors. These rules include: Companies must get approval from the government when laying off employees because of AI, workers must be notified months in advance for layoffs , certain job sectors have stricter rules on using AI to replace human labor, AI cannot be used when it creates large wage gaps or unfair hiring requirements, companies that use AI on a certain level receive a tax

C- The bill will support displaced workers by helping them find new occupations; funded by a federal fund (paid for by large AI using companies). We would require companies to do this with their own resources

Section 4 This bill will mostly be funded through taxes imposed on companies with a large usage of AI. It will also be funded by using the fees that companies get charged with for not following regulations, along with federal labor and workforce development funds. This money will go toward enforcing regulations placed by the new division as well as supporting displaced workers.

Section 5 This bill will should be enacted 365 days after being passed.

*Olivia Ekberg* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To establish a ban on plastic utensils in public meeting places to decrease the amount of waste per year in the US.*

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 ban on plastic utensils in public meeting places, such as schools, workplaces, and restaurants, by utilizing alternative methods, such as bamboo or reusable materials, to decrease the amount of plastic waste in the US per year.

Section 2 **Bamboo Utensils** - Utensils such as forks, spoons, and knives produced from bamboo; the world's fastest-growing plant, with some species can grow over an inch per hour. Benefits include sustainability, durability, and being hygienic.

Section 3 In the United States, federal governments would enforce a ban on plastic utensils. Establishing a ban on plastic utensils in public meeting places would include completely getting rid of plastic knives, forks, spoons, and other utensils. To create an alternative, bamboo and reusable utensils would be used instead due to their quick production and sustainability. Bamboo utensils are compostable and biodegradable, which would significantly help the overall environment, especially in comparison to plastic. Reusable utensils, such as metal utensils, could be used as well to decrease the amount of waste as well.

- A. To enforce this regulation the federal government would create penalties for companies and individuals who violate the ban. Quarterly inspections would occur on the first of January, May, September, and December where businesses, factories, and manufacturers would be checked for the use of plastic utensils. If violation occurs, a first occurrence would be a warning, a second would be a \$1000 penalty per day, and a third occurrence would be a \$5000 penalty per day with fines doubling per day after the third occurrence.
- B. Bamboo would be imported from other countries such as China, one of the leading bamboo contributors. While bamboo is slightly more expensive, the majority of plastic is produced in China and thus, the tradeoff to switch from plastic to bamboo would have an equivalent opportunity cost because while prices would increase, the environment would be better off in the long run.
- C. To combat deforestation and habitat loss, it is important to enforce regulations on where the bamboo is collected. It is important not to introduce bamboo into existing areas that do not have bamboo natively, since the introduction of bamboo could disrupt the current ecosystems. Additionally, it is important not to clear native bamboo forests. These things could be done by creating a limit on how much bamboo can be harvested.
- D. The limit on bamboo harvesting includes harvesting mature trees to prevent excessive harm to the overall system and to allow for future growth. Removing no more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the population of bamboo in the area in an annual period.

Section 4 This bill would be funded by the companies that currently spend their money on plastic goods by producers. Because of a ban on plastic being used to make utensils, manufacturers would be forced to use the alternative of bamboo or reusable utensils instead. Thus, funding would be the money that would have been used to produce plastic utensils.

Section 5 This bill will be in effect in January 2027 in order to give companies adequate time to find locations and manufacturers to produce bamboo or reusable utensils instead of plastic. It would apply to all public meeting places starting January 2027 as well. However, if the bill is not passed this does not apply.

*Jaden Glogg* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To strengthen the global competitiveness of the United States by increasing federal investment in university research and innovation.

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

Section 1- This legislation seeks to strengthen the global competitiveness of the United States by increasing federal funding for research conducted at American universities, promoting scientific innovation, economic growth, workforce development, and national security.

Section 2 - For the purposes of this Act:

**A. Accredited universities:** refers to public and private nonprofit institutions of higher education accredited by a recognized accrediting agency within the United States.

**B. Federal research agencies:** refers to the National Science Foundation (NSF), National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Energy (DOE), and relevant federal research agencies.

**C. Research funding:** refers to federal grants and appropriations designated for scientific, technological, medical, and interdisciplinary research initiatives.

Section 3

1. The federal government shall increase annual funding for federal research agencies by \$25 billion to support university-based research initiatives.
2. Research funding shall be allocated competitively to accredited universities based on research quality, innovation potential, and alignment with national strategic priorities.
3. At least 20 percent of the funding shall be reserved for emerging research institutions, interdisciplinary projects, and collaborative research programs.
4. Universities receiving funds must demonstrate commitments to workforce development, undergraduate and graduate research opportunities, and public-private partnerships.
5. Federal research agencies shall oversee grant distribution and ensure accountability through annual reporting to Congress.

Section 4 - Funding for this Act shall be provided through:

1. The reallocation of \$25 billion annually from unused or underutilized discretionary funds within existing federal research and economic development programs

All funds shall be deposited into a dedicated University Research and Innovation Fund administered by applicable federal research agencies.

Section 5 -This Act shall take effect 90 days after passage.

NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

House Committee  
on *Ways and Means*

HWAY

New Jersey  
Model Congress



Representative Brooklyn McIntosh presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To to put a legal limit on the amount of children you can have depending on financial statistics.

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

Section 1

Without proper funding, stability, or education you need to have a child-you'll legally wouldn't be able to give birth.

Section 2

In the absence of sufficient financial income, meaning the individual has a consistent source of income enough to support themselves and their child(ren), stability refers to an individual's ability to maintain a secure and stable living environment conducive to their child(ren)'s welfare, as well as educational attainment referring to a level of sufficient education to ensure basic literacy, comprehension of legal and medical obligations related to child-rearing, and the capacity to make informed decisions in the best interests of their child(ren), would be deemed ineligible, as a matter to law, to undergo child birth.

Section 3

This bill is made to ensure children would have a stable life growing up.

1. A background check will be made to ensure the individual has a stable income
2. Certification for individuals high school diploma
3. A standardized test given to by the government whether or not the possible soon to be parent is eligible to comprehend the like of a child

Section 4

The bill will be funded via tax revenue

Section 5

January 1, 2027

*Corbin Bruley* presents the following legislation:

A Bill

To: Cancer Research incentive act (C. R. I. A.)

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

Section 1 This bill shall support registered colleges, and registered non-profits to work in collaboration of the research of cancer, in working together these organizations shall be rewarded with tax-incentives in Cancer Research Projects that are being pursued, in which the milestones of these projects shall be shared with a committee organized by the department HHS, to be approved or disapproved of being worth the additional funding.

Section 2 Foundation: A place of research that is a nonprofit private/public organization that is registered with the IRS.  
Tax incentive: A percentage taken and returned from the original taxed amount.

Section 3 With each foundation that cooperates with each other there will be a formula to calculate the tax incentive that they will receive. Each additional foundation that contributes to research will raise the tax incentive but by a lower percentage each time.  
The tax deduction will be calculated by the formula  $f(x) = 100(.98)^{\frac{1}{2}(x)}$   
 $A - (f(x) = \text{the final weighted taxed percentage with the incentive})(100 = \text{Spent project funds}) (.98 = 2\% \text{ increase in total tax incentive}) (\frac{1}{2} = \text{fraction that balances the incentive}) (x = \text{number of foundations cooperating})$

Section 4 This bill shall be funded through unobligated funds in coordination with the Department of the Treasury in coordination with the Department of H.H.S and congressional oversight.

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **HWAY-403**

*Gabriella Chinnici* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

TO provide free access to quality mental health care providers through a new federal program called 'The Extraordinary Program.'

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

Section 1 The legislation in this bill require all health care facilities to provide free inpatient treatment, Neuro screenings, therapy sessions and psych evaluations, funded by 'The Extraordinary Program' a new federal program.

Section 2 1. Inpatient treatment- Care provided in a hospital or other type of inpatient facility, where you are admitted, and spend at least one night.

2. Neuro Screening- A physical evaluation of the nervous system to check its overall function and identify any signs of a disorder.

3. Therapy- A form of treatment aimed at relieving emotional distress and mental health problems.

4. Psych Evaluation- A comprehensive assessment by a mental health professional to understand your thoughts, feelings, and behaviours, diagnose conditions like anxiety, depression, and develop a treatment plan using interviews, tests, and history review.

5. Federal Program- A federal program is a U.S. government initiative providing aid, funds, services, or projects to individuals, organizations, or states.

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

A – Hospitals and clinics will be funded with supplies to complete any treatments possible whether it is physical scans of the brain or stress-relieving items.

B – All supplies used during screenings, evaluations, therapy or inpatient treatments will not be billed to the patient.

Section 4 The legislation will be funded by 3% of the budget from The Department of Defense and The U.S. Department of the Treasury, specifically its Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 6 months.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

8 December 2025

First Session

Bill # **HWAY-404**

New Jersey Model Congress

Juan Garcia presents the following legislation:

A Bill

To lower the cost of prescription drugs and reduce consumer healthcare expenses.

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

Section 1

This bill will work to reduce high prescription drug prices and lower other basic healthcare costs for consumers. Lowering these costs will make healthcare more affordable, reduce the financial burden on families, and ensure that people can access necessary medications without experiencing excessive economic hardship.

Section 2

- A. "Essential Medications" – Prescription drugs identified by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as necessary for common or chronic medical needs.
- B. "Out-of-Pocket Costs" – Any cost patients must pay themselves, not covered by insurance.
- C. "Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM)" – Companies that manage prescription drug benefits for insurance providers.

Section 3

- A. HHS will set maximum price limits on essential medications to prevent overcharging.
- B. Health insurance plans must cap monthly out-of-pocket costs for essential medications.
- C. PBMs must publicly report pricing and rebates and may not use hidden markups that increase consumer costs.
- D. Drug manufacturers must provide standardized discount programs for patients who cannot afford their medication.

Section 4

This legislation will be funded by a small fee on pharmaceutical companies with annual profits above a federally established threshold, along with existing federal funds allocated to HHS for oversight and enforcement.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted on January 1, 2027, eight months after passage

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # **HWAY-405**

Edouard Ruiz presents the following legislation:

### A BILL

To increase healthcare access within the United States of America via creating a public healthcare option for all residents and citizens of the United States.

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

**Section 1.** Medicaid will be significantly changed in order to expand its availability to more Americans. In order to do this, five different tiers will be created for medicaid availability and premiums paid for by those who qualify. The first tier will be for all those 150% under the poverty line. Those who qualify and sign up for tier 1 will not be required to pay premiums. The second tier will be for all those between -150% and +50% the poverty line and will require a monthly payment of \$200 or \$350 for families. The third tier will be for all those between +50% and +200% the poverty line and will require a monthly payment of \$350 or \$450 for families. The fourth tier will cover those between +200% and +400% of the poverty line and will require a monthly payment of \$500 or \$700 for families. Finally, the fifth tier will cover those above +400% of the poverty line and will require a monthly payment of \$650 or \$800 for families. For all tiers, each child above the first two in family plans will cost an additional 2.5% of the cost for that tier's family plan. All workers within the United States may choose to pay their premiums through their paycheck, in which case this amount will be paid before taxes.

### **Section 2.**

- Medicaid — A government-funded healthcare insurance service.
- Premiums — Payment for a healthcare insurance service.
- Healthcare — Care provided by a licensed professional at a professional facility for physical or mental wellbeing.
- Appropriation — A bill allocating funds to a program.
- Universal — Equal all around.
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services — An agency that manages Medicare and Medicaid services.
- Indian Healthcare Service — An agency that provides healthcare to Native Americans in reservations.

### **Section 3.**

- Medicaid premiums will remain the same for the next five years, with Congress to decide the Medicaid premiums for each tier every five years during appropriation bills for medicaid.

- States are responsible for paying up to 50% of all Medicaid spending for their state. States will receive up to 50% of all Medicaid premiums paid out in their state, with the amount they get depending on what percentage of total Medicaid spending in their state they contribute to.
- States may lower premiums inside of their own borders if they pay the equivalent premium revenue loss to the federal government at the end of each fiscal year that they have lowered premiums.
- Medicaid coverage will be universal across the United States and defined by Congress, with Medicaid to be managed directly by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.
- Medicaid coverage must at the least include necessary appointments, emergency room visits, necessary surgeries, childbirth services, and necessary dental & optical care. Beyond this, Congress is to define additional Medicaid coverage each year in the same bill that defines how much is allocated to Medicaid for the fiscal year. States may offer additional coverage other than what Congress has approved but may not brand it as a part of Medicaid and instead as part of their own state healthcare service.
- All hospitals receiving funds from federal authorities must accept patients with Medicaid. Furthermore, hospitals may not prioritize patients with private healthcare over those with Medicaid or state-funded healthcare coverage. Patients may choose from any licensed healthcare provider within the United States of America.
- The Indian Health Service (IHS) will have its own healthcare insurance-related services integrated into Medicaid within the next five years.
- The National Board of Equal Healthcare Quality will be formed to give advice to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in order to make sure that federal healthcare around the United States is provided as equally and efficiently as possible. This board will be chaired by healthcare professionals appointed by the Department of Health & Human Services.

**Section 4.** A total of \$950 Billion will be allocated towards Medicaid for Fiscal Year 2027. Congress will be responsible for setting funding for Medicaid each year after.

**Section 5.** This bill will go into effect on January 1st, 2027.

David Gromadzki presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To lower tuition in public universities, making it more affordable for students to go to a post secondary education.

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

Section 1- The purpose of this legislation is to provide lower tuition costs at private universities by increasing financial support to students and limiting tuition increases. The ultimate goal is to make education affordable, reduce student debt, and cut unnecessary costs out of tuition.

Section 2-

Tuition Cap - A policy, often mandated by state governments on public institutions, that limits the maximum percentage or dollar amount by which colleges can increase tuition and fees from year to year.

Tuition Freeze - A college or university keeps its tuition rates the same for a set period to improve affordability, attract students, and combat rising education costs.

Loan Forgiveness - The government is canceling your obligation to pay back your student loan.

Section 3-

A – The federal government shall expand on giving more Pell Grants to individuals in lower-class and middle-class income families. To qualify, you must show a real need. The government shall also increase the maximum Pell Grant amount to \$10,000 to better cover the total cost of attending for low income students.

B – The federal government shall cap all interest rates on student loans to a reasonable percentage of 2.5% to lower the costs of loans.

C - The federal government shall make community college tuition free, to incentivize students to go to a two-year college to save money.

D - All public universities shall be required to accept 100% of credits earned at their respective community college within the same state, to prevent paying for the same class twice.

Section 4- The federal government will increase the federal educational budget to help fund these programs. A small percentage of the military budget will be taken out in order to fund this bill. Congress can move more funds into grants, and states will be ordered to give more money to public universities.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Cierra D'Alessandro \_\_\_\_\_ presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure states that receive federal funding for education require a semester's worth of financial literacy class as a graduation requirement.

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

Section 1-

This legislation requires that all public schools that receive federal funding for education require a semester's worth of financial literacy class as a graduation requirement. The financial literacy course will prepare students with real-life situations and give insight on crucial knowledge such as budgeting, taxes, credits, loans, insurance, investing, and saving.

Section 2-

Financial Literacy Course- A high school semester's worth course that covers personal finance and educates students on topics such as budgeting, taxes, credits, loans, insurance, investing, and saving.

State- one of the 50 constituent territories in the United States that share state sovereignty.

Federal Education Funding- Funds given to K-12 public schools by the United States Department of Education.

Graduation Requirement- A requirement in order to graduate and receive a diploma.

Section 3-

**A. Financial Literacy Implementation Committee.**

The Financial Literacy Implementation Committee will be established within the department of education.

The committee should have educated officials including but not limited to financial experts that are state representatives appointed by the Secretary of Education.

**B. State Compliance Plans**

Within a year of this act passing, states that receive federal funding will have to share a compliance plan with the Department of Education.

The plan should outline the expectations of the act being met by stating how the financial literacy will be implemented into the curriculum.

**C. Checks and Observations**

The Department of Education will review each plan and approve or deny it. If denied the states will have to come up with a plan to meet the guidelines given by the department.

The Department of education will check and observe the yearly progress reports that are given by the states receiving federal funding for education.

**D. Implementation**

After the Department of Education approves the compliance plan, the schools and states receiving federal funding will implement the financial literacy curriculum within one academic year of the approval.

**E. Non-Compliance**

States that fail to give a compliance plan to the department of education or ignore the plan entirely shall be subject to a reduction in funding for their state/school up to 5%.

Section 4- The bill will be funded by the Department of Education allocating one-hundred fifty million dollars annually to support the implementation of the bill. The funds will be used for the implementation of the curriculum and materials needed. The funding will be allocated from program funds and not require excessive taxation. The funding will be given based upon student population.

Section 5- The legislation should take effect in 91 days.

Avery Lang presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To cap the interest rate on federal student loans.

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

Section 1- Establishment of an act to limit the amount of interest charged on federal student loans in order to make repayment more affordable and prevent excessive debt accumulation for borrowers.

Section 2-

Federal Student Loan- any loan issued or guaranteed by the federal government to assist students in paying for higher education.

Interest Rate Cap- the maximum percentage of interest that may be charged on a federal student loan.

Borrower- any individual who has taken out a federal student loan.

Refinancing- the process of replacing an existing federal student loan with a new loan at the capped interest rate established by this act.

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

A – Establishment of Interest Rate Cap

1. The interest rate on all new federal student loans shall not exceed 3 percent per year.
2. This rate shall be fixed for the life of the loan.

B – Refinancing of Existing Loans

1. All current borrowers with federal student loans shall be given the option to refinance their loans to the new capped interest rate.
2. Refinancing shall not extend the length of the loan unless requested by the borrower.

C – Scope and Administration

1. This act shall apply to federal student loans and private student loans shall not be affected by this legislation.
2. The appropriate federal agency shall update loan systems, repayment plans, and borrower information to reflect changes made by this act and an annual report shall be submitted to Congress detailing the financial impact and effectiveness of this act.

Section 4- The cost of implementing this act shall be funded through the federal budget. Any reduction in revenue from student loan interest shall be offset through general federal revenues and budgetary adjustments as determined by Congress.

Section 5- If passed, the bill would be enacted no earlier than 91 days after passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ Nicole Raslin \_\_\_\_\_ presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To stabilize tuition costs at public universities and increase financial transparency and administrative accountability in higher education institutions receiving federal funding.

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

Section 1- This legislation establishes federal standards for tuition growth, administrative transparency, and spending accountability at public universities receiving federal financial aid funding in order to reduce rising higher education costs for students and families

Section 2-

- A. "Public university" refers to any accredited two year or four year institution that receives primary funding from a state government and participates in federal students aid programs.
- B. "Inflation rate" refers to the annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) as determined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- C. "Administrative expenditures" refers to institutional spending on non instructional administrative salaries, executive compensation, and central administrative offices
- D. "Participating institution" refers to any public university that receives federal student financial aid funds under Title IV of the High Education Act.

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

A: Participating institutions shall not increase undergraduate tuition by more than the annual inflation rate plus one percent (Inflation + 1%) per academic year

B: Institutions increasing tuition beyond this limit shall face a proportional reduction in federal administrative support grants.

C: Participating institutions shall publish an annual public financial transparency report detailing:

1. Percentage of tuition revenue allocated to instruction
2. Administrative expenditures
3. Executive compensation
4. Capital construction and facility upgrades

Section 4- This legislation shall be funded through the reallocation of existing Department of Education administrative oversight funds and through a reduction of redundant federal higher education program expenditures identified through annual budget review.

Section 5- This Act shall take effect at the beginning of the academic year following one full fiscal year after passage to allow institutions adequate time to adjust financial planning and reporting systems.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # — **HWAY-410**

                    Jacob Cofinas                     presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To instruct the treasury to create a 15 dollar bill

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

Section 1- This bill would order the United States treasury to create a 15 dollar denomination of official United States currency.

Section 2- Currency is the official system of money used in the United States

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

A – In 91 days, an order will be sent to the United States treasury

B – 1 billion notes will be printed yearly

C – The bill will feature a picture of Charlie Kirk

D – The federal reserve cash offices will then put the new bills into circulation

Section 4- This bill will be funded using the money saved from stopped production of pennies. If additional money is needed, funding will be taken from the aid the United States is sending to Israel.

Section 5- This bill will be enacted 91 days after its passage

Anyla Purnell presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide funding to State, local law enforcement agencies and federal departments to increase resources for the search of missing minors, combat child trafficking, and other purposes.

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

Section 1 This bill will ensure an increase in funding to departments that ensure minor safety as well as states with a high amount of missing persons. ( Ex. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, FBI, US Marshall Service, Office of Justice Programs, National Child Protection Task Force) every missing child case gets proper and equal attention. This bill will also ensure public safety by providing national concern for those who are missing, providing reasoning for which demographics are being affected within different areas. As well as effectively reduce the number of missing children.

Section 2 A. "Demographics" - statistical data relating to the population and specific groups within that population  
B. "Minors" - A person under the age of legal adulthood (18)

Section 3  
A – All missing minor cases will be prioritized  
B – An increase in resources for the National Child Protection Task Force, Us Marshall Service, local police forces, Ex.  
C - Provide mandatory educational programs for former runaways  
D - Implement nation wide educational assemblies in schools to provide students with an understanding of the dangers of untrustworthy peoples and the risks associated with becoming a missing person/ runaway

Section 4 This bill will be funded by 2% of The Department of Justice's discretionary budget. This will cover the 500,000,000 yearly cost.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted 5 months after passage

Aalilah Folk presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To eliminate all taxes on a minor's income checks.

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

- Section 1:** Due to a lack of representation of minors in Congress, there should be no taxation on their income checks. There are multiple taxes on the income checks of minors, and there is no way to fully get that money back. As a nation built on the promise of no taxation without representation, we should not tax those who are unable to choose their representatives on a local, state, and federal level.
- Section 2:**
- A. **“Income checks”** shall refer to any wages, salaries, tips, stipends, or other monetary compensation earned through lawful employment.
  - B. **“Minor”** shall refer to any individual under the age of eighteen (18) years.
  - C. **“Income taxes”** shall refer to any federal, state, or local taxes withheld from earned income
- Section 3** This legislation shall operate as follows upon enactment:
- A. No income taxes shall be withheld from the income checks of minors.
  - B. Employers shall be prohibited from deducting income taxes from the wages of minors.
  - C. Any income taxes withheld from minors after the effective date of this legislation shall be refunded in full.
  - D. The appropriate government agencies shall oversee compliance with this legislation and ensure proper enforcement.

Section 4      A. Any costs associated with the implementation and enforcement of this legislation shall be funded through existing government revenue.

                  B. No additional taxes shall be imposed to fund this legislation.

Section 5      The bill will be enacted 90 days after it is accepted.

Ojasvi Gaekwad presents the following legislation:

**Lifeline Incentives and Federal Essentials (L.I.F.E.) Act**

**To create a federal tax credit for blood donors with the objective to increase the U.S. blood supply.**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas, a blood transfusion occurs every two seconds in the United States, and nearly 30,000 units of whole blood are transfused each day. From 2019 to 2021, the US blood supply saw an 11% drop in donors, with only 6.5 out of 204.9 million people donating in 2021 according to America’s Blood Centers (ABC). More concerning, the majority of US donors fall within the 25-64 year old category, while the percent of donations from 16-24 year olds declined from 2019 to 2021 [ABC], indicating that the majority of blood donors will become ineligible to donate in the near future, yet the donating population set to replace them is significantly too small to uphold the current blood demand. In tandem with this decline, the necessity for blood transfusions rises, with units going to cancer patients going through chemotherapy, maternity patients during childbirth, pediatric and neonatal patients in emergencies, and trauma patients with severe blood loss. Further, patients with Sickle Cell Disease (SCD), numbering about 100,000 Americans, continue to require blood transfusions to manage the disease at a time when the red blood cell supply is at a critical low. With these in mind, it is imperative that the L.I.F.E. Act be passed into law to help reverse the decline of the nation’s blood supply, allowing a plethora of patients the opportunity for recovery at an increasing rate.

**Section 1**

A – Let “whole blood” be defined as blood in its natural state, with all its components, including red blood cells (RBCs), white blood cells (WBCs), plasma, and platelets

B – Let “blood components” be defined as specific parts of blood (RBCs, WBCs, plasma, and platelets) that can be separated and used for targeted medical treatments.

C – Let “blood transfusion” be defined as a medical procedure where donated blood or blood components are given to a patient to replace lost blood or increase the body’s supply via an IV.

i. Let “red blood cell (RBC) apheresis” be defined as a blood donation procedure in which a machine separates RBCs from platelets and plasma, collecting two units of RBCs and returning other blood components to the donor’s body.

D – Let “unit” be defined as a standardized measure referring to a specific amount of blood collected in a donation, equal to one pint (500 millilitres)

i. Know that a whole blood donation takes one unit of whole blood from the donor

ii. Know that a double red blood cell donation (or RBC apheresis) takes two units of red blood cells from the donor

**Section 2** Recurrent whole blood donors will be awarded a \$200 tax credit upon donating eight units of whole blood in two years, equivalent to eight whole blood donations.

A – Donors must be 18 years or older and have a taxable source of income.

B – All blood donations must adhere to all safety guidelines provided by the donation centre leading the donation, including how long the donors must wait between donations.

C – The tax credit can be applied to during the filing of the donor’s next annual tax return, following the eighth donation during the two years.

**Section 3** If undergoing RBC apheresis, donors can be awarded a \$40 tax credit upon successfully donating four units of RBCs in one year, equivalent to two RBC apheresis donations.

A – Donors must be 18 years or older and have a taxable source of income.

B – All blood donations must adhere to all safety guidelines provided by the donation centre leading the donation, including how long the donors must wait between donations.

C – The tax credit can be applied to during the filing of the donor’s next annual tax return, following the second donation during the first year.

**Section 3** This bill will be funded through the existing budget of the Department of Health and Human Services.

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2022  
Bill # — HWAY-414

Morgan Sternthal presents the following legislation:  
A BILL

To raise the federal youth minimum wage

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

Section 1 -

The current federal youth minimum wage is \$4.25 for the first 90 days of employment. This amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act was created in 1996, 30 years ago, to encourage businesses to hire more children. However, this law has not been updated for inflation, and \$4.25 in 1996 is worth over 8 dollars today. Many states have raised the youth minimum wage to the same amount as the adult minimum wage; however, the youth minimum wage applies in approximately 19 states. Additionally, in states with higher minimum wages, existing exemptions and limitations allow employers to pay employees under 20 years of age a lower wage. This creates unequal pay for workers performing the same job based solely on age and undermines fair labor standards for young workers.

Section 2 -

Youth - any person under the age of 20

Section 3 -

Set the youth minimum to be equal to the US federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour or in compliance with the state minimum wage.

Section 4 - No funding is required

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

Aeden Pinsker presents the following legislation:  
A BILL

To provide a fairer, simpler tax system

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND

Section 1

The American Taxation System is one that is overcomplicated and riddled with complicated rules that confuse even trained accountants. Nearly 50% to 60% of all filed tax returns on income taxes have some sort of error every year. These errors leave the filer with heavy fines that can sometimes destroy entire livelihoods. Additionally, the American Tax System makes the filer calculate how much they owe on their own, which can leave extreme room for error and increase the chances of filing mistakes. This system must be simplified and modernized.

Section 2

1. The IRS refers to the Internal Revenue Service
2. 'Deductor' refers to any facility through which its operation may collect information that might be used for deductibles

Section 3

1. A tax-filing website will be developed to allow individuals to file online;
2. The tax-filing website shall have four (4) options, one for employers, one for self-employed individuals, one for employees, and one for deductors.
3. The deductors being medical and dental facilities, state and local tax accounts, banks, and police departments shall have individual sections for reporting individuals' possible deductions, if the number exceeds the amount required, the system detects it and applies the deduction to the individual.
4. For employers: every employer must register their Employer Identification Number (EIN), their legal name and address, their Social Security Number (SSN), the legal name and address of each employee they are paying and that employee's salary/wages; the system will then input information collected from the employer's quarterly and annual federal tax returns as submitted on the same system to calculate the amount the employee receives.  
For employers: every employer must file a quarterly federal tax return that includes the employer's name, Employer Identification Number (EIN), address, and the quarter being reported; it also will request the number of employees who were paid during that pay period that includes the twelfth (12th) period of the month, the total wages, tips, and other compensation paid to all employees that quarter, the total amount of federal income tax withheld from all employees, and all information as requested on the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return form, and calculate all necessary calculations; all information shall be cross referenced with the employee's filing end and calculated with the respected numbers.
5. For employers: small employers that receive a notice from the IRS stating permission to file an Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return form may file such form instead of the Quarterly Tax Return form; the Employer's Annual Federal Tax Return form shall be the same as the Quarterly Tax Return form except with the benefits of the Annual Federal Tax Return form.
6. For employees: on the tax-filing website the individual will add their earnings and their information regarding the Standard Deductible if applicable and once submitted the system will calculate how much money is owed based on deductions and how much the individual earned as reported by their employer on the same system using their Employer Identification Number (EIN).
7. For self-employed: every self-employed individual must file the self-employed section which is a digitized version of form 1040, schedule C, schedule SE, 1040-ES, form 8995/8995-A, form 4562, and form 8829; all form inputs shall be calculated by the system to find the amount owed.
8. Any filing individual may input the information of their bank and bank account from which they wish to automatically transfer the owed amount of money, or choose to mail a check.
9. The tax-filing website will be directly connected and maintained by the IRS in-place of the original maintenance of physical forms, and all information will be tracked by the IRS.

Section 4

1. Funding for this bill and all of the services listed within it will be derived from funding given to the IRS for the previous administration over physical forms and their collection.

Section 5

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

*Mason Haubrich* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To increase funding for local law enforcement agencies.*

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

Section 1 A bill to increase funding for local law enforcement.

Section 2 A. Local law enforcement agency refers to any municipal, county, or township police department operating within the United States.  
B. Department of Justice (DOJ) means the federal executive department responsible for the enforcement of the law and administration of justice.  
C. Grant funds refer to federal appropriations allocated under this Act to local law enforcement agencies for specified uses.  
D. Eligible use means expenditure categories approved under Section 3(B) of this Act.

Section 3 A. Establishment of Funding Program:  
The Department of Justice shall administer a federal grant program to provide supplemental funding to local law enforcement agencies for modernization, training, and community engagement initiatives.  
B. Eligible Uses of Funding:  
Funds distributed under this Act shall be used for the following purposes: Upgrading communication and dispatch systems to improve emergency response efficiency. Providing advanced training for de-escalation, crisis intervention, and community policing strategies. Supporting mental health partnerships between law enforcement and healthcare professionals. Replacing or maintaining essential protective and technological equipment. Launching youth and community outreach initiatives designed to build public trust.  
C. Oversight and Reporting:  
The DOJ shall conduct annual reviews of funded agencies to assess expenditure use and program effectiveness. Agencies receiving funds must submit an annual report detailing how funds were spent and measurable improvements achieved.

Section 4 The necessary funds to carry out this Act shall be appropriated from the Department of Justice's annual budget, with an allocation of \$4 billion for the first fiscal year following enactment. The funding shall be maintained annually as part of the DOJ's Grants to Combat Crime Account. An independent audit shall be conducted every two years to ensure accountability and proper fund utilization.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 90 days.

*Hank Callahan* presents the following legislation:

A BILL TO FURTHER TAX AI DATA CENTERS AND TO PROVIDE SOME TO CITIZENS' UTILITY BILLS  
AFFECTED BY AI DATA CENTERS.

Whereas AI data centers used approximately 12.1% of terawatt-hours used by every house in the US; Whereas AI data center's energy and water consumption affects nearby household's energy and water bills; Whereas citizens show concern about rising electricity and water bills; Whereas taxing owners of AI data centers will cause them to use renewable/less resources, benefiting the environment and people

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

- Section 1 This act may be referred to as the "Artificial Intelligence Data Center Utility Bill Tax"
- Section 2 All data AI data centers will receive a 30% tax on their utility bills, which will be placed into an "AI inflated utility bill relief fund", which will be used to help eligible households located within 50 miles of any AI data center by paying a portion of their utility bills. The owners of all data centers will be required to report payment. All data centers' that do not pay the tax or report payment will be given an additional 20% penalty, and will be shut down until the new bill is paid and reported.
- Section 3 A – All mentions of utility bills are specifically referring to electricity and water bills.  
B – AI data centers specifically refers to data centers that are used to run any artificial intelligence program.  
C – Eligible households include households with children, households that are being rented, households with only one resident, and any household that can prove that they are incapable of paying their water and electricity bill.
- Section 4 A – A 30% tax on utility bills for the properties of AI data centers will be paid by the company that owns it  
B – This tax will be put into the new "AI inflated utility bill relief fund", which will be used to help eligible households pay for their water and/or their electricity bills.  
C – If the law isn't followed, the particular data center that did not pay the tax will be shut down, and the tax will be raised to 500% of the utility bill. The data center will not be allowed to operate again until the bill is paid.
- Section 5 All of the utility bill relief money will be provided by the tax being paid by AI companies.
- Section 6 This bill will be enacted in 91 days.

William Sloodmaker presents the following legislation:

K.E.Y.S(Kickstarting Entry for Younger Starts) ACT

To: Combat the issue that young Americans can no longer afford to purchase homes, by providing a tax credit for first time home buyers.

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

Section 1: Currently the American people are buying homes at the lowest rate in decades. Only 33% of Americans 30 or younger own a home, compared to 1970 when the same population owned at a rate of 50%. This bill aims to solve this problem by reducing the uncertainty of finances for first time home-buyers, by granting them a one time refundable tax credit.

Section 2: Refundable Tax Credit: A check sent to an individual from the federal government for a certain purpose. First Time Homebuyer: Someone who has not owned a principal residence in five years.

Section 3: The tax credit shall be given to first time home buyers to help them cover the costs of purchasing a home. This shall be a one time payment received as a reimbursement after the closing and purchase of the home, and it shall be up to \$10,000. The credit shall become void if the home purchased is worth more than 110% of the median home value as determined by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) House Price Index in the county where it was purchased. This credit can only be received once per person. The home must be the purchaser's primary residence for three years following the purchase, or the credit shall be recaptured by the IRS.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20,2026  
Bill #

Section 4: This bill shall be funded by appropriations from Congress and shall be enforced by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

Section 5: This bill shall be enacted 90 days after passage of the House and Senate.

March 19-20, 2026

Bill #

**HWAY-419**

Twenty Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model  
Congress

*Lilly Schirmer* presents the following  
legislation:

IFFFCC ( increase federal funds for childhood cancer.)

To: To increase

federal funding for childhood cancer research and cancer research broadly in order to improve survival rates, and accelerate treatment innovation.

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

#### Section 1

This legislation provides increased federal funding for cancer research nationwide, with a guaranteed portion dedicated to childhood cancer research to ensure improved treatment options, higher survival rates, and continued medical innovation.

#### Section 2

An additional \$50 million per year shall be given to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for cancer research.

- A. At least 15 percent of this funding must be used for childhood and adolescent cancer research.
- B. The funding shall focus on finding better treatments for rare childhood cancers, cancers that are hard to treat, and treatments that cause fewer long-term side effects.

#### Section 3

- A. "Childhood cancer" means cancer diagnosed in a person under the age of 19.

B. "Cancer research" means scientific studies focused on preventing, detecting, treating, or curing cancer.

C. "National Cancer Institute (NCI)" means the federal agency under the National Institutes of Health that leads cancer research.

#### Section 4

This program shall be funded by \$500 million per year through the federal budget and administered by the Department of Health and Human Services.

#### Section 5

This Act shall take effect 100 days after passage.

March 19-20, 2026

Bill #

Twenty Sixth Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model

Congress

**HWAY-420**

*Ben Chesney-Lang* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

**To pass legislation requiring Congress to agree on federal discretionary spending that shall not exceed the funds of the federal budget .**

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

At the beginning of each fiscal year the Congress of the United States must come to an agreement on a federal discretionary budget that does not exceed, in spending, the anticipated government revenue for said fiscal year. Congress must come to this agreement by the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1 otherwise a government shutdown would come into effect subsequently requiring a temporary budget and if such a shutdown continues until re-election any congressmen involved would be barred from running for reelection

The fiscal year refers to a period from the beginning of July to the end of June in the following year. Discretionary spending refers to the type of federal spending not legally mandated in spending. And a government shutdown is a phenomenon that arises due to a lack of funding for programs or lack of agreement on funding for those programs.

Congresspeople who serve in the House of Representatives or in the senate during a government shutdown due to the inability to find an agreement on a balanced discretionary budget would be, during the election cycle that passes during the subsequent government shutdown, be ineligible to run for the same federal office they were currently serving during said government

This bill will begin in effect during the subsequent federal budgeting process upon being passed.

Aileen Colarusso presents the following legislation:

**BEPAA - The Basic Estate Planning Access Act**

To: Establish a federally funded program to make will writing and estate planning services available to lower and middle class citizens on the basic level.

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

**Section 1:**

- a. This bill appropriates funds to provide subsidies to those who are worried about estate planning so that they can affordably get Wills, Power of Attorneys, and Advanced Directives executed at a reasonable price.
- b. All aforementioned documents will follow a basic template each time. Specific bequests and specialized services will not be subject to subsidies.
- c. This bill is also designed to decrease probate court backlogs, save American families thousands of dollars, discourage the use of unreliable online estate planning services, and promote general wellbeing for American citizens.

**Section 2:**

- a. Basic Documents - estate planning documents that follow a similar template each time. The basic and cheapest services offered by estate planning lawyers in citizen's local areas.
- b. Estate planning services - any service that relates to the writing/execution of Wills, POAs, and ADs.
- c. Affordable - subcommittee will oversee subsidy amount for each aid applicant to make legal fees payable without damaging overall livelihood of American citizens applying for subsidies.

**Section 3:**

- a. Subsection A: A subcommittee of 10 members will be created upon the enactment of this bill with the following powers.
  - i. Hire and fire the desired amount of employees to enforce this bill and pass on any and all powers to such employees
  - ii. Review aid applications
  - iii. Determine subsidy amounts
  - iv. Create the basic templates for Wills, POAs, and Advanced Directives
  - v. Use funds to purchase appropriate materials for the execution of this bill
- b. Subsection B: Subsidy amounts - all amounts will be determined by the aforementioned subcommittee using three main guidelines.
  - i. Household income as a percentage of the federal poverty level
  - ii. Household income as a percentage of the applicant's state household income median
  - iii. Where applicants live (state poverty levels and local legal service prices)
- c. Subsection C: Congress will not provide aid for legal defense if a Will is contested. Instead, this bill makes it legal in all cases for the Will's executor to use funds from the estate to pay such legal fees.

**Section 4:** This bill shall be funded by appropriations from Congress and shall be enforced by the Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Community Living.

**Section 5:** This bill shall be enacted 90 days after it passes.

*Colin Miskimon* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enact a federal level mandate regulating and mitigating the market price of the drug, insulin for persons with financial burden

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

Section 1

This bill would create a nationwide Medicaid-based program to lower insulin prices for individuals who face financial hardship but do not qualify for Medicaid. Insulin can cost between \$100 and \$500 without insurance, and inconsistent state policies have led to unequal access to price reductions. The bill would expand eligibility for insulin discounts and ensure consistent, nationwide affordability.

Section 2

Insulin - A drug that stabilizes the glucose levels in persons with Diabetes and needed throughout the year

Federal Poverty Line - An annual income threshold that determines eligibility for federal programs, representing the minimum income a family needs for basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing, adjusted for family size and inflation

Affordable Care Act - A law to make affordable health insurance available to more people, expand Medicaid, support innovative care, and implement health insurance market reforms, including protections for pre-existing conditions and subsidies to lower costs for many individuals and families

Section 3

A. Any persons with financial hardships not eligible for the reduction for the drug insulin given through Medicaid that now is eligible for the program will be given the reductions.

B. There will be a national precedent for this reduction meaning all states will be eligible for this program

C. The pay cap for Medicaid will be raised to accommodate for persons ineligible for Medicaid and at the moment under financial hardships.

Section 4

This bill would be funded through the already existing funding for Medicaid, allocating some funds from Medicaid to pay for the reductions.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted 91 days after passing

Anika Yadiki presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prohibit the enactment of tariffs on generic drugs and some vital medicines.

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

Section 1 This hereby prohibits tariffs placed on some foreign drugs and ingredients to limit the cost increase for over-the-counter medicines and United States manufacturing costs. By imposing tariffs, not only will the economic state of the country be at a loss, but medications will become harder to access. This includes generic drugs and vital medicine, branded or otherwise.

Section 2  
Generic Drugs - Medicines containing the same active ingredients as a chemically patented brand-name medicine, but are often sold at a lower price. They are manufactured after the brand-name drug's patent expires and undergo rigorous testing, but do not have to undergo in vitro and in vivo testing again.

Vital Medication - Medication urgently required for patients with chronic illnesses or those afflicted with high-risk diseases. Generally, they are sold at higher prices due to complexity and the required amount of research.

Section 3

**A** – If passed, there can no longer be future bills and tariffs taxing generic medicine from foreign countries and certain selected vital medicines that are not locally produced. While branded drugs may be exempt, vital medication still falls under the legislation, as tariffs will make them more inaccessible to patients in urgent need.  
**B** – While the bill stands, Congress must continue to oversee and veto any bills pertaining to tariffs on the aforementioned pharmaceuticals.  
**C** – Based on U.S. funds and labor availability, foreign pharmaceutical companies may build manufacturing and research facilities in the nation, but not under the pressure of a tariff.

Section 4 This bill does not require funding apart from the current budget in the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the pharmaceutical industry.

Section 5 This bill is to be enacted 120 days after passing.

Alyson Cali and Karina Desai present the following legislation:

A BILL

To reduce federal spending associated with capital punishment proceedings

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

Section 1

This bill establishes a reduction on federal spending on capital punishment proceedings to promote alternative justice, while respecting a state's authority to keep or abolish it.

Section 2

**Deterrent**- a sanction designed to dissuade individuals from illegal conduct through the threat of punishment  
**Capital Punishment**- a form of criminal consequence, where the state ends the life of the offender as a form of punitive justice

**Oliphant's Crime Study**- a study conducted by Stephen Oliphant where 4 states paused their use of the death penalty momentarily, and saw no increases in crime, alternatively  $\frac{3}{4}$  states saw their crime rates go down

Section 3

To continue receiving federal corrections funding, states will agree to a specialized contract with the condition that a quarter of the spending goes to these correctional facilities, while the rest transfers to law enforcement agencies.

A - Once it is passed, the same metrics of the Oliphant Crime Study will be applied to the states. When similar results are obtained and capital punishment is discredited as a deterrent, the federal government can cap financial spending on this punishment at 25%.

Section 4

This plan will reduce federal government spending, allowing for expenditures on general public infrastructure. Capital punishment will now be funded by state tax dollars, coming from the citizens of the states that continue it. The agreed-upon contract from the federal government will pay up to 25%, with states being responsible for the rest.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted 90 days after passing legislation.

Grace Sproul presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure a more secure and sustainable funding system for low-income families in the United States.

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

Section 1 To require the healthcare assistance program Medicaid to ensure all program applicants are receiving necessary assistance from their program.

Section 2

**Low-income family** - any family making below or on the federal poverty line for their family size in the United States

**Federal poverty line** - government established line based on the number of people in your household and your income

**Medicaid** - government and state funded healthcare assistance program for low-income individuals, families, pregnant women, senior, and people with a disability

Section 3

Require Medicaid to take phone numbers with sign-ups along with addresses to ensure renewal forms are sent.

- A - Send a text to listed phone number every 6 months to check for address change
- B - Ensure instructions on renewal forms are clear and simple to be understood
- C - Unite all states under one set of common rules
- D - Volunteer state sorting facilities will be put in place to prevent backlogs

Section 4

The sorting facilities are mainly volunteer so will be funded through preexisting funding for Medicaid and through state tax money as well as all other necessary funds coming from government tax money.

Section 5

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

*Katherine Udud* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To allow disabled people to get married by only considering individual income for disability benefits in SSDI.

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

Section 1

Many disabled Americans rely on disability benefits, for which there are several federal programs for. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), is one of them, and a person qualifies for SSDI disability benefits through income. However, SSDI allocates benefits based on household incomes, which creates a marriage penalty for disabled people. Since married couples are seen as a single entity when considering income, if a disabled person were to marry, household income would rise above SSDI's limitations. This causes their benefits to be heavily reduced, and sometimes, even cut off completely.

Section 2

**SSDI** - Social Security Disability Insurance, a program under Social Security that provides monthly payments to people who have a disability that stops or limits their ability to work.

**Marriage Penalty** - Occurs when a household's overall tax bill increases due to a couple marrying and filing taxes jointly. Disproportionately affects disabled people, who cannot afford to lose their benefits.

**Disability Under SSDI** - SSDI evaluates who qualifies for disability benefits based on: SGA, severity, their list of impairments/disabilities, functioning capacity, past work, and adjustment to new work (or lack of).

**SGA** - Substantial Gainful Activity. This is the performance of significant physical and/or mental activities in work for pay or profit, or in work of a type generally performed for pay. If the disabled person is able to work, SSDI can either limit or not distribute benefits.

Section 3

This bill would reform SSDI to only consider individual income rather than household income when calculating and distributing disability benefits, thereby removing the marriage penalty for disabled people receiving SSDI benefits.

Section 4

This bill will require no funding.

Section 5

This bill would be enacted 91 days after passage.