

# NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

# Senate

New Jersey  
Model Congress



NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

Senate Committee  
on Commerce

SCOM

New Jersey  
Model Congress



\_\_\_\_\_ Angelina Bolognese \_\_\_\_\_ presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To promote fairness, affordability, and pricing transparency in the sale of concert tickets by regulating excessive fees and resale markups, thereby expanding access to live entertainment for middle-class citizens.

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

Section 1-

This legislation recognizes that escalating concert ticket prices, hidden service fees, and unregulated resale markets have made live entertainment increasingly inaccessible to middle-income individuals and families. The purpose of this bill is to establish consumer protections that ensure transparent pricing, prevent unreasonable price inflation, and increase the availability of affordable tickets while maintaining a competitive and sustainable entertainment industry.

Section 2-

For the purposes of this legislation:

1. **Base ticket price** shall mean the initial price established by the event organizer before the addition of fees or resale markups.
2. **Service or processing fees** shall mean any mandatory charges added by ticketing platforms, vendors, or intermediaries beyond the base ticket price.
3. **Primary ticket seller** shall refer to the original authorized platform or vendor responsible for first-time ticket distribution.
4. **Secondary ticket market** shall refer to any resale of tickets after the initial purchase, including individual resellers and commercial resale platforms.
5. **Affordable pricing tier** shall mean ticket prices determined annually by the Department of Commerce as reasonably attainable for middle-income households based on national income data.

Section 3-

A. All primary ticket sellers shall be required to disclose the total ticket price, including all mandatory fees, at the beginning of the purchasing process.

- B. Mandatory service and processing fees shall not exceed 15 percent of the base ticket price unless granted exemption through federal review for documented operational necessity.
- C. For events held in venues exceeding 5,000 attendees, at least 25 percent of available tickets shall be offered within the affordable pricing tier.
- D. Tickets sold on the secondary market shall not exceed 20 percent above the original purchase price, excluding verified taxes.
- E. Ticket sellers shall implement identity-verification measures to reduce automated bulk purchasing and unfair ticket acquisition practices.
- F. The Federal Trade Commission shall monitor compliance, conduct audits, and impose civil penalties on entities found in violation of this Act.

#### Section 4-

Implementation and enforcement of this legislation shall be funded through appropriations to the Federal Trade Commission. Additional funding shall be generated through civil penalties collected from violations of this Act, which shall be reinvested into oversight and consumer protection initiatives.

#### Section 5-

This legislation shall take effect 91 days after passage to allow ticket vendors, event organizers, and resale platforms adequate time to comply with the requirements established herein.

Genesis Cortez presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prevent insurance companies from delaying or denying necessary medical care and to protect the right of doctors to make timely treatment decisions for their patients.

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

Section 1- This Act shall be known as the Patient Protection and Insurance Accountability Act and aims to prevent insurance companies from unreasonably delaying or denying medically necessary care, ensuring that treatment decisions are made in a timely manner by qualified healthcare professionals.

Section 2-

Prior Authorization - refers to the requirement that a health insurance company must approve a medical service, treatment, or prescription before it is provided in order for it to be covered.

Medically Necessary Care - refers to healthcare services or treatments that a licensed healthcare provider determines are needed to diagnose, treat, or prevent a medical condition in accordance with accepted medical standards.

Health Insurance Company - refers to any private or public entity that provides health insurance coverage to individuals.

Coverage Denial - refers to a decision by a health insurance company to refuse payment for a medical service, treatment, or prescription.

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.

3(a) Time Limits on Prior Authorization Decisions

(A) Health insurance companies must issue a decision on any prior authorization request within 48 hours for urgent care and within 5 business days for non-urgent care.

(B) If the insurance company fails to respond within the required time frame, the request shall be automatically approved.

3(b) Qualified Medical Review of Denials

(A) Any denial of medically necessary care must be reviewed and approved by a licensed physician in the same specialty as the provider who prescribed the treatment. (B) The reviewing physician must provide a written explanation for the denial, citing specific medical reasoning.

3(c) Right to Appeal

(A) Patients shall have the right to file an appeal within 30 days of a coverage denial. (B) Insurance companies must complete the appeal review within 7 business days. (C) Appeals for urgent medical conditions must be reviewed within 72 hours.

3(d) Transparency Requirements

(A) Health insurance companies must clearly explain the reason for any denial in plain language. (B) Insurance companies shall submit annual reports to the Department of Health and Human Services detailing approval and denial rates.

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

(A) The provisions of this Act shall be funded through a small regulatory oversight fee assessed annually on health insurance companies operating within the United States.

(B) Additional funding, if necessary, shall be allocated from the existing budget of the Department of Health and Human Services.

(C) No direct taxes shall be imposed on individual patients as a result of this Act.

Section 5-

This Act shall take effect 180 days after its passage and approval into law.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ SCOM-503

*Marissa Strickland* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To extend the time period of parental leave to a minimum of 52 weeks and enforce this right to all employees, allowed by Congress' authority to set federal labor laws and regulate interstate commerce.*

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

Section 1

This bill will require all institutions, both public and private, to allow a paid parental leave of no less than 52 weeks of leave, 12 of which are paid, in the event of a birth/adoption/fostering of children. This bill will ensure the health and wellbeing of both parents and children, and increase employee retention. This would benefit all parties involved, both companies and individuals.

Section 2

“Parental leave” - an extended time period of leave granted to both parents during and after pregnancy, adoption, or fostering of a child/children

“Employee” - any individual employed by any public or private institution, whether full-time or part-time.

Section 3

- A. Parental leave will be extended to a minimum of 52 weeks following the birth and/or adoption of a child.
- B. 12 weeks of leave will be paid.
- C. All public and private institutions are required to abide by these ordinances.

Section 4

This bill will be funded by the Department of Labor. The proposed FAMILY act will be passed, using payroll taxes to pay for 12 paid weeks. This legislation will be enforced by the Department of Labor. Institutions that do not abide by rules stated in this legislation will be fined on a case to case basis, with a minimum penalty of 1,000 US dollars.

Section 5

This legislation should be enacted 91 days after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **SCOM-504**

*Gilberto Rivera* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To have all devices sold in America with a camera require camera shutter sounds that cannot be disabled

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

Section 1 This bill would result in all devices sold and manufactured in America to have a built-in shutter sound whenever a picture or recording is taken. This bill respects the freedom of press whilst respecting the privacy of the public as it would alert them that a camera is recording or taking pictures. This bill would also make the shutter sounds not be disabled and indistinguishable for transparency with the public.

Section 2 A. "Camera"- Captures images and/or audio  
B. "Shutter Sound"- A noise that occurs when taking pictures or recordings

Section 3

A – Every device that exists will have a mandatory update that cancels the action to disable shutter sounds from cameras.

B – Intentionally finding ways to exploit devices into disabling camera shutter sounds will be punishable.

Section 4 The legislation will be funded by private tech companies.

Section 5 The legislation will be enacted 33 weeks after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

Bill # **SCOM-505**

*Danny Ortiz* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To have NBA refs be fined for horrible rule calling.

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

Section 1: This legislation proposes the establishment of a standardized accountability system for National Basketball Association (NBA) referees, including the implementation of fines for repeated incorrect calls. The purpose of this bill is to improve officiating quality, enhance game fairness, and strengthen public confidence in the integrity of NBA competition.

Section 2:

1. Referee — Any individual employed or contracted by the NBA to enforce the rules of play during sanctioned games.
2. Incorrect Calls — A ruling made by a referee that is later determined to be factually inaccurate
3. Egregious Whistle — A call or non-call that significantly impacts game flows

Section 3:

- A. This legislation establishes an independent officiating review committee to evaluate NBA referees and classify incorrect calls or egregious whistles.
- B. Referees who accumulate verified errors will face penalties such as fines, retraining, suspension, or removal, with an appeals process available.
- C. The committee will publish public reports and implement the system before the next NBA season to ensure transparency and accountability.

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

- Funding for the officiating review committee and all related oversight activities shall be provided through a reallocation of a small percentage of existing NBA administrative and operations budgets.

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

1. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon approval and must be fully implemented before the start of the next NBA regular season.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **SCOM-506**

New Jersey Model Congress

*Margarita Hernandez Garcia* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To prevent pet stores from selling dogs and cats bred in harmful mill conditions*

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

Section 1       The legislation will make it illegal for pet stores in the United States to sell cats or dogs obtained from commercial breeding mills. The goal is to reduce animal cruelty and encourage adoption from shelters or responsible breeders.

Section 2

- A. "Pet stores" - a store that sells live animals to customers.
- B. "Animal mill" - a large breeding place where animals are kept in poor conditions and bred mainly for profit.
- C. "Shelter" - a nonprofit or government-run place that takes in homeless animals.
- D. "Responsible breeder" - a breeder licensed by the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) and with no serious welfare violations.

Section 3

- A. Pet stores are prohibited from selling cats or dogs obtained from commercial mills.
- B. Pet stores may only offer animals that come from:
  - a. Animal shelters, or
  - b. Responsible breeders who meet the USDA humane standard.
    - i. Pet stores must provide proof of where each animal comes from (shelter or responsible breeder)
- C. Any store that violates this rule will receive a fine of \$5,000, and
- D. A suspension of their animal-selling license for repeated offenses.

Section 4       This bill will be funded by a small percentage of the USDA's existing budget for inspection.

Section 5       This bill will take effect 9 months after it is passed.

*Alex Dagar* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To Require retailers both online and physical in store locations to show final pricing already including sales tax and other mandatory fees upfront upon sale thus eliminating "surprise fees".*

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 would require all retail businesses, online, and both in person service providers to display the final price of said product or goods they are selling with all mandatory taxes and fees already included in the final price before purchasing thus eliminating "hidden fees" and ensuring more transparency in the market. Ultimately applying wherever regardless of where it is for the point of sale for the consumer.

Section 2

- A) "Final price" - Meaning the final price a consumer will be paying for said goods, products, or services already including the following sales tax, mandatory state fees, local fees, mandatory service charges, alongside any other mandatory required charges.
  
- B) "Point of sale" - Any location where the consumer wishes to buy said good, product, or service, whether it's in store, online, or other various ways; this bill shall apply in these aspects too.

Section 3

- 1) Retailers must display final price clearly on the product label or shelf tag
- 2) Must be the same whether online or in person to display the final price.
- 3) Must do the same for services such as repair shops, salons, law firms, advertising agencies, etc.
- 4) Retailers may display fees and taxes on the product label or shelf tag separately, but the final price must still be clearly and prominently on the label so it isn't missed.

5) Retailers may not advertise online price bases for products, goods, and services that don't include the final price until the final step of purchase at the checkout and must provide that price beforehand.

6) Exceptions will be the following: gasoline and diesel fuel prices, tips as they're voluntary, and lastly shipping prices.

7) Violation of said Transparency Act will result in 500\$ per penalty for smaller businesses and, meanwhile, for larger corporations of \$5,000 if they have violated such enforcement.

#### Section 4

Funding for the implementation of the Transparency Act shall be done by:

The FTC (Federal Trade Commission) is using already preexisting consumer protections, making it so no new taxes are required as they already deal with such deceptive business practices, already having staffing, experience, and the tools to properly enforce this, using existing sources to help enforce this.

#### Section 5

This act shall take effect starting the beginning of the 2026 tax year and all following tax years onward.

*Olumatomisin Michelle Akinyoade*: presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a system of universal health care that ensures access to comprehensive health services for all residents of the United States of America.

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

Section 1 This legislation creates a universal health care system, expanding and replacing existing public and private health coverage structures with a publicly administered, inclusive health insurance system that provides comprehensive care for all U.S. residents. This will ensure America's Healthcare is cheaper and of high quality. It emphasizes preventive care, reduced administrative costs, equitable access, and overall improved public health.

Section 2

- a. Universal Health Care (UHC) — A health system in which all residents receive health coverage for essential medical services without direct out-of-pocket charges at the point of service.
- b. Public Health Insurance Program — A government-administered health insurance plan that provides or finances health services for all residents.
- c. Comprehensive Care — Services including preventive care, primary care, hospital services, prescription drugs, mental health, and rehabilitation.
- d. Administrative Efficiency — Reduction of non-care costs such as billing overhead and profit margins associated with multi-payer insurance systems.

Section 3 A national Universal Health Care Program (UHCP) shall be established, administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

- A. The UHCP will provide comprehensive coverage to all U.S. residents, replacing duplicative private and public plans like Medicaid/Medicare with a unified system designed to deliver care more equitably and efficiently.
- B. Every resident shall be eligible for health services under the UHCP.
- C. Coverage will include preventive services, primary care, hospital care, prescription drugs, mental and behavioral health services, and emergency care, with minimal out-of-pocket charges.

- D. The UHCP shall implement strategies to reduce health disparities among racial, geographic, and socio-economic groups, ensuring equitable access to care. Emphasis shall be placed on preventive care to improve long-term health outcomes and reduce chronic disease burdens.

Section 4        The Universal Health Care Program will be funded through a progressive tax structure that includes:

- a. Increased tax revenues from higher income brackets and corporations to reflect the ability to pay.
- b. Reallocation of current federal healthcare spending into the UHCP.

Mandatory employer contributions shall be assessed based on payroll, replacing employer-paid private insurance premiums.

Section 5        This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2027, to allow for phased implementation, administrative transition, and public education about the new system.

Maya Jaiswal, presents the following legislation:

### **Come Home Safe Act**

**To improve worker safety and more comprehensively protect the wellbeing of American workers and their families**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas, the Come Home Safe Act will take steps to remedy appalling loopholes in current workplace regulations to diminish the huge number of easily preventable workplace injuries; efforts will include mandating general safety training under industry-specific standards, reinforcing penalties, and supporting safety compliance via expanded public training materials and more accessible anonymous reporting systems for unsafe conditions. Worker safety remains a pervasive issue for Americans across fields, across personal identities, and across this great nation. The National Safety Council (NSC) finds, in 2023, work injuries cost \$176.5 billion (with high losses in wage, productivity, medical costs, administrative costs, and employer uninsured costs), work injuries stole 103 million days in 2023, and around 55 million more will be lost from these injuries. Most damningly, OSHA Outreach asserts that annually, of 340 million work accidents and 160 million work-related illness victims, 90% of serious injuries are caused by human error and preventable by proper training. Currently, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) requires ‘hazard specific’ worker safety training, but neglects general safety for all employees. Training statistics show that translated training quality for non-English workers is often low, correlated with higher injury rates. This bill seeks not to restrict American businesses’ freedom but rather to prevent the jarring amount of preventable work injuries; current regulation failure creates a system set disproportionately against hardworking Americans, leaving citizens and families; workforce efficiency; economic strength; and the American Dream’s integrity vulnerable. Therefore, it is imperative that the Come Home Safe Act be implemented into law so as to decrease the enormous number of occupational injuries and fatalities suffered by American workers, encourage higher productivity from the diligent American workforce, protect the stability and quality of life of American families, and strengthen the integrity and power of the American economy.

**Section 1** Let anonymous reporting systems be defined as a confidential system for workers to report, without revealing their identity, concerns of employer misconduct, threats, or safety issues as they relate to violations of OSHA regulations. Let compliance be defined as employers effectively and faithfully following the guidelines established by OSHA and this bill. Let violation be defined as any action by employers that conclusively fails to effectively and faithfully follow OSHA or bill guidelines. Let penalties be defined as fines or legal consequences imposed on an employer for failure to comply with safety regulations or for committing violations to safety regulations set by OSHA or this bill. Let employer be defined as a person, company, or organization that hires another individual, pays them a salary or wage, and has the power to control the employee's work duties under an express or implied contract of hire. Let employee or worker be defined as an individual who provides services under the supervision or control of an employer in exchange for being paid a salary or wage under an express or implied contract of hire. Let safety training be defined as a structured educational process that effectively provides employees with information and skills that let employees minimize the risk of harm to themselves or others in their work. Let general safety training be defined as fundamental education provided to all employees on general workplace hazards, emergency procedures, and risks, applicable regardless of an employee's specific tasks. Let hazard-specific training be defined as OSHA-regulated specialized education provided by employers to employees on minimizing the particular risks associated with a specific, hazardous job task. Let human error be defined as an unintentional action or omission by a worker that does not follow accepted safety procedures or standards, often caused by inadequate training or environmental stressors, and often resulting in harm to workers or decreased business productivity. Let industry-specific standards be defined as specialized safety regulations and most beneficial practices designed to minimize the unique risks of a particular sector (e.g., construction, healthcare, hospitality). Let mandate be defined as a requirement or order issued by OSHA or the federal government that carries the force of law. Let unsafe conditions be defined as physical environmental factors in the workplace that could reasonably be expected to cause harm to employees. Let occupational injuries and work-related illnesses be defined as any abnormal condition or disorder in an employee that is caused or significantly exacerbated by events or exposures that occurred in their work environment. Let occupational fatalities be defined as deaths resulting from a work-related event or exposure that occurs while an employee is performing their work. Let workforce efficiency be defined as the ratio of output produced to the input of time, labor, and effort required, which is optimized when work-related injuries and lost workdays are minimized. Let OSHA be defined as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, a regulatory federal agency of the United States Department of Labor that is responsible for inspecting workplaces, mandating safety regulatory guidelines, and providing safety training to ensure safe and healthy work environments. Let public training resources be defined as any educational materials and instructional documents funded by the government and made available to the general public to facilitate compliance with established workplace safety regulations. Let translation resources be defined as public training resources made available to facilitate safety training materials being

more understandably adapted into a worker's primary language and more effectively taught to employees to ensure full comprehension.

**Section 2** All employers shall provide general worker safety training to all workers upon hiring and prior to the commencement of job duties.

**Section 3** OSHA shall establish minimum safety training standards applicable across all industries and sectors.

- A. OSHA shall further develop and publish supplemental industry-specific training standards, designed in collaboration with labor organizations, industry experts, and public safety professionals.

**Section 4** Employers shall ensure that all employees renew their completion of general worker safety training at least once every six months.

- A. Renewal training may be taken in person or digitally, if it meets OSHA-approved content and verification requirements.

**Section 5** OSHA shall develop and publish specific standardized translation guidelines for worker safety training materials.

- A. OSHA shall make available high-quality translated training materials in languages commonly spoken by workers in the United States.
- B. Training materials shall be developed in collaboration with language experts, industry experts, and public safety professionals.

**Section 6** OSHA shall expand publicly available, more comprehensive safety training materials, including online modules, written guides, and instructional media.

- A. OSHA shall conduct a public outreach campaign to make workers and employers aware of training requirements, available training resources, and reporting mechanisms under this act.

**Section 7** OSHA shall expand and improve anonymous reporting systems for unsafe workplace conditions and violations of worker-safety regulations under both OSHA and this bill.

- A. Reporting systems shall be made more accessible by multiple platforms, including online, telephone, and mobile formats.

**Section 8** Penalties for violations of this act and OSHA regulations shall be increased in proportion to the severity, frequency and/or willfulness of the violation.

- A. The for OTS and Serious violations shall be increased to a maximum of \$18,000 per violation.
- B. The fine for Willful violations shall be set at \$12,000 minimum and raised to a maximum of \$170,000 per violation.
- C. The fine for Repeated violations shall be raised to a maximum of \$170,000 per violation.
- D. The fine for Failure to Abate shall be raised to a maximum of \$17,000 per day past the abatement date.
- E. Employers guilty of repeated or willful violations may face mandatory corrective action plans and/or temporary suspension of operations.

**Section 8** OSHA shall conduct inspections, audits, and compliance reviews to ensure adherence to the enhanced training, translation, and reporting requirements provided under this bill.

**Section 3** The House Committee on Appropriations shall deem an appropriate amount to fund and further sustain this legislation.

**Section 4** This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage. Employers shall have a two-year grace period to adjust into the provisions of Section 2 through Section 9, after which all enforcement measures shall take full effect.

*NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS*

REPRESENTATIVE Fanasia Kallon, presents the following legislation:

**Federal Paid Parental Leave Act of 2026****BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

**Preamble:** **Whereas**, Providing paid parental leave makes babies healthier, helps parents recover, and reduces stress at home. Therefore, this bill must allow parents to enjoy time with their new born children without having to worry about money.

**Section 1** This Act may be cited as the Federal Paid Parental Leave Act of 2025

**Section 2** DEFINITIONS

- A. Parental Leave – leave taken for the birth, adoption, or foster placement of a child.
- B. Eligible Employee – any employee who has worked at least 120 days for their current employer.
- C. Employer – any public or private business operating in the United States with 10 or more employees.
- D. Full Wage – an employee’s regular weekly rate of pay before taxes.

**Section 3** REQUIREMENTS

Eligible employees shall receive 12 weeks of paid parental leave.

Employees shall be compensated at 100% of their regular weekly wage.

Leave is available to all parents regardless of gender, adoption, or foster placement status.

Leave may be taken consecutively or intermittently within 12 months of the child’s arrival.

**Section 4** FUNDING

A Federal Paid Leave Fund is established under the Department of Labor.

Funding sources:

- A. 0.15% payroll tax, split evenly between employer and employee.
- B. Existing Department of Labor administrative funds.
- C. Employers with fewer than 25 employees may apply for up to 50% reimbursement.

**Section 5:** This bill will be effective 91 days after passage.

Hope Jones, present the following legislation:

**Humane Animal Research Act (HARA)**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas, . . . The use of animals in scientific research has contributed to numerous medical and technological advances, yet it has also raised serious ethical and welfare concerns. Millions of animals are subjected to testing every year, often experiencing stress, pain, or inadequate living conditions. Modern scientific understanding and public awareness demand that research practices evolve to prioritize the well-being of these animals while maintaining rigorous scientific standards. Ensuring humane treatment not only aligns research with ethical principles but also improves the reliability and quality of experimental results, as animals that are stressed or unhealthy can produce inconsistent data. This legislation seeks to create a framework for the ethical treatment of laboratory animals, to encourage the development and use of alternatives to animal testing, and to establish accountability and transparency in all federally funded research facilities. By implementing these standards, the United States can lead in both scientific innovation and ethical responsibility, demonstrating that progress does not require the unnecessary suffering of sentient beings.

**Section 1:**

A – **Laboratory Animal:** Any live non-human vertebrate used for research, testing, or teaching purposes.

B – **Animal Welfare Officer (AWO):** A qualified individual responsible for overseeing the care and treatment of animals in research facilities.

C – **Refinement:** Modifications of procedures to minimize animal pain, stress, or suffering.

D – **Replacement:** Use of non-animal methods such as computer models or cell cultures whenever possible.

E – **Reduction:** Strategies to use the minimum number of animals necessary for valid results.

## **Section 2**

A Research facilities must provide:

1. Appropriate housing, nutrition, and enrichment to meet species-specific behavioral needs.
2. Access to veterinary care and humane treatment at all times.

B – Facilities must implement the 3Rs Principle: Replacement, Reduction, and Refinement in all experiments.

C – All research institutions must appoint an Animal Welfare Officer to monitor compliance and report annually.

D – Procedures causing significant pain or distress must be reviewed and approved by an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).

## **Section 3**

A – Annual public reporting of the number of animals used, types of procedures, and any alternatives applied.

B – Violations of this act may result in suspension of research funding or facility closure until compliance is achieved.

## **Section 4**

Funding for this bill shall be determined by the Appropriations Committee, which shall allocate federal resources necessary for implementation, oversight, and enforcement of the Humane Animal Research Act.

## **Section 5**

Let this bill be enacted 91 days after passage.

New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill # **SCOM-512**

Mr. Wiggins introduces the following bill

**A Bill**

To raise the minimum amount of money that private foundations are required to disburse to their charitable purpose.

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

Section 1.

This bill will amend 26 U.S. Code § 4942 to require private foundations to distribute 7.5% of the fair market value of the assets that foundation gained in the fiscal year.

Section 2.

Fair market value is defined as the value of assets as determined by the marketplace or objective purchasers rather than as determined by a subjective individual.

A private foundation is defined as an independent legal entity set up solely for charitable purposes that is funded and controlled by a single individual, a family, or corporation rather than the general populace.

Section 3.

1. 26 U.S. Code § 4942(e)(1) will be amended to replace the words “5 percent of the excess of—” with “7.5 percent of the excess of—”

Section 4.

1. This bill does not require any funding.

Section 5.

This bill will be enacted 130 days after signature from the president.

New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill # **SCOM-513**

Ms. Alexandra Ramos introduces the following amendment:

**A Bill**

To give those with a guarantee to a stable job easier access into the United States

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

Section 1. This bill gives those who wish to immigrate to the United States an opportunity for a quicker admission process, so long as they have a job waiting for them.

Section 2. **Immigration:** A person(s) switching their permanent residence to a foreign country.

**Admission:** The procedure of giving admittance to an institution or area.

Section 3. **In the event that this legislation is passed:**

An organization called the United Employment Express (UEE) will be created that is for the sole purpose of recruiting and aiding people from foreign countries in securing jobs in the United States.

A. There are several requirements to be considered, such as but not limited to: no criminal records, a reference of character from someone that is not a family member or friend, and proof of current residence.

Section 4. Finances for the members of the UEE will be cared for by the U.S Department of State and the Department of Immigration.

Section 5. This bill would be enacted around a year from the time it is passed.

Ms. Aryana Conde introduces the following amendment

**A Bill**

Because the current federal minimum wage no longer matches today's cost of living, Congress finds it necessary to update wage standards.

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

Section 1. The federal minimum wage will be increased in accordance with the cost of living of the present day. This act raises the minimum wage step by step in order to give workers a more stable income and to allow businesses to have the time for adjustment.

Section 2. "Minimum wage" refers to the lowest hourly wage that employers may legally pay workers under federal law

"Cost-of-living index" refers to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) as measured by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Section 3. The existing federal minimum wage is insufficient to allow workers to cover their essential expenses. A large number of states and businesses are already paying wages that are above the minimum, which means that raising the minimum wage is both realistic and necessary. Changing the minimum wage to a higher level will contribute to lessening the problem of poverty and will be a source of comfort for those families who depend on the income from low-wage jobs.

Section 4. A gradual increase helps reduce poverty, strengthens the workforce, and supports long-term economic stability.

Section 5. The Department of Labor shall oversee and enforce this Act through its Wage and Hour Division.

The Department of Labor may investigate complaints, review payroll records, and require employers to correct any violations and provide back pay.

1st offense: \$5000

2nd offense: \$7000 and possible imprisonment

3rd offense: \$10000 and possible imprisonment

Section 6. This bill requires no government funding

Section 7. The federal minimum wage shall be raised to \$9.25 per hour beginning March 1, 2026.

The minimum wage shall increase to \$10.50 per hour on May 1, 2026

The minimum wage shall increase to \$11.75 per hour on July 1, 2026

*Charlize Garrison presents* the following legislation:

A BILL TO ENACT LIMITATIONS ON AI USE IN THE WORKFORCE

To *put proper limitations on artificial intelligence use.*

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 use of AI in the workforce without proper regulations and limitations.
- Section 2 AI is also known as artificial intelligence, was created to mimic human intelligence and abilities on a variety of levels,
- Section 3           A – in the case of AI being used in the workforce, and use of AI that could lead to profit such as apps, businesses using AI to replace jobs, or AI art/content, you will need proper permissions and permits from the government.  
                  B – Failure to follow this law or if use of AI is found without proper permissions, there will be fines paid to the court.  
                  C - Fines can range in severity from misdemeanors to felonies depending on the severity of the case, as punishment will be decided in court. Punishment will be decided from court to court based on the judge's ruling.
- Section 4 This bill will be funded by congress.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*Yaritza Hernandez* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

TO increase transparency in food labeling to minimize health risks including increased risk of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure..

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 increase transparency in food labeling: address the problem of misleading labels by requiring food products that contain high levels of sugar, sodium, and trans fat to contain a warning label stating the health risks associated with that product.

Section 2 The term “added sugar” indicates any sugar added during the processing of foods that is not naturally occurring in fruit or milk; “high-sodium food” is defined as any packaged food that contains 30% or more of the recommended daily sodium intake per serving; “trans fat” refers to a type of unsaturated fat produced industrially from vegetable oils for use in foods; “misleading health claim” is defined as any food marketing statement not supported by FDA-approved scientific evidence.

Section 3 A – This legislation will establish mandatory regulations regarding how food products can market themselves. Food products are prohibited from using unverified claims such as “all-natural,” “heart healthy,” or “clean” unless they meet specific FDA-established standards. All nutrient claims made on packaging, such as “low sugar” and “high protein,” must adhere to specific, standardized criteria established by the FDA.

B – All warning labels must cover at least 15% of the front surface of the packaging. Packaged foods and beverages containing more than 25g of added sugar per serving must display the visible warning: “High in Added Sugar: Increases risk of obesity, diabetes, and heart disease.” Packaged foods that contain 30% or more of the recommended daily sodium intake must display the warning: “High sodium: Increases risk of high blood pressure and heart disease.” Packaged foods containing 0.5 grams of artificial trans fat or more per serving must display the warning: “Contains Trans Fat: Increases risk of heart disease and stroke.” These requirements apply to chain restaurants as well as packaged foods.

C - The FDA will oversee compliance related to food packaging. Local health departments will oversee compliance for restaurant menus, and receive federal funding for this purpose. A first offense will result in a written warning and a correction order. A second offense will result in a fine of up to \$50,000. Three or more offenses can result in a fine of up to \$500,000 and a possible suspension of sales.

Section 4 Funding: The necessary money will be annually authorized to the FDA and local health departments. This funding is intended to cover the costs associated with staffing, inspections, and enforcement of the Act. The primary source of this funding will be generated through an excise tax. This tax will be 1 cent per ounce on sugary drinks, including sodas, sports drinks, and sweetened teas. This tax is projected to generate approximately \$15 billion annually. Federal funding will also be provided to local health departments to assist them in overseeing restaurant menu compliance with the new labeling rules.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 730 days.

Representatives Alex Smith and Marley Harmon present the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a limit of fifteen dollars on Insulin nationwide.

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

Section 1

This bill will ban the sale of insulin priced above fifteen dollars in all U.S. states.

Section 2

Vocabulary

- A. Insulin: A hormone produced in the pancreas by the islets of Langerhans, which regulates the amount of glucose in the blood. The lack of insulin causes a form of diabetes. Those with diabetes often need to purchase insulin because their body doesn't make enough or any at all.

Section 3

- A. All pharmacies, online pharmacies, retailers, and programs that provide Insulin will be required to keep the cost under sixteen dollars.
- B. Should this be ignored, providers will face a fine of 100 dollars per dollar over the limit.

Section 4

This legislation will be paid for by the defunding of the U.S. Department of Defense by 0.5%.

Section 5

This bill is to be enacted after 90 days of passage by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Representative Elaine Zhou presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban the use of single-use plastic in food services and restaurants, grocery stores and convenience stores.

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

Section 1

Banning the use of single-use plastic in food services and restaurants, grocery stores and convenience stores and replacing them with eco-friendly alternatives.

Section 2

Eco-friendly: Not harmful to the environment.

Section 3

The legislation will effectively ban single-use plastic bags, straws, utensils, and food containers in food service establishments, grocery stores, and convenience stores and will replace these items with environmentally safe products.

- A. Once the legislation is passed, the ban will not take effect immediately but instead in annual phases starting with the most common single-use plastics (bags, straws, utensils)
- B. Expanding to food containers, lids and other single-use products in the years following

Section 4

Money from state funding budget

Section 5

The bill will be enacted January 1st, 2027.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19–20, 2026

First Session

Bill # **SCOM-519**

New Jersey Model Congress

Alina George presents the following legislation:

#### A BILL

To require clear labeling of artificial intelligence-generated content on major online platforms in order to reduce exposure to misinformation and inappropriate material.

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

#### Section 1

This Act establishes the AI Content Transparency Act (national), which requires large online platforms to clearly label content that is generated or significantly altered using artificial intelligence. The purpose of this Act is to reduce misinformation and increase public trust in digital media.

#### Section 2

For the purposes of this Act:

1. Artificial intelligence-generated content means images, videos, audio, or text created or materially altered by AI tools.
2. Covered platform means an online service with over 50 million monthly U.S. users.
3. Clear label means a visible notice informing users that content was AI-generated.

#### Section 3

- A. Covered platforms shall label AI-generated content that is distributed to the public.
- B. Labels must be visible without requiring additional user action.
- C. This Act shall not apply to private messages or internal company use.
- D. The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce compliance and issue implementation guidelines.
- E. Platforms shall submit annual compliance reports to the Federal Trade Commission.

#### Section 4

This Act shall be funded through existing Federal Trade Commission resources and shall not require new federal spending or taxes.

#### Section 5

This Act shall take effect nine months after passage.

*Vera Bachu and Eesha Vanamala* present the following legislation:  
Earned Wage Access Consumer Protection Act

*To establish federal regulations for Earned Wage Access (EWA) companies and ensure consumer protection.*

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

Section 1: This act establishes a framework for the regulation of Earned Wage Access (EWA) companies and services by categorizing them as a loan to ensure fair practices and protect consumers, particularly low-income and hourly workers who use these services to access earned wages before payday, from predatory behavior.

Section 2: For the purposes of this act, earned wages means wages, salary, compensation, or other income that has accrued to the benefit of a consumer but has not yet been paid by an employer. Some relevant definitions for this bill include:

- **Annual Percentage Rate (APR):** The annualized cost of credit, expressed as a percentage, including all fees and charges.
- **Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB):** A government agency that protects consumers by enforcing fair practices in financial products and services.
- **Department of Labor:** The state agency responsible for enforcing wage and hour laws and for regulating, overseeing, and enforcing compliance with this act as it relates to earned wage access providers and employer-sponsored earned wage access programs.
- **Direct-to-consumer EWA:** An EWA service provided directly to workers by a third-party company.
- **Earned Wage Access (EWA):** A service that allows workers to access earned wages before payday.
- **Earned wage access provider:** A company or person that offers EWA services to workers.
- **Employee-sponsored EWA:** An EWA service offered by an employer as an employee benefit.
- **Fee-free EWA:** An EWA service provided to workers at no cost to the user.
- **Voluntary payment:** An optional tip or gratuity that is not required to receive EWA services.

Section 3:

A – Regulation and Disclosures

Providers must register with the DOL and clearly disclose all fees, deductions, repayment terms, and total costs to the users before any transaction occurs. Providers must submit an annual disclosure to the DOL of their effective APR after each typical transaction. Due to the Federal Consumer Protection Law, EWA services shall be classified as short-term loans and should be governed by disclosure and fee limitations.

B – Consumer Rights

EWA services must allow users to opt out at any time without penalty, without hidden fees, undisclosed interest, or coerced tipping practices. Users must receive a clear statement of their total earnings, amounts accessed early, and the remaining balance of available wages each pay cycle.

C – Data Privacy and Security

Providers must ensure all employee and employer data is stored securely and handled in compliance with federal privacy laws, including the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Privacy Act of 1974, by implementing safeguards to protect data from unauthorized access. The sale or transfer of user data to third parties for marketing or profit-making purposes are strictly prohibited.

D – Oversight and Enforcement

The DOL, in cooperation with the CFPB, will monitor compliance and investigate consumer complaints. The DOL shall issue a resolution or penalty within 30 days of receiving a complaint for violations depending on the severity and recurrence of the misconduct.

Section 4: This program would be funded by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. A fund made from the penalties collected from the companies would be used to help pay for the funding of these programs.

Section 5: This bill will be enacted 100 days after passing.

*Anirudh Venkatesan* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require rent payment reporting to consumer credit bureaus in order to strengthen credit access and access to homeownership.

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

**Section 1**

This legislation addresses housing insecurity by closing a gap in the credit system that fails to recognize consistent rent payments. By requiring rent reporting to credit bureaus, this Act strengthens financial mobility, improves access to credit, and creates a clearer path to homeownership without expanding federal housing subsidies.

**Section 2**

For the purposes of this legislation:

- A. A covered landlord is any individual, corporation, or entity that leases residential property and collects rent payments, excluding owner-occupied buildings with four or fewer total units.
- B. A rent payment is a regularly scheduled payment made by a tenant for residential occupancy under a legally binding lease agreement.
- C. A consumer reporting agency refers to any credit bureau regulated under the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

**Section 3**

Covered landlords shall report monthly rent payment information to at least one major consumer reporting agency. Reported information shall include whether a payment was made on time, late, or missed, along with the payment date and amount. No additional personal data beyond what is required for lawful credit reporting shall be collected or disclosed. Landlords may satisfy this requirement through approved third-party rent reporting services.

**Section 4**

Tenants shall receive written notice at lease signing that rent payments will be reported to consumer reporting agencies. Tenants may opt out of rent reporting within 60 days of lease execution without penalty. Opting out shall not result in increased rent, fees, or denial of housing. Tenants shall retain all rights under the Fair Credit Reporting Act to dispute inaccurate or incomplete rent payment information. Landlords shall correct verified reporting errors within 30 days.

**Section 5**

Landlords owning fewer than 25 residential units nationwide may voluntarily comply with this Act and shall be eligible for a federal tax credit to offset reasonable rent reporting costs. Compliance through approved reporting services shall create a safe harbor protecting landlords from liability arising solely from good-faith reporting errors that are promptly corrected.

**Section 6**

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau shall oversee implementation. This legislation takes effect 12 months after passage to allow landlords, tenants, credit bureaus, and reporting services sufficient time to comply.

*Olivia Alvarez* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To restrict the production of harmful oils in processed and prepared foods.

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

Section 1

This legislation seeks to protect public health by restricting harmful oils and chemical additives in processed and prepared foods, including excessive omega-6 fatty acids, polyunsaturated fats, and genetically modified ingredients. It also limits industrial oil processing methods such as high heat, chemical extraction, bleaching, and deodorizing, which remove natural antioxidants and create unstable, oxidized fats linked to inflammation and long-term health risks. By regulating these substances and practices, this bill promotes cleaner food production and aligns domestic food safety standards with stricter international regulations.

Section 2

**Harmful Oils** - Any oil that is industrially processed, or contains high amounts of Omega-6, PUFA (Polyunsaturated Fatty Acid), and GMOs (Genetically Modified Organism).

**Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (PUFAs)** - Fats containing multiple double bonds in their chemical structure that are commonly found in seed oils and are highly susceptible to oxidation when exposed to heat, light, or air.

**Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)** - Any organism or ingredient whose genetic material has been altered through artificial genetic engineering techniques that do not occur naturally.

Section 3

**A.** The FDA shall be responsible for monitoring food manufacturers, oil producers, and distributors to ensure compliance with the regulations established in this act.

**B.** The FDA shall conduct routine inspections, audits, and laboratory testing of oils and food products to verify that restricted substances and processing methods are not being used.

**C.** A first offense shall result in a monetary fine determined by the FDA based on the severity of the violation.

**D.** Repeated or severe violations shall result in extended suspension or permanent revocation of production licenses.

Section 4

Funded through FDA budget and regulatory fees.

Section 5

To be enacted 150 days after passing.

*Abigail Toms* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To limit profit margins on taxpayer-funded defense contractors.*

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

Section 1 This bill aims to establish a limit on the amount of profit made by large defense contractors because of their taxpayer-based funding. The basis that taxpayers get no return or say in what their money is used for serves to suggest a limitation on the profitability of corporations using taxpayer funds

Section 2 **Profit margin** - The ratio between the amount of money spent on a business and the amount of money made by the business

Section 3 A profit margin of 5% will be established on all corporations within the defense industry. The 5% of the profit within the limit should be spent on paying employees. All other profits exceeding the margin will be invested back into the corporation to fund further projects so that taxes can be used for other government purposes.

Section 4 This bill requires no funding outside of the normal use of federal funds

Section 5 Profit margin limits will be enacted on April 1st, 2027.

*Ryan Horkey* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To promote healthier marketing practices that reduce the harmful effects of aggressive advertising concerning the fast-food market.

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 implement stricter guidelines designed to reduce aggressive fast food advertising that pressures or misleads consumers into making unhealthy food choices. Therefore, this bill is in support of advertisement that is honest, straightforward, and clearly identified as promotional content.

Section 2 -

**A- Fast Food Advertising** - advertisements created by restaurants that mainly sell quick-service food.

**B- Aggressive Advertising** - this encompasses advertising that emotionally pressures consumers through sudden loud audio, sensationalized misleading claims, and pop-ups ads that capture the entire screen. These tactics are used to entice viewers, typically directed toward specific promotions, and designed to distract customers from negative factors.

**C- Clear Labeling** - openly stating what the advertisement promotes, and which company has specifically sponsored the solicitation. This disclosure should additionally be seen in the sponsoring company's promotional posts or videos online.

**D - Respectful Advertisement** - promotional communication from a company that connects to the consumers ethically, not attempting to guilt, scare, or trick people into purchasing their product. This can be accomplished by centering on human experiences, and not just commercial agendas.

**E - The Federal Trade Commission (FTC)** - The FTC is a federal government agency that protects consumers from inaccuracy and dishonesty seen within businesses.

Section 3 -

**A.** The Federal Trade Commission will be responsible for enforcing the rules within this bill.

**B.** Therefore, fast food companies and their advertising platforms may not:

1. Use advertisements that automatically play shocking, unexpected sounds without user choice.
2. Use pop-up ads that consume the entire promotional screen, causing the viewer to be interrupted or distracted.
3. Make distressing or alarming claims such as "low in stock" or "limited supply" that provoke anxiety as they are not true in the fast-food market.
4. Post sponsored or influencer content without making it clear that it is sponsored by an organization.

**C.** Any company that does not adhere to these parameters in their advertising may be subject to a \$30,000 dollar fine for each violation. These fines may be increased for each repeated offense.

Section 4 -

No additional funding is necessary as a portion will be accumulated from fines that are collected by fast-food companies in violation, existing Federal Trade Commission funds that are already being used to maintain fair business practices, and health care organizations may financially support the cause.

Section 5 -

This law will take effect one year after the date it is passed.

*Valeria Elao* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To protect local farmers' jobs by monitoring Sysco Food Corporation's practices to prevent the displacement of jobs.*

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

Section 1 : Local farmers play a vital role in the modern-day economy, as their purpose serves to promote sustainable practices that are the heart of the communities. Sysco Food Corporation has dominated the food market, displacing and taking advantage of local farmers being unable to match the low prices of this corporation. As of today, Sysco controls a substantial portion of the national food distribution market. This bill aims to ensure fair competition and protect local employment by establishing anti-competitive practices.

Section 2 **Sysco Food Corporation:** Wholesale Restaurant Food Distributor

**Anti-competitive practices:** behaviors by businesses or organizations that limit competition in a market, often to gain an unfair advantage.

**Federal Trade Commission (FTC):** an independent agency of the United States government whose mission is to enforce civil antitrust laws and promote consumer protection.

Section 3 **A:** Sysco Food Corporation will be monitored by the Federal Trade Commission through its pricing and market expansion practices to ensure the distributor's compliance with federal regulations.

**B:** Sysco Food Corporation will be mandated to provide annual reports to the FTC that outline its pricing strategies in different regions, its contracts with suppliers that involve agricultural practices, and market share data that affects local food suppliers.

**C:** If Sysco Corporation is found to violate any practices that displace local farming jobs, the FTC is authorized to issue fines and has the right to revise or terminate unfair contracts.

Section 4 : The bill will be funded from existing FTC enforcement budgets.

Section 5 : This bill will be enacted 180 days after passage.

NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

Senate Committee  
on Education

SEDU

New Jersey  
Model Congress



*Jay Everett* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To require schools to send out nutritional information and ingredients for lunches and breakfasts.*

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

Section 1

The bill would require all public schools to post nutrition facts and ingredients for their meals online, open to the general public. The bill helps students and parents know what is being served in schools, especially those with allergies or dietary needs. This bill also encourages healthier eating habits, as the information is easy to find and accessible to most. Since schools already track this data, the bill would be cheap and simple to implement.

Section 2

Transparency - being open and clear so people can easily see or understand something.

Nutrition - information about what a food is made of and how healthy it is

Implement - to put a plan or rule into action

Dietary - related to the kinds of food a person eats

General Public - all the ordinary people in a community or country

Section 3

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

A – The legislation requires public schools to post nutrition and ingredient information on their websites.

B – Schools will be obligated to update this information if changes are made, to keep the information accurate and accessible.

C – If the legislation is passed, schools will be given a clear guideline and a small grace period to fully update and maintain their food information.

Section 4

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

The bill will be funded through a small amount of money from the already present federal school nutrition budget. Because schools already collect this information, the cost will be for updating websites, which stops excessive spending. No new taxes or large budget is needed to support the bill.

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

The bill will be enacted on the first day of the following school year after it is passed.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **SEDU-602**

Diego Gonzalez presents the following legislation:

### A BILL

To ensure proper cleanliness across schools in the United States of America.

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

#### Section 1

This bill is designed to ensure proper disinfection and cleaning within Kindergarten through twelfth-grade schools. It will ensure frequent and regular cleaning of classrooms, disinfecting rooms and supplies, and ensuring an overall healthier and sanitary environment. It would provide schools with materials and force them to regularly clean them.

#### Section 2

Sanitization- Reduction of germs and visible filth to a safe level, to protect the public.

Cleaning Agents- A substance used to remove germs, stains, dirt, etc., and clean contaminated surfaces.

OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration

HHS- United States Department of Health and Human Services.

#### Section 3

A – Schools will be provided with more cleaning agents to ensure a sanitary environment for students and teachers.

B – Frequent check-ins from OSHA to schools will be randomized and times every 1-3 months to make sure schools are staying relatively clean. They will be thoroughly checking classrooms and hallways and reporting the state of the building.

C. If the school is deemed to be unclean, then it will be mandatory for the school to close for however long it takes a cleaning agency to sanitize the building properly. OSHA will once again check after the building has been sanitized.

#### Section 4

Five percent of the budget of the HHS will be used to fund this: \$94,700,000 per state to supply cleaning agents. From the Department of Education, \$180,000,000 will be available to each state in the form of a federal grant. A mandatory \$125,000,000 of this grant must be used towards sanitization and cleaning agents. This is all in addition to the \$94,700,700 that States will receive from the HHS. The

additional money left over from the grant may be used for additional school supplies and activities. States may run the risk of losing educational funding if they do not comply with the mandates of this bill.

#### Section 5

This Bill will be enacted starting the school year of 2026-2027.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **SEDU-603**

*Jonathan DeVault* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To . *Allow college athletes to bet on professional sports games.*

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

Section 1 This bill proposes that college athletes are allowed to bet on professional sports games, but they cannot be the sport that they play currently.

Section 2 Integrity, and Watching. These betting apps or any way of betting on the games need to be watched and carefully monitored to make sure that collusion does not happen and that we do not lose the integrity of the games we watch and play.

Section 3 This legislation would allow all college athletes whether it be D1,D2,D3,JUCO, etc. To legally gamble on professional sports but must strictly have absolutely zero/no contact or influence of the sport and specific game they are betting on.

If a player is found to have any influence or contact with a person who is in the game they placed the bet on prior to them placing said bet, they will never be allowed to gamble again.

Section 4 This legislation would not require any funding as it would just give college athletes access to use betting agencies and apps rather than creating something or building something

Section 5 This bill would go into act 2 months after passage.

Colin Jones presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure that all municipalities achieve a minimum standard of cybersecurity, strengthen local government digital infrastructure, and protect citizens' data and essential public services from cyber threats..

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

Section 1

This bill requires municipalities to implement minimum cybersecurity standards, protect critical systems, and update legacy technology. It provides funding and guidance to strengthen defenses, protecting public data and ensuring reliable local services.

Section 2

- A. "Municipality" – any city, town, county, or local government entity providing public services.
- B. "Cybersecurity" – protecting systems, networks, and data from unauthorized access or attacks.
- C. "Critical Systems" – digital systems for essential services like utilities, emergency response, and public records.
- D. "Legacy Technology" – outdated hardware, software, or networks that may be vulnerable.

Section 3

- A. Municipalities must secure all systems, protect critical services, and update legacy technology.
- B. Municipalities must create and maintain a cyber incident prevention and response plan with annual risk assessments.
- C. Municipalities must submit annual cybersecurity compliance and progress reports.
- D. Municipal employees must receive annual cybersecurity training, and public education on digital safety is encouraged.

Section 4

The legislation will be funded over five years through DHS grants, averaging \$330,000 per municipality for system updates, cybersecurity measures, resilience plans, and training. Annual maintenance grants of 10–20% support ongoing updates and monitoring. Total funding is estimated at \$8.25 billion, with \$825 million–\$1.65 billion per year for maintenance.

Section 5

This legislation will take effect six months after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
March 19–20, 2026  
First Session  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_  
New Jersey Model Congress

Bryan Creamer presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To give free lunch to all K–12 students in the state of New Jersey

**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 legislation is to provide free, nutritious school lunches to all public K–12 students in the United States of America in order to reduce childhood hunger and promote equal access to meals.

## Section 2. Definitions

- A. “**Free lunch**” shall mean a complete school meal provided at no cost to students.
- B. “**Public schools**” shall include any school operated by a public school district in the United States of America serving grades K–12.
- C. “**Department of Education (DOE)**” refers to the New Jersey Department of Education.
- D. “**Food Service Program**” refers to any existing or newly created program that manages meal preparation and distribution in public schools.

## Section 3. Provisions

### A. Implementation of Free Lunches

1. All public K–12 schools in the United States of America shall provide a free lunch to every enrolled student each school day.

2. Lunch must meet federal and state nutritional requirements.

#### **B. Administration**

1. The United States of America Department of Education shall oversee and coordinate the implementation of this program.
2. Schools may continue to contract with existing food service vendors or make new agreements as needed.

#### **C. Reporting and Compliance**

1. Each school district must submit an annual report to the DOE detailing meal distribution, costs, and compliance with nutrition standards.
2. The DOE may conduct inspections to ensure proper meal quality and access.

#### **D. Protections for Students**

1. No student shall be denied a meal for any reason no matter the race,gender, sexuality,or religion.
2. No student shall be stigmatized or separated based on meal eligibility or financial status.

### **Section 4. Funding**

A. This program shall be funded through a combination of state taxes and federal budgeting available to fund the bill

B. state budget shall allocate additional funding as necessary to cover remaining costs not met by federal programs.

C. Funds shall be distributed to school districts based on student population and reported food service expenses.

### **Section 5. Enactment**

This bill shall go into effect at the beginning of the next full academic year following its passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **SEDU-606**

*Mikayla Caputo* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure equitable funding and access to arts education programs in public schools across the United States.

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

Section 1 The Department of Education shall establish a National Arts Support Grant (NASG) to provide fair and sustainable funding for arts programs in public schools nationwide.

Section 2 NASG funds shall be distributed to schools where arts programs (including visual arts, music, theater, and dance) receive less than 35 percent of total extracurricular funding compared to athletic programs.

Section 3 Funds awarded through the NASG must be used only for:

- a. Hiring qualified arts educators, and workshops for these teachers.
- b. Purchasing art supplies, musical instruments, and performance materials.
- c. Supporting student exhibitions (like art shows, or showcases), performances, and community arts events.

Section 4 Funding for the NASG shall come from 5 percent of existing federal athletic-facility improvement grants, expanded by matching contributions from participating states.

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted 1 month after elected.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

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

New Jersey Model Congress

**SEDU-607**

*Honesty Brown* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To *expand opportunities for women in STEM education and careers.*

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

Section 1 This bill will make sure women are not discriminated against based on gender for wanting opportunities in STEM. This would help the economy improve with more hands on the field instead of one dominant group. This would also encourage more women with interest in STEM to participate in educational institutions.

Section 2 A. "STEM" - fields related to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics  
B. "Women" - any female student in middle school, high school, and college  
C. "Educational institutions" - public schools and universities receiving federal funding

Section 3 A. The Women in STEM Advancement Program shall be funded by states through the Department of Education to increase the enrollment, retention, and success of women in STEM fields.  
B. Companies that create paid STEM internships for women will be offered tax credits.  
C. Expand federal scholarships for women studying engineering, computer science, or physical sciences.  
D. All federally funded labs should report annually on workforce diversity.

Section 4 The legislation will be funded at least \$75 million per year from the Department of Education. After five years, Congress shall review results and determine whether to renew or expand the program.

Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 12 months after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_  
**SEDU-608**

*Ashley Perez* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To prevent and lower fights in school by funding more security.*

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

Section 1 This bill will make sure that the fighting rates in schools across America would be lower by having more security and cameras. This would benefit the staff with being able to teach not having to worry about fights.

Section 2 Security- "Armed" personnel according to the grade levels.  
Cameras- across school inside and outside

Section 3 This legislation will work by putting more security according to the school level ( Pre-K, Elementary, Middle, High Schools) as well as the amount of students per school. Security will be armed with the following grade levels ( Middle, High Schools). Along with that cameras will be installed for the security to be more aware of all the movement according through the schools. Cameras will be installed inside as well as outside and will be even across all the states.

Section 4 This bill will be funded with all the extra money of taxation dollars by taking 2% of the funding from the Department of Education as well as the Department of Health and Human Services.

Section 5 The legislation will be enacted 6 months after passage.

Brianna Andreacci presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To create a federally funded program assisting with cancer detection, care and treatment for elderly homeless individuals

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

Section 1- The Cancer Assistance to Homeless Individuals Act creates a federally funded program to provide free and wide spanning access to cancer screening, care and treatment to the Homeless. The bill aims to close the gap present in cancer care by having a federal program assisting individuals who would not receive care otherwise. Cancer is one of the leading causes of death among homeless individuals over 45, combined with the fact that in the U.S., more than half of homeless adults are over 50 ( an age in which cancer risk factors increase greatly) this is an issue of grave importance.

Section 2-

**The Cancer Assistance to Homeless Individuals Program:** A federal program that will serve the homeless populations by providing guidance in the screening, care and treatment of cancer. This program will supply resources and information regarding the benefits of the provided early detection screenings. Will assist individuals in collaborating with medical specialists in finding the best course of action in treatment.

- A. **Cancer Screening:** Refers to a variety of tests meant to find the existence of early stage or pre-stage cancer.
- B. **Cancer Care:** The care of a person regarding their specific cancer diagnosis. May refer to cases in which treatments towards removing cancer are impossible.
- C. **Cancer Treatment:** The treatment of a person's cancer with the goal of curing or remission.

Section 3-

- A. The federal government will create The Cancer Assistance to Homeless Individuals Program which will be administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), in partnership with the state level Departments of Health (DOHs).

B.1 These collaborating organizations will both provide medical professionals educated in cancer screening, cancer care and treatment.

B.2 These medical professionals must be educated in dealing with homeless individuals, to achieve this level of education, a mandatory 25 hour online training course must be completed every year.

C. Medical professionals and the implementation on the state level will be overseen by administrators in the HHS to ensure proper and successful conduct.

D.1. The program will be rolled out over a period of five years starting in cities with the highest homeless population.

D.2. **Year 1-2-** The program will begin with five cities who have already submitted plans of action to their DOH and the HHS. These five cities and their success rate will be closely monitored by their corresponding DOHs and HHS. **Year 3+** At a rate of five more cities a year, more cities will be allowed to implement the program.

E. All state DOHs must compile accurate data and results to be analyzed by the HHS on a yearly basis.

Section 4- The Cancer Assistance to Homeless Individuals Program will be funded by a combination of federal block grants and state matching funds. The federal government will cover the cost of the mandatory online training course. In the starting five cities the government will provide half (50 %) of the funding to cover the initial implementation of the program. Upon an assessment of success the federal funding will recede each year it is nearly entirely subsisted by the individual DOHs. This funding will be sourced from existing health & human service funds and from the federal government's annual budget allocation for healthcare.

Section 5- The bill should be enacted 91 days after its passage

Jackson Comitini presents the following legislation:

## A BILL

To reduce the price of tuition for Public Universities across America, as well as increase federal educational aid, fostering educational progress while retaining economic mobility.

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 reduce the price of tuition for public universities. This bill will aim to significantly reduce the costs of tuition by incorporating things like changes in the tax code and federal funding. It will also aim to prevent/limit the rise in tuition prices from year to year.

### Section 2

**Public University** - Any accredited higher education institute that is primarily or entirely funded, subsidized, or run by a state or the national government, rather than private donors.

**Tuition** - The sum of money that covers teaching and instructional materials and taking classes at a public university. This does not include costs for room and board, food, or other miscellaneous expenses.

**Federal Educational Aid** - Money given to students that is strictly for and can only be used to pay for tuition for higher education. This may come in the form of grants or federally subsidized loans.

**Reduce Tuition Price** - Reduction of the average cost of public tuition by at least 10%, with stopping raise on any tuition increases for the next 5 years at a minimum.

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.

1. This legislation will put policies in place that lower tuition rates by 10% or more. There will be punishments put in place to any university that does not lower their costs. More workers from the Federal Education Department will be regularly checking in with universities to enforce the bill.
2. The Department of Education will be giving out an increase in federal grants to institutions that comply with lowering tuition. Any increases in tuition will automatically result in a withdrawal of significant federal funds.
3. The Department of Education will also be expanding the Pell Grant. This expansion will make more funds available to a wider population of low and middle income students trying to pay for college. The education department will also be expanding with a bigger budget and more employees to help enforce this legislation.

Section 4- This legislation will be funded by two main ways. The Department of education will be expanded to have more employees to have oversight of the bill. This will be done by appropriating some funds from out of date government programs and departments, as well as programs that have overlapping purposes. The federal government will aim to increase the education budget by over 35% after moving funds around. This will allow for the resources to enforce the bill, and allow for the expansion of the Pell Grant. The bill will also be funded by adding a 1% additional income tax on those who earn over \$400,000 per year.

Section 5- This bill will take effect 91 days after the passage. Universities will need to start coming up with a plan for lower tuition rates as soon as the bill takes effect. The punishments and lower tuition costs will be mandatory in the beginning of the 2027-28 academic year for all U.S public institutions.

Caeden McHugh presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To cap the price of Private Universities and colleges at an affordable and reasonable amount by enforcing a designated income-based table in an effort to make higher education more affordable.

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

Section 1-

This piece of legislation will allow for much more affordable tuition to private universities and colleges under threat of the withdraw of federal funding, revocation of tax-exempt status, and loss of accreditation for federal student aid programs to uncompliant educational facilities. An income-based graph will be made with strict limits on costs of tuition based on amount household income. This is in a effort to make education accessible to people of all backgrounds and have higher education be only limited by a students academic profile.

Section 2-

Federal Funding - Private universities are entitled to large amounts of federal money yearly through research grants, student loans, Pell grants, and other indirect funding.

Section 3-

A – Notice of Tuition Cap - All Private universities that experience any kind of indirect federal funding are to be notified after the passage of the bill within 4 weeks that the new Tuition Cap Table (TCT) will be put into effect the following academic semester (Fall 2027) which will allow for reallocation of funds within the Universities and preparation for the decrease in student tuition.

B – A fund will be designed that will prop up the universities for money not received from tuitions, which will be supported by equal distribution of funds from donors, interest groups, and 0.25% of American taxpayer dollars which will be reallocated from the defense budget. This amount of 0.25% is approximately \$2.125 billion which will be able to support the Universities losses for a significant amount of time, and will be stretched out in distribution for a period of 10 years, allowing them sufficient time to reshape how their schools are structured. In an effort to also not upset members of the population that have been through the private university process and have taken over \$25,000 in student loans, an amount of \$5,000 per person will be relieved to them for federal student loans.

C. – The Tuition Cap Table will be shown to the American public approximately 4 months after the bill is passed and will be shown as follows:

- The Tuition Cap Table of Private Universities for the academic year of 2027:
  1. Families making under \$25,000 - An amount of \$5,000 per year is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition.
  2. Families making \$26,000-\$45,000 - An amount of \$10,000 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
  3. Families making \$46,000-\$65,000 - An amount of \$15,000 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
  4. Families making \$66,000-\$85,000 - An amount of \$18,500 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
  5. Families making \$86,000-\$105,000 - An amount of \$20,000 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
  6. Families making \$106,000-\$140,000 - An amount of \$25,000 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
  7. Families making \$141,000-\$180,000 - An amount of \$30,000 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
  8. Families making \$181,000-\$210,000 - An amount of \$35,000 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
  9. Families making \$211,000-\$250,000 - An amount of \$40,000 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
  10. Families making \$250,000+ - An amount of \$60,000 is the maximum amount to be paid for tuition
- This chart displays the tuition price of a Private University and does not account for the housing, books, food, or any other associated cost that is required to attend higher education. This is still the responsibility of the student.
- The table will be readjusted for inflation every 4 years by a committee and will appreciate by no more than 5% for every readjustment.

#### Section 4-

Funding - This bill will be funded by a federal reapportionment of funds of approximately 0.25% of the defense budget. Any other funding will be created and maintained through donors and interest groups. All of these funds will be grouped together in a single fund to be evenly distributed to all affected private universities over a period of 10 years. The relief of the federal student loans will be supported by another 0.1% of the federal defense budget as money that can be taken back into the government. In total, 0.26% of the federal defense budget will be taken for reapportionment for the efforts of this piece of legislation.

#### Section 5-

This bill will go into effect for the academic school year of 2027-2028 for the fall semester. Universities will be notified sooner within three months and the reapportionment of funds will be received after the next budget resolution which is required by October 1st, 2026.

Maya Mokrzecki presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To switch the school day hours for elementary and high schoolers so that high schools start later in the morning.

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

Section 1- This bill will change the starting time for both elementary and high schools in the nation, making it so that the high schoolers have the latest start time, and vice versa for the elementary students. Studies have shown that teenagers work and perform best in the later hours of the day. On the other hand, young children have proved to have better memory retention and cognitive abilities fresh off of sleep in the morning. For those that are dependent on the care of their older siblings in the afternoon, will be provided with federally funded after care services in school.

Section 2- Vocabulary/Terms

Memory retention - Ability to store and retrieve information, experiences, or skills over a period of time.

Cognitive abilities - Skills and mental processes a person needs for acquiring knowledge/information, as well as for problem solving skills.

After care services - A program that runs after school hours in the school building for children whose parents/siblings are still in work or school and cannot take care of them directly after school.

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 – Implementing the new schedules.

- All school districts in the nation will switch the start and end times of high school and elementary schools.
- They will first notify the teachers and staff in the district and adjust their required time frames for being within the building.
- The district will then send out emails to the parents and students in the district, as well as publishing the new schedules on the district page.
- Announcements will also be made in the school board of education meetings.

- Finally, the schedule change will take place at the start of the next school semester.

B – Implementing the after care programs.

- The after care program will be federally funded, and will be provided for elementary schools that include students who have no one to take care of them directly after school hours.
- The program will be open for five days a week, and for up to three hours after the elementary school day has finished. Parents or older siblings are allowed to pick up their children/siblings before the end of the session, with proper identification.
- School districts will notify parents and students of the specific hours that align with the schedules for their district.
- The program will be staffed by teachers within the school district, who will receive extra pay on top of their regular teacher salary.

Section 4- Funding

- The only funding that would be required is for the after care programs.
- The legislation will be funded through annual appropriations made by Congress. The money will come from the federal budget.
- Funds will be given to the Department of Education for distribution to the state and local governments, which will give the funds to school districts.
- The funds will be distributed according to the population of school-age children in each state.
- School districts will use the funds for building operation costs, as well as for paying the staff.
- Congress will review the distribution of funds annually, and adjust any amounts according to the population of students within the states.

Section 5- If this bill is passed, it will be enacted 91 days after its passage.

Layla Sharret presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To improve national arts advocacy and arts education

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

Section 1: This bill promotes the arts across the United States by ensuring that students have access to arts education in schools and supporting community arts programs. Arts education develops creativity, critical thinking, and cultural understanding. This law will provide students and communities with more opportunities to participate in and benefit from the arts.

Section 2:

- a. Arts programs refer to structured lessons or activities in at least one of the following areas: visual arts, music, dance, theater, or creative writing.
- b. A community center refers to a publicly accessible facility that provides educational programs to the community.

Section 3:

- a. All public schools that receive federal education funding shall, as a condition of receiving such funding, provide arts programs
- b. The U.S. Department of Education shall establish a grant program to support arts programs in schools and community centers
  1. In order to receive the grant, the schools and community centers have to provide a curriculum and submit annual reports to the Department detailing the use of funds and program outcomes.

Section 4: Funding for this bill shall come from the existing federal Department of Education budget allocated to educational grants. No new federal taxes shall be levied.

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

Senator Sydney Berkowitz presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Implement Practical Education In High Schools

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

Section 1 High school students are leaving our public school systems with a lack of practical, real-world education. Upon graduation, young adults often lack a basic understanding of fundamental life concepts, including managing personal finances, maintaining healthy personal relationships, global citizenship, and career planning. As a result, young adults are going into financial debt, the divorce rate is skyrocketing, young people are voting at lower rates than any other age group, and high school graduates are having a harder time finding employment than ever before. More practical and resourceful courses will be taught in all national public high schools to develop functional and successful members of society.

Section 2 Definitions

1. Public high school students - children in grades nine to twelve who attend state funded schools
2. Personal finance - learning how to manage one's own money
3. Personal relationships - learning how to build healthy human connections
4. Global citizenship - learning how to engage successfully with the world
5. Career planning - learning how to develop one's professional skills and experiences

Section 3 Mandating Practical Classes

A - Practical classes will be mandated nationally in all public high schools.

B - These classes include the following four topics: personal finance, personal relationships, global citizenship, and career planning

C - National public schools that add these four courses to their curriculum will be granted a 5% increase in federal funding.

Section 4 This bill will be funded by a 5% reduction in the budget on non-school-based administration, including central office administration and external consultants.

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

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

**SEDU-615**

Tali Herbert presents the following legislation:

**A BILL**

To establish a reasonable homework time cap for middle and high school students.

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

Section 1 Homework plays a very important role in reinforcing classroom learning. However, excessive homework increases student stress and limits time for family, rest, and extracurricular activities. Middle and high school students already spend most of their day in school, and overwhelming homework expectations can harm mental health and academic performance. This bill promotes balance and well-being by setting clear limits on nightly homework while still maintaining academic success.

Section 2 Homework time cap is defined as the maximum amount of time a student is expected to spend completing homework per school night. Homework is defined as any academic work assigned to be completed outside of the school day. This does not include studying for exams.

Section 3 All public middle and high schools receiving federal funding shall follow the homework time limits established by this legislation. Teachers shall coordinate assignments to ensure students are not assigned homework exceeding the nightly cap. Schools that fail to comply shall revise their homework policies to remain eligible for federal education funding.

Section 4 This legislation does not require additional federal funding.

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

First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress  
March 19-20, 2026

London Brown presents the following legislation:

**SEDU-616**

A BILL

To better the care and treatment of the mentally impaired

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

Section 1: To further advance care and facilitation of the mentally impaired in order to promote growth and stability for those who need it.

Section 2: Mentally disabled/ impaired- A physical, cognitive, or emotional impairment, often caused by a neurodevelopment disorder such as cerebral palsy or autism spectrum disorder, that appears early in life and limits a person's ability to learn, communicate, or perform one or more activities of daily life.

Section 3: The legislation proposes that the care towards the mentally ill is improved in order to provide a more fulfilling and efficient program towards recovery for those involved. This shall be done through more and better mental facilities, revamped training of the staff, as well as more educational programs for parents and classmates of mentally handicapped individuals.

Section 4: This bill will be funded through retiring of old military equipment as well as the money made through college tuition to train these new helpers, as well as an increased import tax in the U.S.

Section 5: The bill would be enacted the one month after passing or January 1st if that date is sooner.

New Jersey Model Congress

Jan 21, 2026

First Session

Bill # **SEDU-617**

Congressman Hance Youmans introduces the following amendment

**A Bill**

To ensure all students are granted excused mental health days during one full school year.

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

Section 1.

- a. A “mental health day” is defined as an excused absence taken by a student to address emotional, psychological, or mental well-being without the need for a medical diagnosis.

Section 2.

- a. All public middle and high schools in the United States are to grant each enrolled student up to ten excused mental health days per academic school year.
- b. These absences shall not result in academic penalties, disciplinary action, or loss of attendance-based credit.
- c. Students are prohibited from using three mental health absences in a row.
- d. Students will refrain from using mental health absences two or more days shy of a break; three-four day weekends, Thanksgiving, Winter, Spring break, etc.

Section 3.

- a. Schools shall not require students to provide medical documentation or disclose personal mental health information in order to use a mental health day.
- b. Schools are to ensure all students are given reasonable opportunities to make up missed assignments, quizzes, or tests.

#### Section 4.

- a. This act will take effect at the beginning of the next full school year following its passing.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # SEDU-618

Congressman Devion Watson introduces the following legislation:

## A BILL

To Require All Public Middle and High Schools to Provide Students With a Daily Free Period\*\*

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

### SECTION 1.

This Act may be cited as the “Student Free Period and Well-Being Act.

### SECTION 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to:

1. Support student mental health, academic balance, and well-being.
2. Allow students dedicated time during the school day to manage academic responsibilities, decompress, and meet personal needs.
3. Create more equitable school schedules nationwide.

### SECTION 3. MANDATED FREE PERIOD.

1. All public middle and high schools receiving federal funding must provide at least one free period each regular school day to every student.
2. A “free period” is defined as:
  - a. A non-instructional, unstructured block of at least 40 minutes;
  - b. During which students may study, complete assignments, meet with teachers,

or rest;

c. With no new academic instruction or mandatory activities assigned.

3. Schools may not repurpose the free period for mandatory assemblies, testing, or disciplinary consequences.
- 4.

#### SECTION 4. IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.

1. Schools must adjust bell schedules to incorporate the free period without extending the total school day by more than 15 minutes.
2. Students with individualized schedules (such as early release, dual enrollment, or vocational programs) must receive an equivalent amount of unstructured time.
3. Schools must provide supervised spaces—such as libraries, study halls, or common areas—where students can use the free period safely.

Twenty Sixth Congress  
First Session  
NJ Model Congress

March 19-20  
Bill #

**SEDU-619**

Sheena Grinnage presents following legislation:

**A BILL**

To allow those who wish to bring their dogs to their place of occupation, be it school or work.

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

**Section 1** This bill will ensure that citizens with certified dogs within a certain training will then be able to bring their dogs to their place of work or education

**Section 2** Helpful Dog Training: This kind of training gives the dog the ability to help the student or adult with certain needs such as getting a pencil or handing in a paper.

Playful Dog Training: Training for this kind of dog is useful for young children aged between 3-11 for recess or gym. Although, in a work environment this dog is used on breaktime or as a stress reliever.

Counselor Dogs: In a meeting, conference or guidance session with an adult student. These dogs are trained to calm them down and get them through a rough time.

Dogs with Doggles: These dogs undergo training that makes them seem just like a student/employee, although they are really to help with those who cannot see well or those who have glasses.

**Section 3** Regulations:

A- When the dog is born, the breeder will then choose which dog to send off to a specific kind of training. After a month and a half, the pup will then be sent to the training faculty and receive a number.

B- After completing the training as a pup. They will then be moved back to the breeder or they will be sent to a store where they can be sold or adopted.

C- Each pup will come with a certificate with their number on it signifying what kind training they had

D- A citizen 18 or older can buy one of these pups. They must show proper ID to be sold a dog

**Section 4** The funding for this bill will come from the US Department of Justice, Americans with Disabilities (ADA). This should be around \$2 billion

**Section 5** The bill should be enacted 5 months after being passed.

Addison Robbins presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a competitive grant program under the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support and address pregnancy-related needs and challenges across the United States.

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

Section 1

The purpose of this Act is to establish a competitive grant program under the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services to support, strengthen, and address pregnancy-related needs and challenges across the United States. This program shall provide funding to eligible organizations that demonstrate the capacity to improve maternal health outcomes, expand access to essential services, and support individuals and families experiencing pregnancy-related issues.

Section 2

Competitive grant program - is a funding system where organizations must apply for money and compete against other applicants. The government (or another funding body) reviews all applications and awards grants only to those that best meet the program's goals.

Pregnancy Resource Centers - non-profit organizations that primarily aim to persuade pregnant women to continue their pregnancies rather than have an abortion, often by providing free services like pregnancy tests and counseling

Low-income families - means households earning at or below 20% of the federal poverty line.

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

- A. The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish and administer a competitive grant program to support organizations that address pregnancy-related needs by:
  - Establishing or expanding Pregnancy Resource Centers;
  - Improving access to pregnancy-related services for low-income individuals and families.
- B. Grants may be awarded to nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, and qualified local health agencies.
- C. Grant funds may be used to provide pregnancy-related services and support, including but not limited to material assistance, prenatal resources, counseling, education, and supportive services.
- D. Priority shall be given to applicants serving:
  - Low-income communities;
  - Rural or medically underserved areas;
  - Populations experiencing high maternal mortality rates or limited access to healthcare.
- E. Grant recipients shall submit annual reports to the Secretary detailing program activities, use of funds, and measurable outcomes.

Section 4

- A. There is authorized to be appropriated \$500,000,000 annually to carry out this Act.
- B. No more than 5 percent of appropriated funds may be used by the Department of Health and Human Services for administrative purposes.
- C. Funds shall be distributed based on demonstrated community need, program effectiveness, and the ability to serve underserved or high-risk populations.
- D. The Secretary shall submit an annual report to Congress summarizing expenditures, program effectiveness, and maternal health outcomes.

Section 5

Shall take place 180 days after enacted.

*Sophia Musat* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To restructure educational requirements for foster children and enforce that foster care agencies promote institutions that advocate for adaptive educational experiences.

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

Section 1 - This bill ensures that students in foster care will receive the necessary education regardless of difficult living situations and prior traumatic experiences. Students' participation and achievements in school will be monitored, and the childcare agencies assisting the foster child will be directly involved in the educational institution the child attends through updated reports, visitations, and regulatory standards.

Section 2

Foster Care - Children are placed in licensed foster or relative families when they cannot live safely in their current home.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 - An act signed by President Johnson to provide funding for K-12 students to ensure equal access to education, textbooks, and support programs.

US Department of Education (ED) and US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) - The ED and HHS are federal agencies responsible for education policy and public health respectively.

Every Student Succeeds Act - This reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to give states greater flexibility in supporting local innovations while maintaining general federal involvement.

Local Education Agencies (LEAs) - They run public elementary and secondary schools instituting state and federal rules.

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

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

Section 3 - The passing of this legislation would include improvements and additions to current federal educational requirements for foster children:

A - Uphold the current acts and support the provisions listed in Section 2

B - Monthly reports issued by the school to the welfare agencies

C - At least 75% of the student population must meet federal proficiency requirements in reading, writing, math, and science in school of origin; failure to meet these standards means the student will be sent to another public school nearby or a private school

D - Child will enroll in another school if guardians are unable to produce records required for enrollment that are within the control of the foster families and agencies

E - LEAs must have consistent weekly contact with the school, foster families, and agencies about the student's well-being at their educational institution

Section 4 - The IV-E will fund the education of the foster children if their families are unable to support their learning needs. These minimum requirements vary by local taxes, ability to receive scholarships, and yearly household income.

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

Senator/Representative Addison Staskiel  
presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require students to take and pass personal finance courses for public high school graduation.

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

Section 1 This bill will ensure that all students graduating from public high schools have fundamental knowledge of personal finance, such as how to budget, save, invest, and properly plan for financial necessities to be self-sustainable.

Section 2 Personal Finance Courses: instructional program covering essential financial topics, including but not limited to budgeting, banking, credit and debt management, taxes, insurance, investing, and future financial planning

Section 3 All public high schools receiving federal funding will be required to ensure students complete and pass at least one financial literacy course prior to graduation, beginning in the 2027-2028 school year. States shall develop curriculum standards that align with national financial literacy frameworks as mentioned within the definition for personal finance courses above.

Section 4 The Department of Education will establish a competitive grant program for innovative financial literacy initiatives. Federal grants totalling \$500 million will be allocated annually to state departments of education to support the implementation of this requirement. Funds may be used for curriculum development and materials, teacher training and development, and instructional technology and resources. Grants will be distributed to states based on student enrollment, with priority granted to schools with high percentages of low-income students.

Section 5 This bill will take effect on July 1, 2026, with full implementation required for high schools by the beginning of the 2027-2028 school year.

*Lucas Zablocki* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To encourage AI literacy in high schools.

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

- Section 1 This bill shall establish a federal policy encouraging the integration of artificial intelligence literacy and modern computer skills into high school education in order to prepare students for technological, economic, and civic participation in the twenty-first century.
- Section 2 **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Computer systems or software capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, including learning, pattern recognition, data analysis, and automated decision making.  
**AI Literacy:** The ability of students to understand the basic functions, applications, limitations, ethical implications, and societal impacts of artificial intelligence and other new computerized technologies.
- Section 3 This legislation would encourage the incorporation of artificial intelligence literacy into high school education through federal mandates and incentives, while preserving state authority over curriculum design.
- A. The federal government shall establish national guidelines outlining recommended standards for artificial intelligence literacy and twenty-first century computer skills for high school students.
  - B. States shall be encouraged to integrate artificial intelligence literacy into existing courses such as career and technical education rather than requiring the creation of standalone courses.
  - C. Compliance with the guidelines established under this legislation shall be incentivized through conditional federal funding, including eligibility for certain federal transportation and infrastructure funds.
- Section 4 This bill shall utilize conditional federal funding incentives to encourage state compliance, with full eligibility for federal transportation and infrastructure funding only being received if states comply with the legislation.
- Section 5 The bill shall be enacted 91 days after it is passed.

NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

Senate Committee  
on Environment, Resources  
and Transportation

SENV

New Jersey  
Model Congress



Damien Friday           presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Protect and ensure the future of natural wildlife reservations under federal government protection.

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

Section 1- This legislation will extend the borders of federally protected land to encompass more land that cannot be built or tampered with under federal protection.

Section 2-

- A. Borders - Lines separating geographical areas.
- B. Tampered - interfere with something or cause damage.
- C. Encompass - Surround or withhold.

Section 3-

A. If the legislation is passed the borders of all National Parks and federally owned and regulated land will be extended by 300 acres to encompass more surrounding land.

B. If there are any homes or towns found inside of these new borders we will lower the amount of acres that are being extended on these lands. We will give the towns/homes a 50 acre buffer away from the federal land extension.

C. The goal with this legislation is to support environmental protection by the extension of federal land. It is also to provide more jobs for towns near federally protected lands and for entertainment purposes by adding on to more federal lands that people can explore and fish/hunt.

Section 4- The bill will be funded by the Department of Interior and by NPS fees for recreational activities.

Section 5- The bill will take 365 days to be enacted to ensure that the proper time is needed to plan new infrastructure and entrances into these new federal land areas. Also during this period surrounding Towns and homes will be surveyed and informed of these new changes and the 50 acre buffer zone.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **SENV-702**

Jordan Vaughan presents the following legislation:

**A CLEAN RIVER/URBAN PROTECTION BILL**

To keep rivers clean by improving urban filtration systems

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

Section 1- This bill requires U.S. urban areas to improve their storm drains to protect local rivers. Adds filters to storm drains, starting in major US cities connecting to rivers and the ocean. The bill also funds filtration and natural water source conservation.

Section 2- Conservation- The maintenance and restoration of natural resources  
Urban-Generally town or city areas  
Filtration-Remove impurities or particles from a substance

Section 3- B: Storm drains, starting in very populated areas, and spreading out, creating newer storm drains.

Section 4- The bill will be funded by allocating funds from federal taxes

Section 5- The bill will be enacted in After the 1st of June

Kaleb Megill presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To create green jobs and expand research to strengthen the clean energy workforce.

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 stimulate economic growth, combat climate change, and promote scientific advancement by creating and investing in green job training programs and federal environmental research. It will create a national workforce training initiative under the Department of Labor to prepare workers for employment in renewable energy, sustainable infrastructure, and clean technology industries.

Section 2-

Green Jobs - Roles in any economic sector that contribute substantially to preserving, restoring, or enhancing environmental quality.

Renewable Energy - Energy from a source that is not depleted when used

Clean Technology Industries - Encompasses products, services, and processes that improve operational performances while reducing negative environmental impacts

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. (More than 90 days after passage)

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 20-21, 2026

First Session

Bill #      **SENV-704**

New Jersey Model Congress

Noah Cytrynbaum presents the following legislation:

**Preamble:**

Climate change hurts more and more people across America, and the rate of damage gets higher as well. The fact is that the climate crisis is here, and whether we choose to change our economy to prevent it from getting worse or not, cities will continue to be attacked by the demon of global warming. This means an economic and financial cascade effect for those not directly hurt by disasters, with obviously much worse situations for those directly impacted. The most important immediate solution is to protect our vulnerable cities from the inevitable effects. Our cities need to be more fortified against climate disasters, which sometimes hit annually and each year with more strength.

**Section 2:**

Superfund: a fund established to finance a long-term, expensive project.

**Section 3:**

- a) A superfund shall be created to strengthen cities' physical safety from climate disasters
- b) A Congressional committee shall be created to oversee, manage, and find funding for above fund
- c) State and city committees shall be created to coordinate with the Federal committee and to oversee construction of disaster prevention

**Section 4:**

Funding sources and amount shall be made part of the Environmental Protection Agency budget

**Section 5:**

This bill shall go into effect 91 days from the date of enactment with the following requirements

- a) The creation of the committees shall be completed no later than 271 days from the date of enactment

Logan Gladstone presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To increase transparency in the use of artificial intelligence.

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 increase transparency in the use of artificial intelligence within covered companies by requiring public disclosure of AI integration, workforce replacement, and decision-making processes, allowing consumers, workers, and investors to be aware of a companies AI usage and their plans with it.

Section 2

1. Any company with a workforce larger than 100 people or an annual revenue exceeding \$10 million, whichever is smaller, shall release a quarterly artificial intelligence report
2. This report shall include
  - a. The percentage of the company's workforce functions currently performed by AI
  - b. A description of how AI is used in business operations like hiring, customer service, data analysis, etc.
  - c. Any workforce reductions or role changes resulting from AI implementation.
  - d. Whether AI systems are used in decision-making processes that affect employees or consumers.
3. Companies shall clearly disclose when consumers or employees are interacting with artificial intelligence rather than a human.
4. Artificial Intelligence-generated content used in advertising, customer service, or public communications shall be clearly labeled as AI-generated which includes being large enough to be read
5. Companies that fail to report shall receive a penalty of \$50,000 every reporting period
  - a. If a company fails twice, the penalty will increase to \$150,000. If three times, it will go to \$300,000 and after that, it will increase by \$300,000 for subsequent violations
  - b. Any publicly traded company found in violation with this act will disclose the violation to the Securities and Exchange Commission

Section 3

There are no associated costs with this legislation. Expenses will be paid from fines that are stated in Section 3

Section 4

This bill shall take effect six months after enactment

*Elisena DeNovellis* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To *protect and enhance green infrastructure affordability*

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

- Section 1 WHEREAS the expansion of green infrastructure such as green roofs, rain gardens, and other assets pose a safeguard against the environmental and economic effects of climate change, WHEREAS green infrastructure heavily promotes clean energy, WHEREAS unaffordable green infrastructure increases property values and faces low-income residents with displacement and continuous environmental burdens
- Section 2 Green Infrastructure - A network of natural and semi-natural areas that manages stormwater, improves environmental quality, and provides health and economic benefits by mimicking natural water cycles through plants, soil, and permeable surfaces  
Clean energy - Energy that comes from sources that produce little to no greenhouse gas emissions, like solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal
- Section 3 A - For projects in low-income, disadvantaged, or fossil-fuel dependent communities, the current 10% bonus tax credit shall be increased to 20%  
B - Tax credits concerning green infrastructure for residential improvements shall not expire until 2035  
C - Grid-enhancing infrastructure, sustainable wastewater systems, and advanced grid storage shall now be considered 'qualified property' for green tax incentives
- Section 4 14% of the U.S Department of the Treasury's estimated 5 year mandatory spending budget shall be cut to cover revenue reduction caused by amplified green tax incentives
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*Conner Giovinazzi* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To protect animals from unfair and inhumane tests without passage of legislation

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

Section 1 The cruelty and misuse of animal testing without just passage of legislation is hereby prohibited.

Section 2 The following shall be defined as

- 1) Animal cruelty shall be defined as mistreatment, neglect, abuse, and torture of the said animal
- 2) Legislative interest shall be defined as a substantial economical stake

Section 3 FDA requests access if FDA considers the sampling is appropriate to investigate

- A – FDA must respect the individuals rights
- B – This bill imposes penalties on operations that do not provide reasonable access

Section 4 The bill will be funded by congress through the congressional budget act of 1974. This allows congress to maintain power

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 90 days.

*Stella D'Arrigo* presents the following legislation:

A BILL TO

Establish regulations against the vague nature of AI Data Center construction.

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

WHEREAS AI data centers pose many quality-of-life and pollution-based threats to the public, as well as cause an increase in power and water bills by taking up a substantial portion of energy and public freshwater resources that can directly affect the citizens within the area. NDAs linked to the construction of AI data centers are preventing the public from knowing about where or when they are being built deliberately to reduce pushback on construction, allowing major tech companies and local governments to hide development of the data centers for years up to construction. local governments should not be allowed to hide the construction of data centers to the public during the planning and development process, leaving time for the public to voice their opinion and concerns over the AI data centers impacting their lives and cities.

Section 1 This act may be cited as the "AI Data Center Clarity Act of 2026"

Section 2 Let "AI Data Center" be known as any facility pertaining to computers and supplies needed to properly facilitate AI services and applications.

Section 3 Let the enactment of this bill bypass current and future NDAs in regard to the construction and funding of AI data centers, releasing the whereabouts of where the centers are being built as well as where funding is being pulled from.

Subsection A- The release of NDAs require at the minimum the location of where the data center is being built, the tech company connected to the data center, the funding the government is putting in and where the money is being sourced from, as well as the start date of the construction of the AI data center.

Subsection B- Future companies building AI data centers are required to release the information a year minimum in advance to the start of any development or construction.

Subsection C- Failure to comply with the act will result in a hiatus of the project and/or construction until proper information is released, as well as full termination of the project if, after several warnings and hiatus, the companies or facilities in charge of the project fail to adhere to the act.

Section 4 No funding is required for this bill.

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

Jonas Dimapilis presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To restrict oil and gas drilling on lands on and near national parks.

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

WHEREAS National Parks are some of the United States' most important landscapes. National parks showcase the beauty of the United States, which helps bring millions of visitors every year. They also serve to conserve the habitats of unique wildlife. However, through the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, national park lands have been sold off for natural resource extraction. While it hasn't been exploited due to added regulations on oil and gas drilling, President Trump's recent statements on opening 1.56 million acres of land in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge for oil extraction threatens the future of national parks as a whole. Opening up national parks for oil and natural gas drilling will have negative environmental impacts on the parks themselves and will also cause a negative visiting experience for tourists. And with climate change being an environmental threat to humans and living species as a whole, it is as urgent as ever to stop further drilling of oil and natural gas.

Section 1 This act may be cited as the "Protect National Parks Act".

Section 2 National Park: A large, government-protected area of natural or semi-natural land, designated for preserving its unique ecosystems, landscapes, wildlife, and cultural heritage, while also allowing for public enjoyment, education, and recreation in an environmentally compatible way for present and future generations.

Section 3 Oil and gas drilling on leased lands on national parks and lands in proximity of national parks will be prohibited.

A – Twenty five mile buffer zones within the proximity of national parks will be established that will prohibit oil and gas drilling.

Section 4 Funding will come from an increase in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) budget from \$1.6 billion to \$2 billion. This money will come from existing funding sources, such as the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) and the Legacy Restoration Fund.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 365 days.

*Ecenur Kayis* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To WHEREAS the people of the United States have been exposed to a recurring complication regarding the ability to recycle non-renewable resources. There are a weak number of facilities offering the ability to recycle these non-renewable resources that are commonly found in homes, buildings, transportation, and a plethora of other utilities. Finite materials such as these can be reused in the country rather than being frequently sourced from foreign suppliers.

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

- Section 1 This bill may be referred to as “The Right to Renew Bill” or RENEW
- Section 2 According to multiple sources, only 32% of materials are truly recycled. Many of these non-renewable materials used in modern American life are not recycled. Materials such as Cobalt and Lithium would have a far greater rate of being reused within the country; inherently, making the cost of said material cheaper.
- Section 3 It is public knowledge that the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) funds recycling programs and shall be capable of funding another program for non-renewable resources.  
Subsection A – A grant up to \$10 million shall be requested from the EPA and will differentiate from state to state.  
Subsection B – The cost includes but is not limited to: Recycling facilities, collection of materials and education and safety for handling these resources.
- Section 4 Through requested grants from the EPA, these facilities can be produced for the benefit of the US. It shall be acknowledged that these resources are produced by a majority of unethical methods. The cost of these finite resources significantly decrease when reused in the US. The value of these non-renewable resources is severely overlooked and disregarded when recycling. The US has the potential to save an estimated \$6.5 billion dollars from reusing these materials instead of being lost to landfills.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

Rebekah Bermudez presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To mandate the use of bromine for chemical regulation in public swimming pools.

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

Section 1 The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that swimmers have a safer training environment within a public aquatic center. The most used chemical chlorine is unstable, hard to regulate, and irritating. This causes health hazards such as respiratory issues, skin and eye irritation, and disinfection byproducts such as bladder cancer or pregnancy complications. Bromine is easier to regulate, less of an irritant, more compatible with pH, works longer, and breaks down organic loads more effectively.

Section 2

- a. Chlorine: A chemical sanitizer commonly used in pools to kill harmful microorganisms, though it can produce irritating byproducts such as chloramines.
- b. Bromine: A pool disinfectant that remains effective in warm water, creates fewer irritating byproducts, and provides longer-lasting sanitation compared to chlorine.
- c. pH: A measure of how acidic or basic the pool water is; maintaining the correct pH helps sanitizers work properly and reduces irritation or equipment damage.
- d. Chemical Regulation: The ongoing process of testing, adjusting, and maintaining pool chemical levels to ensure water safety, cleanliness, and compliance with health standards.
- e. Organic Loads: Physical or biological materials introduced by swimmers—such as sweat, oils, dirt, and lotions—that consume sanitizers and increase the demand for chemical treatment.
- f. Public Aquatic Center: A community facility with one or more pools and water features open for public use for recreation, fitness, or instruction.

Section 3

- a. All public facilities with a swimming pool will use bromine to sanitize their pools.
- b. Chlorine cannot be used in public swimming pools.

Section 4 This legislation will be incorporated into the budget of the Department of Health and Human Services to provide funding in order for public facilities to obtain bromine.

Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 6 months after passing.

Michael Sheftall presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To mandate the placement of an Artificial Intelligence watermark on all artificially generated images and videos, and to prohibit the creation and distribution of artificially generated deepfake pornographic content to ensure transparency, prevent misinformation, and promote digital accountability.

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

Section 1 This legislation aims to require standardized AI watermarks on all AI-generated images and videos and to prohibit the creation, publication, or distribution of AI-generated deepfake nudity or pornographic material, in order to protect individuals from exploitation and reduce digital misinformation.

Section 2

- A. "AI-generated content" refers to any image or video created, altered, or substantially modified using artificial intelligence, machine learning, or generative algorithms.
- B. "Watermark" refers to a visible or digitally embedded marker indicating that the content was produced using AI.
- C. "Nudity or pornographic content" refers to explicit or sexualized visual material depicting real persons in a sexual context, including but not limited to simulated nudity, deepfake pornography, or sexual acts.
- D. "Content producers" refers to individuals, developers, companies, or platforms that create, publish, or distribute AI-generated content.
- E. "Standardized watermark" refers to the official federal watermark design and format established by the Department of Commerce in coordination with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

Section 3

A. Watermark Requirement

1. All AI-generated images and videos produced, published, or distributed in the United States must include a standardized AI watermark that is indefinitely present in the content.
2. Watermarks must be clearly visible and recognizable by an average viewer as well as digitally embedded such that removal would significantly degrade the content's quality.

B. Prohibition of AI-Generated Nudity and Pornographic Content

1. It shall be illegal to create, publish, share, or distribute any AI-generated nudity or pornographic content.
2. This prohibition applies if the depicted individuals are real or fictional intellectual property such as characters from shows, books, movies, etc.
3. Exceptions may apply for law-enforcement training datasets, private research under federal authorization, or other limited uses explicitly approved by the Department of Justice.

#### C. Platform Responsibilities

1. Digital platforms, social media companies, and online content hosts must implement automated detection tools to identify unwatermarked AI-generated content and prohibited AI-generated nudity or pornography.
2. Platforms must remove prohibited content within 24 hours of detection or user report.
3. Repeated failure to remove such content constitutes a violation under this legislation.

#### D. Penalties

1. Individuals or entities who knowingly distribute unwatermarked AI-generated content shall be subject to civil fines up to \$5,000 per violation.
2. Individuals or entities who create or distribute AI-generated nudity or pornographic content shall be subject to fines up to \$25,000 per violation.
3. Platforms that repeatedly fail to enforce requirements under this legislation may face fines up to \$100,000 per repeated offense.

#### Section 4

Funding for the development of watermarking standards, detection technologies, and enforcement mechanisms shall be appropriated to the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Department of Justice. Funding will be drawn from the existing federal technology oversight budget, requiring no new taxes.

#### Section 5

This bill shall take effect six months after passage, allowing time for agencies, developers, and digital platforms to implement compliance measures.

Eva Testa presents the following legislation:  
A BILL

To prevent companies from selling biometric data and ensure privacy for the consumer.

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

#### Section 1

This bill would allow companies to collect biometric data from consumers, but would prevent them from selling it to other companies. (Example of Biometric data: Fingerprint, face, etc. of consumers). This would ensure that consumers' biometric data cannot be unknowingly given to other companies to whom they did not give explicit permission. This would benefit the public because it would ensure their digital privacy.

#### Section 2

- A. "Biometric data" - Personal Data generated from measurable human biological and behavioural characteristics that can be used for identification. Also a method of recognising or analysing an individual based on human biological and behavioural characteristics.

#### Section 3

- A. Prevent companies from selling a consumer's biometric data.
- B. Ensure that companies must ask the consumer for permission to sell his or her biometric data and that that cannot happen without the consumer's explicit permission. This question cannot be included in the terms and conditions, as the selling of biometric data is not required for any company.
- C. Companies must tell the consumer before agreeing to the sale of his or her biometric data to which companies they intend to sell said information. If the company buying the data changes, the original company must notify the consumer.
- D. Companies cannot require the consumer to agree to the sale of their biometric data for their products to be used. (Ex. Consumers must be allowed to use the product without the permission of selling their biometric data. If a consumer disagrees with a company selling his or her data, that data will not be sold and he or she can still use the product.)
- E. A company cannot require the sale of biometric data for the consumer to use its products.
- F. Consumers can opt out as easily as it is to opt-in. Consumers can opt out of the sale of biometric data at any time.

#### Section 4

This bill requires no funding.

#### Section 5

This bill would be enacted 5 months after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **SENV-714**

New Jersey Model Congress

*Susan Perez* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Strengthen environmental protection laws in order to reduce the effects of climate change

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

Section 1 This bill aims to improve and strengthen federal environmental protection laws for climate change

Section 2

- Greenhouse Gas - A gas that traps heat in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane, or nitrous oxide.
- Emissions Standards: Limits placed on the amount of pollution released by vehicles, factories, and power plants.
- Renewable Energy: Energy from naturally replenished sources, including solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal power.
- Environmental Protection Agency - The federal agency responsible for environmental regulation.

Section 3

A. Renewable Energy Requirements

1. Federal buildings must use 50% renewable energy by 2030.
2. States can get federal support if they follow similar rules.

B. Enforcement and Penalties

1. Companies that break pollution rules will be fined at least \$50,000
2. Violators may have their permits suspended.

#### C. Community Climate Programs

1. Grants will help states and cities fund climate and clean up programs.
2. Schools can apply for funding for climate and sustainability projects.

Section 4      Funding will come from a portion of the federal environmental budget, revenue from increased fines on violations, and grants approved in the federal budget.

Section 5      This bill will be in effect 90 days after its passage

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

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

SENV-715

New Jersey Model Congress

Nasir Gonzalez presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To reduce visual pollution by restricting the construction, size, and illumination of advertising billboards.

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 visual pollution and improve community aesthetics by prohibiting the construction of new advertising billboards on property not owned by the advertiser and by limiting the size and illumination of all advertising billboards.

Section 2

A. "Billboard" – Any outdoor sign, display, or structure used for commercial advertising that is visible from a public roadway.

B. "Advertiser" – Any individual, business, or organization that pays for or promotes a product, service, or message on a billboard.

C. "Illumination" – Any lighting, whether internal, external, or digital, used to make a billboard visible at night or in low-light conditions.

D. "Property owned by the advertiser" – Land or structures for which the advertiser holds legal title or a controlling ownership interest.

Section 3

A. No new advertising billboard may be constructed on property not owned by the advertiser.

B. New billboards may not exceed 200 square feet in total display area.

C. New billboards must use low-intensity lighting.

D. Digital billboards with moving or changing images are prohibited.

E. Billboard lighting must turn off between 11 PM and 5 AM.

F. The Department of Transportation (DOT) will enforce this legislation.

G. Violations may result in fines up to \$5,000 per offense.

Section 4

Funding for the implementation and enforcement of this bill will come from Federal DOT appropriations, and revenue generated from fines issued under this legislation.

Section 5

This bill shall take effect six months after passage to allow time for regulatory preparation and public notice.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill # \_

**SENV-716**

Noa Rejwan presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To improve safety on public transportation by increasing security and promoting environmentally friendly travel.

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

Noa Rejwan presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To improve safety on public transportation by increasing security and promoting environmentally friendly travel.

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

Section 1: This bill will improve safety on public transportation by increasing security, encouraging more people to use public transit, and helping the environment by reducing car use.

Section 2: **Public Transportation:** Buses, subways, trains, and other government run transit systems.

**Security Measures:** Security guards, transit police, cameras, and emergency response systems.

**Transit Stations:** Areas where passengers enter, exit, or wait for public transportation.

Section 3

The government shall increase security on public transportation systems.

A. This shall include:

- Hiring more trained security officers for buses, trains, and stations.
- Installing or upgrading security cameras in transit vehicles and stations.
- Increasing police presence during busy hours.
- Emergency call systems for passengers to report safety concerns.

B. Local transit authorities will manage the security programs.

Section 4

The federal government will give \$5 billion each year from existing transportation funding

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

Senator Annabella de Picciotto presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make school transportation accessible for children with disabilities

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

Section 1 - Children with disabilities are often excluded in school settings due to the lack of accessibility on school buses. As a result, many students are forced to rely on transportation from guardians or ride isolated buses away from their peers. This legislation reinforces feelings of being an outsider, an experience already common among students with disabilities. Beginning and ending the school day alongside peers can significantly improve students' sense of belonging and emotional well being. Modifications to school buses could include wheelchair ramps, wider walkways, designated handicapped seating, and softer seats to accommodate students with sensory sensitivities. To promote inclusion and improve the social development of special needs students, accessible buses should be introduced into standard school transportation systems.

Section 2 - Definitions

1. Modifications - make partial or minor changes to something, typically to improve it
2. Accessibility - enabling access to those who require it
3. Disability - a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities

Section 3 - Accessible school transportation

1. Required transportation modifications
  - a. All public school districts ensure that a portion of buses are accessible to children with disabilities
  - b. Required modifications may include (but are not limited to):
    1. Wheelchair ramps or lifts
    2. Wider aisle to allow wheelchair mobility
    3. Designated handicapped seating
    4. Seating designed to support students with sensory issues
2. Inclusion in Transportation
  - a. Students with disabilities will be given the option to ride on these buses whenever it is safe and reasonable to do so
  - b. Separate or isolated transportation will only be used when necessary to meet medical or safety needs
3. Training and Compliance
  - a. Bus drivers will be trained to assist students with disabilities and operate accessibility equipment

Section 4 - Funding for bus modifications will be provided from state education transportation budgets. Schools may apply for additional funding to meet accessibility requirements.

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

Twenty-Fifth Congress

March 19-20, 2025

First Session

Bill # SENV-718

New Jersey Model Congress

Mia Eskin presents the following legislation:

To improve safety regulations for electric bicycles, particularly for children, in order to reduce injuries and hospitalizations.

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

**Section 1 - Purpose** Over the period from 2017 to 2022, an estimated 45,586 e-bike related injuries occurred in the United States, resulting in approximately 5,462 hospitalizations. The purpose of this bill is to reduce injuries and fatalities by strengthening safety regulations for electric bicycles, with special protections for children.

**Section 2 - Age Restrictions** No individual under the age of 16 shall operate an electric bicycle capable of assisted speeds exceeding 15 miles per hour. States may enforce stricter age limits deemed necessary for public safety. Also, similar to rules for mopeds which require permits, e-bikes should as well.

**Section 3 - Mandatory Helmet Use** All e-bike riders under the age of 18 should be required to wear a properly fitted and certified helmet while operating an electric bicycle similar to the rules of a motorcycle. Failure to comply with these rules will result in fines or community safety education requirements.

**Section 4 - Speed and Equipment Regulations**

Electric bicycles sold or operated in the United States shall:

- Be equipped with a speed governor limiting assisted speeds to 20 miles per hour for general use.
- Include visible warning labels regarding age requirements, helmet use, and speed capabilities.
- Meet federal safety standards for braking systems and lighting.

**Section 5 - Enforcement and Funding** No additional federal funding is required for this legislation. Enforcement shall be carried out by state and local authorities using existing transportation and safety resources. Failure to comply will result in the state's losing federal highway funding.

**Section 6** - This bill shall take effect one year from the date of enactment.

William Steketee presents the following legislation:  
**New York Metropolitan Area Transit ACT**

To create a unified public transportation network to control transportation within the New York Metropolitan Area.

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

Section 1

This Act establishes the New York Metropolitan Transit Agency (NYMTA), a regional transportation authority responsible for commuter rail services operated within the New York City Metropolitan Area, including services currently operated by New Jersey Transit and Metro-North Railroad that terminate at New York Penn Station, Newark Penn Station, or Hoboken Terminal.

Section 2

For the purpose of this bill:

- A. The New York City Metropolitan Area shall be defined as the e New York–Newark, NY–NJ–CT–PA Combined Statistical Area (CSA), as most recently defined by the U.S. Census Bureau
- B. NYMTA (New York Metropolitan Transit Authority) shall be defined as the newly established integrated transit authority created by this legislation.
- C. Commuter Rail shall be defined as passenger rail services operating for travel in and out of central business districts, including but not limited to:
  1. The Long Island Railroad
  2. Metro-North Railroad
  3. New Jersey Transportation rail routes terminating at New York Penn Station, Newark Penn Station, Hoboken Terminal, all rail services primarily based around Philadelphia shall be excluded.

Section 3

If this legislation is passed:

- A. All commuter rail operations as defined by Section 2, will be transferred to the new NYMTA.
- B. NYMTA shall coordinate infrastructure planning, capital investment, and service integration between all rail systems defined in Section 2.

- C. NYMTA will immediately form a board based on community elections within the area of service
- D. The main priority of this newly created agency will be to reduce dwell times on its routes, reduce late times, and improve customer satisfaction.
- E. The purpose of this consolidation is to reduce bureaucratic conflict, eliminate redundant planning and insure region wide integration and standardized practices.

Section 4

- A. The NYMTA shall be funded through a combination of eligible existing federal transportation grants, state contributions from participating states, and fare revenue generated by commuter rail operations
- B. All existing funding structures allocated to commuter rail services within the NYMTA scope shall be redirected to the NYMTA upon enactment.

Section 5

This bill shall take effect five years after passage to allow for the smooth transition of administrative transition and operation integration.

Emma Nedde presents the following legislation

Improved and Increased Public Transportation Act

To introduce a public transportation system to the United States in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help the environment.

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

Section 1: Public transportation has many extraordinary benefits on the environment.

However, 45% of Americans do not have access to any public transportation, displaying the US's extreme dependence on private transport, which severely harms the environment. This bill will implement a public transportation system for American citizens

Section 2: Public transportation: Form of travel that is available to the public, runs on a fixed route, and can include buses, trains and subways.

Section 3: Train and bus routes will be built and planned to run between major cities, with stops in towns in between them. If this system is built and maintained to be efficient, dependable and safe, people will be more inclined to utilize it rather than taking their own vehicles for work and leisure. Therefore, this system will provide many positive effects on the environment, such as lowering greenhouse gas emissions from cars, less traffic, and improved air quality.

Section 4: The new Excise Tire Tax will be implemented specifically to fund this bill. Every tire with a diameter of under 17 inches sold will be taxed \$1. A tire greater than 17 inches in diameter will be taxed \$5 per extra inch. Most tires of this size are used for sports cars, trucks, EVs and SUVs. The current excise tire tax only affects buses and trucks in order to finance highway maintenance. This tax will stay the same, but buses used for public transportation will not have to pay the new tire excise tax. This tax will encourage people to use public transportation in order to avoid paying more for tires, and cut down on pollution caused by heavier vehicles that require bigger tires.

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

Elijah Knerr presents the following legislation:

S.A.F.E. E-B.I.K.E.S (Standards and Framework for Electric Bicycle Injury Reduction) ACT

To: Address the clear rise in electric bicycle (e-bike) injuries around the United States, by attempting to improve rider safety, standards, and education.

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

Section 1: Electric Bicycle use has increased rapidly across the United States, especially among teenagers and young adults who commute to school or work. Along with the growth, emergency responders have reported a large increase in injuries related to e-bikes. These injuries have often been connected by high speeds, lack of protective equipment, and most prominently, lack of rider education. This bill is aimed to reduce preventable injuries while preserving the access to efficient and environmentally friendly transportation.

Section 2: Electric Bicycle (E-Bike): A bicycle equipped with an electric motor of 750 watts or less, consistent with nation-wide law. Protective Helmet: A helmet meeting a safety requirement created by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). Safety Education Material: Written or digital information or instructions explaining e-bike operation, traffic laws, and injury-prevention guidelines and practices.

Section 3: All e-bikes sold or rented in the United States after the enactment of this bill must be accompanied by state-approved safety education materials (manuals). The retailers must inform purchasers of the nation-wide e-bike traffic laws and recommended safety practices. Additionally, riders will be required to wear a protective helmet while operating an e-bike.

Section 4: Congress must establish a public awareness campaign focused on e-bike safety prevention, including the usage of a protective helmet and Highway Transportation System (HTS) compliance. This bill shall be funded by the appropriations of Congress and enforced by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) , cooperating with local law enforcement.

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

*Charley LiCalsi and Margaret Leo* present the following legislation:

A BILL

To develop a greater abundance of public transportation stations with the intent of air pollution reduction

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

Section 1:

A bill fostering an increase of public stations of transportation by emphasizing the harm of these gases being emitted by individual vehicles has the potential to greatly limit overall air pollution if well-implemented.

Section 2:

**LEZs (Low Emission Zones):** a specified area typically in an urban area to reduce and restrict air polluting vehicles for the purpose of improving air quality for the community

**DOE (Department of Energy):** national organization that manages national energy policy and oversees nuclear security

**EPA (Environmental Protection Agency):** national organization that develops and enforces environmental regulations and overseeing cleanup of hazardous sites, ensuring clean air, water, and land, and helping with disaster response

**Air Pollution:** the contamination of the environment and modification in the air's natural state caused by harmful chemical, biological, or physical agents such as gas produced through human activities

Section 3:

1) People in deemed densely populated cities or towns will be required to either participate in public methods of transportation or pay to continue to drive independently.

A) Cities and towns will be classified as "densely populated" if the population exceeds 15,000 ppsm.

B) Funds collected from individuals who choose to opt out of public transportation will be repurposed for other costs under the DOT, utilized for the improvement of energy efficiency nationally through the Department of Energy (DOE) or employed to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to help minimize the use of fossil fuels nationally.

2) Vehicles with high emission levels would be restricted in LEZs.

A) Each vehicle will be tested and classified for its emission level. If the vehicle fails to meet the standards set by the emission zone, they will be prohibited from entering. If in the chance these vehicles are to enter the zone, they will be fined for entering and polluting the zone.

Section 4:

Funding will be derived from the profit of collecting fines from individuals who violate the LEZ's and from participants of stations who pay for transportation services. These funds will be used solely for the purpose of operating the stations, putting the vehicles through welfare checks, and paying drivers of the vehicles.

Section 5:

This bill shall take effect 365 days after passing.

*Jamie Teri and Raghav Gupta* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To implement a mandated renewal of driving privileges issued to all persons holding a drivers license.

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

Section 1 Establishes a federally mandated reassessment of driving skills in order to continue possession of the Full Driver's License. Drivers would hold their current license, be issued an intermediate license, or have it revoked, corresponding with their results.

Section 2 **Full Driver's License (FDL)** - An unrestricted license issued to people that allows them to drive unsupervised without any conditions.

**Intermediate License** - A restricted driver license that allows unsupervised driving under specific conditions.

**Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)** - The government agency that administers registration and licensing for motor vehicles.

Section 3 This test would reassess the skills of drivers on a more regular basis to confirm that they are fit to be on the road. Individuals would be responsible for ensuring that their skills as a driver are sufficient.

A) The frequency of the reassessment will be determined by an established age-based formula, in which the intervals of tests increase for new drivers and decrease with older drivers as experience is gained.

B) The test includes a road examination that is driver led, and determined by the states themselves. The road examination is required to mirror the supervised portion of the road test required to obtain a FDL, and shall consist of an undetermined driving route assessing independent driving ability across varied traffic conditions.

Section 4 This bill would not require additional funding, assessment costs would be variable by state. Any additional costs can be covered by a fee for reassessments.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted by January 1, 2027

*Ethan Dellagiacoma* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To restrict the dimensions of personally-owned, street-legal, and publicly available vehicles.

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

Section 1 Enforces bodyshell size regulations against car manufacturers and restricts total height of personally-owned vehicles on the road, minimizing the major risks of oversized vehicles and limiting the growth of car sizes that can be found in the competitive-driven car market.

Section 2

- Personally owned includes indirect and direct ownership of vehicles, including but not limited to leasing, renting and buying as well as vehicles used purely for personal use.
- Street-legal is defined as meeting legal requirements to drive on *all* public roads, including highways. Personal vehicles that can only drive on a select few roads, such tractors, do *not* meet this eligibility.

Section 3

A – Restrict the production of vehicles shells above a 65 inch total height and a 38 inch hood height

B – Vehicles models made *after* the bill that plan to be sold in US markets be enacted with total dimensions including tires and suspension above a 45 inches hood height and 75 inches overall height will no longer be allowed to pass vehicle inspection and must comply with the limit to be able to pass.

C – Commercial vehicles will not be subject to restrictions and anyone can apply for their car to be considered commercial as they have been able to in the past.

Section 4 Major funding not needed, adding body-shell and hood-height limits simply becomes another certification requirement in which costs are absorbed by manufacturers as part of normal product design and compliance. If manufacturers are to not comply they are legally not allowed to sell vehicles in the US. Adds dimensional checks to pre-existing inspections conducted by state DMVs and state-authorized inspect stations. Updating compliance guidance, and oversight and data collection which all already fall under NHTSA (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) budgets but can be inflated if necessary.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted on January 1st, 2030 in order to give manufacturers time to comply with dimensions in production designs.

*Krish Patel* presents the following legislation

A BILL

To enforce the standardization of battery removal in electric vehicles that can be done by any certified electric vehicle recyclers in a manner that is considered "safe".

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

Section 1:

This bill exists to standardize the way lithium-ion batteries, among others, are installed into an electric vehicle, allowing those batteries to be removed in the same way across all brands of vehicles, leading to the battery being safely removed by a certified electric vehicle battery recycler. By properly recycling the battery, the recycler is entitled to amounts between four hundred and six hundred dollars

Section 2:

**Certified Electric Vehicle Recyclers** - people who have passed a government-given exam, permitting them to remove batteries from electric vehicles. These individuals earn certification by passing the aforementioned exam and completing at least 10 hours of monitored training.

Section 3:

A - Any properly removed battery should be sent to the recycler's home state's Department of Energy (DOE). The certified recycler should send a request for the battery to be picked up via mailing address to their state's Department of Energy. The battery will be picked up at the recycler's base of operations. This process will be standard in all States.

B - When the battery has been received, the DOE will wire half of the amount to the recycler, and the other half will be wired from the Company that sold the vehicle.

C - If a recycler provides a faulty battery, they will not be paid for the battery and will instead be forced to pay fifty dollars to the state as a fine. If this happens three times in one year, then the recycler may be subject to having his or her license (recyclers) suspended or even revoked.

Section 4:

To pay recyclers for their efforts in recycling batteries, the state will wire them half the amount, and the Company that sold the vehicle will be forced to wire the other half of the amount. The amount itself is variable based on the battery's condition. The state will receive such funds through taxing the sale of gas-operated vehicles, and the money acquired from such will only be used to pay for the recycling of batteries.

Section 5:

This bill will be enacted one year after its passage.

*Max Beck* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To create a card that will allow people with low income and people with disabilities to have limits on the prices of public transit rides on buses or a subway system..*

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

Section 1 A system will be put in place to allow people who make under four thousand dollars in income a month, or those who have disabilities to apply for a card that can be used to reduce or limit fares for public transit. All subway or bus trips estimated to be under 100 miles would have a maximum price of 2 dollars, and all fares under 2 dollars will be reduced by fifteen percent for all card users. The percentage of people who apply and also receive the card will be decided on by the amount of money that is in the fund for this legislature.

Section 2 Disabilities would be classified by the Social Security Administration, in the same way that most disability benefits decide who applies. The card that would be given out would have ways to be verified by whoever is working, and fares would be lowered in accordance with this bill. In terms of public transit this will apply to any transportation that is on a public road, or that is entirely underground.

Section 3 The legislation, if passed, would set up a fund that would be collected from taxes on gasoline. The funds that are collected would then be used to pay the costs of the physical cards. The rest of the funds would be used to determine how many cards should be issued. The money would then go to the states depending on how many cards are issued in that state to make up for the lost tax revenue that would happen from public transportation discounts.

Section 4 Applications for this card would be done through reporting income on forms, with proof of this income. State agencies will then decide if there is enough proof for a person to qualify. After being accepted a card would be provided, or a waiting list will be added depending on the funds available.

Section 5 While this goes into effect, transit workers will be notified, and taught how to verify one of these cards. At this point all card holders will be able to use it for public transit discounts.

Section 6 The bill will be funded through dedicated gasoline taxes. A small portion of the gasoline taxes that are currently imposed should be set aside by the treasury to fund this bill, and pay back the states who are losing the most profit from transit discounts.

Section 7 The setup for this bill is not very likely to take a very long time, but it should be implemented two months after it is voted on, so the time could be used to properly inform transit workers, and produce the cards.

NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

Senate Committee  
on Health

SHEA

New Jersey  
Model Congress



Will Green presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a “Smoke Free Generation” in the United States by incrementally increasing the minimum age to purchase nicotine products by one year annually for individuals born on or after January 1, 2011.

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

Section 1- The bill introduces a rolling age prohibition designed to permanently phase out smoking/vaping in the U.S.. This design doesn’t affect currently legal adults but makes it so no citizens in the future will ever be able to legally purchase tobacco products. This effectively creates a “Smoke Free Generation” while drastically reducing long-term health conflicts and expenditures.

Section 2-

**Rolling Age Prohibition** - The legal age to purchase nicotine products will increase on an annual basis by exactly 1 year on January 1st for each calendar year beginning on January 1, 2027. This prohibition is exclusive to individuals who were born on or after January 1, 2007.

**Nicotine Product** - Any product containing nicotine from any source including synthetic or lab-derived nicotine intended for human consumption whether smoked, heated, inhaled, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested. This excludes any product approved by the FDA as a cessation drug or medical device.

**Legal Adult** - Adults 21+ as of the writing of this bill.

Section 3-

- A. No persons, businesses, or entities shall sell, give, or furnish any tobacco product, as defined in Section 2, to any individual born on or after January 1, 2007.
- B. Beginning on January 1, 2027, the legal age to purchase tobacco products will increase from the existing age which is repeated annually.
- C. Retailers implement a scan to sale protocol for all customers, and reject those within the limit.
- D. Any business or person found in violation of section 3 will be subject to a graduated fine system starting at \$2500 for first offenses,

Section 4- Legislation does not require funding.

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

Jennifer Huang presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To lessen the financial strain on American families, the government should create a nationwide support system for childcare services and ensure that every public school student can receive free school meals.

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

Section 1- Childcare and school meal expenses have created a major financial burden for many working families in the United States. This law aims to reduce the financial pressure on families by increasing federal help for affordable childcare services. It also plans to ensure that all students in public K-12 schools receive free breakfasts and lunches on a permanent basis. This bill helps create economic stability, educational achievement, and long-lasting health by making sure that children receive proper care and nutrition. It also encourages parents and guardians to participate in the workforce.

Section 2-

Childcare Services - Licensed providers such as daycare centers, preschools, and after-school programs. These services offer supervision and developmental support for children who are younger than 13 years old.

Eligible Families - Households that have one or more children who are under 18 years old. There is no restriction based on income, but special attention is given to families with low or moderate income.

Public School Meals - Breakfast and lunches offered to students in elementary, middle, and high schools throughout the school year.

Federal Childcare Assistance Program (FCAP) - Government program created by this law to help eligible families pay for childcare expenses.

Section 3-

A. Expansion of Federal Childcare Assistance

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will create the Federal Childcare Assistance Program to help eligible families pay for childcare expenses. Subsidies will be given out based on a sliding scale, meaning that families with low and middle income will receive more help. Childcare providers that want to receive payment from this program must follow federal rules regarding safety, staffing, and child development.

**B. Universal Free School Meals Program**

The Department of Education, working together with the Department of Agriculture, will establish a permanent program that provides free breakfast and lunch to all public K-12 students. Participation will not depend on household income, which helps remove stigma and makes it easier to join without administrative obstacles. The meals offered in this program must follow the latest federal nutrition guidelines.

**C. Oversight and Accountability**

The Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Education will carry out yearly evaluations to assess how well the programs work, how accessible they are, and whether they follow the rules. States and school districts that receive funding are required to provide yearly reports that explain how they used their money, what it cost, and the results of their programs. Misusing funds or not following federal rules can lead to actions to fix the program or loss of financial support.

Section 4- This legislation shall be funded by moving around current federal money from tax breaks that are not effective, closing loopholes that allow corporations to avoid paying taxes, and making small increases in taxes for people with high incomes. Extra funding might come from the money saved when more people join the workforce and when costs for long-term public assistance decrease.

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

Twenty-Sixth Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

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

**SHEA-803**

*Santino Zawacki* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ensure that parents have access to hearing screening within the first 6 months after birth

This bill will be about helping fund the diagnosis of deaf and or hard-of-hearing children early on in life, compared to currently, where most deaf kids don't get diagnosed until about 2 years old

“Hearing screening” refers to a medical test used to detect potential deafness or hard-of-hearing conditions in infants.

The bill establishes a statewide system ensuring all parents receive scheduled six-month hearing appointments for their newborns.

- a. Hospitals and pediatricians must notify parents and schedule the appointment before the child is discharged.
- b. Any child who fails the screening must be referred for further evaluation and early intervention services

This bill would be affordable to fund due to most of the needed equipment already being in hospitals, but the other amount that isn't funded would be paid for by taxpayer dollars taken out of the budget for healthcare.

This bill would be put into place in the next fiscal year.

*Paulina Tomlin* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To ban the practice of child marriage within the United States*

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

**Section 1**

*This legislation aims to ban the practice of child marriage in the United States and instate a mandate that marriage is only valid for those in which both parties are above the age of 18. This legislation would help to protect children across the country from harmful marriages that perpetuate abuse, limit educational opportunities, and violate basic human rights.*

**Section 2**

- A. *“Child Marriage” - is defined internationally as any formal or informal union where at least one of the parties is under the age of 18. It is widely recognized as a serious human rights violation that disproportionately affects girls.*
- B. *“Marriage” - includes any legal marriage, common-law marriage, religious marriage, or civil union recognized by any state, territory, or tribal jurisdiction within the United States.*

**Section 3**

- A. *Federal Prohibition: No marriage license shall be issued in any state, territory, tribal jurisdiction, or federal entity to any individual under the age of 18. Any marriage involving a minor will be considered void.*
- B. *State Compliance: All states, territories, and tribal jurisdictions must enact laws within one year that prohibit minors from receiving marriage licenses as well as removing any existing exceptions, such as parental consent, judicial approval, pregnancy exceptions, and religious exceptions.*
- C. *Victim Protections: Any individual who was married as a minor is entitled to the right to petition for annulment in any federal or state court with no fees, seek protective orders against their spouse, and access federally funded victim services and counseling*
- D. *Criminal Penalties: Any individual who knowingly facilitates, coerces, or arranges a marriage involving a minor shall be subject to federal prosecution*
- E. *Non-Recognition Clause: No state, territory, or tribal jurisdiction shall recognize any marriage, regardless of where it was performed, if either party is currently under the age of 18.*

**Section 4**

- A. This legislation requires no new federal funding. Enforcement will be carried out by existing agencies, including the Department of Justice and Department of Health and Human Services, in conjunction with state and local law enforcement agencies using current resources.*

## **Section 5**

*This legislation will go into effect 91 days after its passage. States that implement laws prohibiting marriage for individuals under the age of 18 within six months shall receive priority consideration for child welfare grants. States that fail to comply within one year shall be ineligible for competitive grants under CAPTA (Child Abuse and Treatment Act) and the PSSF (Promoting Safe and Stable Families) program.*

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

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

New Jersey Model Congress

**Shalanna Norman** presents the following legislation:

A BILL

**To keep schools cleaner, a full clean-through be conducted three to four times per week.**

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

Section 1

**This bill would help prevent sicknesses that have a higher possibility of spreading, such as COVID-19, the flu, and common colds. This would help keep students and teachers safe in their respective educational learning environments. This will also effectively decrease sick days and absences from both students and teachers alike. More sanitization will lead to more educational opportunities.**

Section 2

**“Sick days” - Days of absence where a teacher or student may not be at school due to catching a sickness.**

**“Sanitization” - Cleanliness of an area.**

**“Educational learning environments” - Refers to classrooms, cafeterias, and hallways.**

Section 3

**A – Schools in New Jersey will be cleaned 3-4 times per week by janitors and/or the facility.**

**B – Cleaning times will be from 6 pm to 8:30 pm.**

**C - While cleaning, janitorial duties will include removing any pests or bugs that may be inside the classrooms, hallways, cafeterias, and along bathrooms.**

**D - This three to four times a week cleaning will be optional. Janitors who choose to help will earn an extra twenty-one dollars per hour added onto their minimum workday wage.**

Section 4

**This bill will be funded 6% by the New Jersey Department of Health.**

Section 5

**This bill will be enacted four months after passage.**

Vix Karpolorich presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To require food companies to warn customers of specific unhealthy, addictive chemicals that could lead to cancer, hyperactivity, or organ damage in their products.

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

Section 1 Any company who has BHA & BHT (preservatives), Brominated Vegetable Oil (BVO) (emulsifier in sodas), Potassium Bromate (dough strengthener), Titanium Dioxide (whitener), Azodicarbonamide (ADA) (dough conditioner), and some artificial dyes like Red 40, Yellow 5. Any company who has these chemicals in their foods/products must put a warning label on their products that contain those chemicals.

Section 2 BHA & BHT (preservatives)- synthetic antioxidants used as preservatives in foods, cosmetics, and medications to prevent fats and oils from becoming rancid, preserving flavor, color, and freshness  
Brominated Vegetable Oil (BVO)- a food additive, made by adding bromine to vegetable oil, used to keep citrus flavorings from separating in sodas and sports drinks  
Potassium Bromate (dough strengthener)-a chemical additive (KBrO<sub>3</sub>) that oxidizes gluten, making dough firmer, more elastic, and able to hold more gas, resulting in bigger, whiter, fluffier bread with better volume and texture  
Titanium Dioxide (whitener)- a brilliant white, naturally derived pigment used to whiten and brighten products like paints, plastics, cosmetics, toothpaste, and foods (frostings, candies)  
Azodicarbonamide (ADA)- a chemical used as a whitening agent and dough conditioner in baked goods like bread  
Red 40- a chemical used as a whitening agent and dough conditioner in baked goods like bread  
Yellow 5- also known as Tartrazine, is a synthetic lemon-yellow azo dye used widely in foods (cereals, sodas, candies), medications (cough syrup), cosmetics, and personal care items to enhance color, though it can cause allergic reactions like hives or hyperactivity in sensitive individuals.

Section 3

A. Any product containing these chemicals should have warning labels

B. Companies could risk losing their spots inside of stores if they do not follow within four months.

Section 4        The FDA (Food and Drug Administration) would give companies some compensation for the need to change their products packaging, but only if the company does not already have a design for their boxes/packaging that is already used in different countries. This funding would come out of the budget for the FDA and negotiated with congress on how much to give out to the companies.

Section 5        If this bill is passed, all companies who have these chemicals in their foods must apply these warnings within four months.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

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

New Jersey Model Congress

**SHEA-807**

*Da'Shyra Amor Jones* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To prohibit the practice of abortion.*

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

Section 1

This bill is meant to change federal law so that almost all abortions are treated the same way as killing a person who has already been born. This bill lays out how abortion would be handled under criminal law, what exceptions exist, and who could be charged. It also explains how these rules will be enforced and how we will pay for the changes. The goal of the bill is to give full legal protection to unborn children and to stop abortions by treating them as a serious crime.

Section 2

- A. "Abortion" Ending a pregnancy on purpose.
- B. "Unborn child" A developing baby at any stage of pregnancy, starting at conception.
- C. "Criminal abortion" An abortion that is *not* allowed under the exceptions. This bill treats it the same as murder.
- D. "Charged individual" A person who performs or helps with an abortion that the law considers illegal.
- E. "Enforcement" How police and the legal system will make sure the rules in this bill are followed ,
- F. "Implementation costs" The money the state must spend to enforce and carry out this bill.

Section 3

Section 3A Abortion Treated as Murder

- A. Any intentional abortion would be treated as murder.
- B. People who perform or help with the abortion could be charged under the state's murder laws.

Section 3B Why Supporters Say This

- A. Supporters of this bill believe an unborn child is a human being from the moment of conception.
- B. Because of that belief, they say ending that life on purpose should count as murder.
- C. This section explains their reasoning, not a statement of scientific fact.

Section 3C How It Will Be Enforced

- A. Police would investigate these cases the same way they investigate other murder cases.
- B. The Attorney General would give guidance so the law is applied consistently across the state.

Section 4

The money to enforce this law would come from a state's general budget. More funds could be added later if needed.

Section 5

This law would go into effect on January 1 of the year after it is passed.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026  
Bill# \_\_\_ SHEA-808

Caleb Diaz presents the following legislation:

A bill

To help those without homes in New Jersey by potentially giving them access to small, low cost tiny housing units, which they are able to apply for, first come first serve. So they have a safer place to live and get back on their feet.

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

#### Section 1

This bill will require New Jersey to build basic, fundamental, tiny homes for homeless people so they have a safe place to reside. These homes aren't fancy, but it will keep them off the streets, they will be sterile, warm, and private. They will be kept in their own communities so they won't cause noise pollution or property devaluation near homes, shops, and schools.

#### Section 2

"Tiny home" - A small basic hut with all basic necessities, a bed electricity heat, etc

"Homeless resident" - Anyone in New Jersey without a place to live/nighttime residency

"Application Program" - The process people use to apply for a tiny home

#### Section 3

- A. New Jersey will build small tiny home communities in safe public spaces
- B. Homeless residents are able to apply through local shelters or town offices.
- C. Those receiving tiny homes must meet with a social worker monthly to help them find work or permanent housing

Section 4 The state will use 2% of New Jersey's housing budget to build and maintain these tiny home communities

Section 5 This bill will go into effect January 1, 2027

Elaina Palenchar presents the following legislation:

SHEA-809

### **Keep Whole Act**

**To prevent doctors from recommending that parents have a child using preimplantation genetic diagnosis to be a donor.**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas the Keep Whole Act will prevent doctors from recommending that parents use preimplantation genetic diagnosis to have a child who is a perfect donor match to another, sick child. These second-born children are often called “savior siblings,” and they are primed since their conception to be donors to their older siblings. They can sometimes be recommended to parents who have a child suffering from a terminal illness, like cancer, as there is little risk involved; however, the birth of these children crosses an ethical boundary. They are brought into the world for the sole purpose of giving parts of themselves away, and donation can sometimes continue well into their lives. This can take a severe mental, emotional, and physical toll on these savior siblings. This bill aims to prevent this practice in the medical community by penalizing doctors who recommend it, thereby potentially saving children who can’t speak for themselves.

**Section 1A** Let donor/organ donor be defined as someone who donates part of their anatomy to another person who may need it to live

**Section 1B** Let preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) be defined as a specialized technique used in IVF to genetically test embryos before implantation.

**Section 1C** Let terminal illness be defined as an incurable, progressive disease expected to cause death.

**Section 2A** This bill would aim to protect and advocate for children who otherwise cannot speak up for themselves. It would prevent doctors from recommending that parents use PGD to have a child who is a genetic match to a terminally ill sibling to be an organ donor. Parents can use PGD to make sure the baby they have is a perfect match, so there is no chance of the

terminally ill child rejecting any of the donations. Donations most commonly include cord blood from the placenta and umbilical cord, blood and plasma, lymphocytes, and bone marrow. Donations often start extremely early in childhood for many of these “savior siblings,” and they can be extremely painful and stressful, as well as having risks of complications that could result in hospitalization. Without a doctor recommending to parents that they use PGD for this purpose, fewer children would have to go through years of countless medical procedures and donations, acting as a collection of spare parts for an older sibling. Doctors who have been found to have recommended this practice will have their medical license suspended and have to take a series of ethics courses and wait six months to have it reinstated. If a doctor is found guilty of offending a second time, their medical license will be revoked.

**Section 2B** If a doctor notices the same child being brought in multiple times for donation procedures, they hold the right to inform Child Protective Services of their observations, and Child Protective Services may investigate if they believe it is warranted.

**Section 3** This bill will not require funding.

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

REPRESENTATIVE Hannah Dougherty presents the following legislation:

**The R.A.W.R Act**  
*Renewed Animal Welfare Regulation Act*

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

- **Preamble:** Whereas, the R.A.W.R, Renewed Animal Welfare Regulation, Act, will mend and enact new restrictions within the standing Animal Welfare Act to preserve the integrity of animal industries. While the current legislation has made immense strides in protecting our animals since its original passing in 1966, the bill contains weaknesses and loopholes. Weaknesses and loopholes that are exploited by those who wish to profit or benefit by cutting corners and efforts when it comes to the care of animals. This results in nearly 95% lab tested animals being unprotected by the A.W.A. Under my legislation, I would expand the definition of animal, enforce stricter penalties for offenders, provide protection for whistleblowers, and seal up so many cracks that have allowed for the neglect of our nation's most vulnerable inhabitants. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be passed into law to ensure that the living animals providing us with knowledge, essential life, and business have the chance to lead lives free of injury, cruelty, & inhumane conditions.

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

**A-**The R.A.W.R Act/Renewed Animal Welfare Regulation Act - The additions and amendments described in the following bill that provide for lapses in protection under the Animal Welfare Act.

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

**C-**AWA ACT/Animal Welfare Act - United States federal legislation regarding and regulating research, transport, exhibition, housing, handling, and veterinary care for animals protected under the act (any live or dead dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, rabbit, or such other warmblooded animal, as the Secretary may determine is being used, or is intended for use for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, or exhibition purposes, or as a pet).

**D-** Animal - any live or dead dog, cat, monkey (nonhuman primate mammal), guinea pig, hamster, rabbit, mouse, rat, birds, such other warmblooded animal, reptiles, amphibians, & fish as the Secretary may determine is being used, or is

intended for use for research, teaching, testing, experimentation, or exhibition purposes, or as a pet.

F- Whistleblowers - any employee of a facility, group, or organization that reports a violation of the AWA Act.

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

A- Make the firing of whistleblowers on the grounds of reporting or recovering claims against their employer's facility, group, or organization regarding violations of the AWA Act, or any potential animal endangerment, unlawful.

1- Exclude whistleblowers from states holding At Will Employment.

B- Mandate reports to be reviewed and determined valid or invalid by the The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

C- Provide compensation for whistleblowers who have been determined to require relocation from reported facility, group, or organization for reasons determined by The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

1- The compensation is only valid when it is determined by these administratins, and cannot be decided by the receiving party.

2- Compensation will account for a months worth salary from the prior place of employment, providing proof of payment from the facility, group, or organization. This payment will cap at \$8,000 USD.

3- Non-benefactory whistleblowers will not be provided with the same compensation for reporting, but can receive up to 200\$ for a valid report.

**Section 3** Once passed into law this bill will:

**Section 4** This legislation will be funded as follows:

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

**Section 5**

This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

March 19-20, 2026

First Session

Bill # — **SHEA-811**

Joey Sherman presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide extra food for the homeless

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

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

Section 2 Definitions:

a. Usable ingredients: Any ingredients that can be eaten without any preparation.

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

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

Section 4 There are no costs associated with this bill

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

Hazel Kestin presents the following legislation

A BILL

To increase the accessibility of vaccines

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

Section 1-The vaccination rate in America is rapidly decreasing. This is a huge problem as previously eradicated diseases are making a reappearance. A reason for the decreased vaccination rate is the lack of accessibility to vaccines. A way to make vaccines more accessible is for each county to have a vaccination site available to its residents three weekends a year. Without the worry of medical expenses associated with receiving a vaccine the vaccination rate will increase especially in less wealthy or medically accessible areas. It will help herd immunity for more people without medical hurdles to vaccination to get vaccinated. This will help us all.

Section 2-Definitions

1. Herd immunity - resistance to the spread of an infectious disease within a population that is based on pre-existing immunity of a high proportion of individuals as a result of previous infection or vaccination.
2. Medical hurdles - obstacles, challenges, or barriers that impede progress in healthcare, affecting patients, providers, or research
3. Necessary vaccinations - COVID-19, Influenza, MMR, HPV, Tdap, polio, 15-valent pneumococcal vaccine, RSV, Hib, Hepatitis A/B

Section 3-Increasing accessibility of vaccines

- A. Every county shall have an open vaccination site three weekends a year
  - a. At this site they will be providing people with all necessary vaccinations
- B. The dates and location will be advertised publicly and will be widely encouraged for people to go and receive their necessary vaccines
- C. These sites will be run by a selected rescue squad which will rotate each time
  - a. The vaccine distributors will be volunteer emts or nurses in the area

Section 4-These vaccination sites will be funded by taxes from insurance company profits

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

Twenty- SixthCongress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20 2026  
Bill # \_\_\_\_\_ **SHEA-813**

Hanna Laufer presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Increase Mental Health and Disorder Diagnosis Accessibility

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

Section 1 - Mental health and disorder diagnoses, specifically for minors, are often unattainable or medically ignored, which is a detriment to society that leaves children without access to the accommodations needed. Testing for these invisible yet life-altering disorders is often overwhelmingly expensive, time consuming, and featuring an almost interminable waitlist. By improving the accessibility for diagnoses, people will finally receive the treatment that they are medically entitled to, and will be able to receive care accordingly. The percentage of neurodevelopmental disorders has drastically increased throughout the past two decades, yet the official process of addressing them has not updated aptly.

Section 2 - Definitions

1. Mental Disorder - a behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual that reflects an underlying psychobiological dysfunction
2. Current Testing - up to six thousand dollars for neuropsychological evaluations

Section 3 - Increasing Accessibility

- a. Any mental disorder test shall be authorized to be fully supported by insurance as per the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008
- b. This testing in general shall cost no more than one thousand dollars to complete the process of diagnosis
- c. Money shall be donated to further research on mental disorders:
  1. to amend the immense time necessary to determine results
  2. to create scholarships to encourage the educational pursuit of psychological testing

Section 4 - The funds necessary to implement this bill shall be funded by general health tax revenues and by government health organizations.

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

*Kaitlyn Jones* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To ban transitioning from male to female and/or female to male to any person(s) under twenty years of age.*

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

- Section 1 The usage of hormone blockers, transgender hormones, and/or transgender surgeries by any person(s) under the age of twenty is hereby prohibited.
- Section 2 The following shall be defined as
- 1) Hormone blockers shall be defined as medications that stop the body from producing estrogen and testosterone for transgender usage.
  - 2) Transgender hormones shall be defined as males taking estrogen and females taking testosterone for the sole purpose of transitioning.
  - 3) Transgender surgery shall be defined as top surgery for females and bottom surgery for males.
- Section 3 Any person(s) who are trying to transition must do so by visiting their primary healthcare facility with valid identification.
- A – Any hormone affecting drug whose sole purpose is for transitioning cannot be sold at pharmacies.
- B – Any person(s) must go to their primary healthcare facility with a valid identification proving they are over the age of twenty.
- C – The healthcare providers will provide you with those hormones in-office.
- D – When the next dose is due, any person(s) must go into their healthcare facility again until they do not wish to continue hormone therapy.
- E – Any person(s) who require hormone blockers for any medical necessity (ie: cancer) must also go to their primary care doctor with a prescription and ID, but they do not need to check for age.
- Section 4 This bill requires no funding.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 90 days.

*(Edward West)* presents the following legislation:

A BILL To Offer Rehabilitation to Those addicted to Cocaine  
BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND  
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1 This bill only covers inmates who were convicted of drug possession of cocaine. Rather than being sentenced to a prison sentence they shall be sentenced to a mandatory amount of time spent in a rehabilitation center. The amount of time will vary but will follow this criteria, for the possession of 50-250 grams they shall be sentenced to a range of 2-5months in rehab for the possession of 250-4999 grams of cocaine they will be issued an additional fine of 1000 per every 100 grams over 250 grams and will be sentenced to 1-2 years of rehab. This will also grandfather those already incarcerated for the possession of Cocaine. This bill does not take away the already set in place new jersey laws and punishments set in place but rather provides an alternative solution to incarceration. This alternative is based solely on the presiding Judge's sentencing of the offender. This bill does not guarantee the offender being sent to a rehabilitation center over a prison and or jail.

Section 2 Rehabilitation Center: means any establishment, facility or institution, public or private, whether operated for profit or not, which primarily offers, or purports to offer, maintain, or operate facilities for the residential or outpatient diagnosis, care, treatment, [or] rehabilitation , or transitional sober living of two or more nonrelated individuals, who are patients as defined herein.

Section 3 According to this bill a judge can choose whether to send someone who is found to be in possession of cocaine to either receive a prison sentence in according to the state's law or can be sent to a rehabilitation center

A -The transportation of charged will be the responsibility of the state's prison complex

B - The rehabilitation centers used will not be state funded but rather independent centers that already take in patients.

Section 4 This bill will have a budget taken from the department of defense this will be approximately (0.05% of the departments budget)

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 91 days.

*Isabella Velez and Harry Barraclough* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Reduce the Risk of Firearm Related Violence and Accidents Contributed by Serious Mental Illnesses

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

WHEREAS Over half of gun related deaths in the U.S are suicides. In most cases, untreated and severe mental health illness is a contributing factor to mass shootings, domestic violence shootings, etc. People with severe mental health conditions can still obtain a firearm. This causes people who have thoughts about harming themselves or others, have the equipment to do so.

Section 1

Any individual who is deemed mentally unfit will not be able to own, or have a firearm in reach of them. (This includes a firearm being in the same house as the individual) This will be decided by a mental health evaluation, where a licensed mental health professional decides how long the individual should be temporarily prohibited or permanently prohibited. Before getting the ban lifted, the individuals must take the mental health evaluation again. The individual may contest the restriction in court. Individuals under permanent prohibition may petition for the firearm after five years with proof of recovery and professional evaluation.

Section 2

Licensed mental health professional- A psychiatrist, psychologist, clinical social worker, or other professional authorized by the state to diagnose a mental illness.

Section 3

Subsection A – How Someone Becomes Restricted

I. A licensed mental health professional, a family member, a household member or a law enforcement officer can file a request to prohibit that individual from firearms if they believe that person is dangerous. This can be anonymous if family or household members feel more comfortable with that.

II. A judge will review the evidence (such as medical reports or police reports). If the judge believes this individual is a danger to themselves or others, they will issue a firearm prohibition order. This order will be either temporary or permanent, a licensed mental health professional will decide this.

III. If the individual is permanently prohibited, they will have the option to contest the restriction in court after five years. They must bring the court evidence they have recovered. (such as medical reports). If they get denied they can try again in two years.

IV. If the individual is temporarily prohibited, before their ban is lifted they will have a mental health evaluation by a licensed mental health professional to decide whether their ban is lifted or not.

Subsection B – While Someone is Prohibited

I. The individual who is prohibited from firearms can not legally buy or possess a firearm until the order expires.

II. If the individual lives with a firearm in the house, they must not have a gun.

Section 4 This bill will be funded by federal grants

Section 5 This would be enacted in 90 days.

*Amelia Martinez* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To *Protect children's safety on the internet.*

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

- Section 1 WHEREAS Within the United States, it has become evident that the increase of social media usage by children is becoming a growing concern. Social media scientifically promotes eating disorders, substance abuse, sexual exploitation and more. The government must enact legislation that improves and encourages online safety for children.
- Section 2 This section should define any vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation.  
Age Limit: Let it be known that this applies to children of 16 years of age or younger  
Doomscrolling: the action of continually scrolling through and reading depressing or worrying content on a social media or news site, especially on a phone.  
Minors: any child under the age of 16  
Highest privacy settings: secure accounts, limit data sharing, minimize tracking, control over app permissions (such as parental controls)
- Section 3 This bill shall ban on children under 16 from use of voice chat in games, streaming, and social media to promote online safety for minors.  
When passed, users shall be required to show identification to verify their age and have the ability to use the highest privacy settings  
Ability to opt out of personalized algorithm recommendations to reduce scrolling addiction  
An eSafety commissioner shall be assigned  
Improves mental health of minors by reducing doomscrolling - "According to research completed during the pandemic, the more time people spend consuming negative social media content, the more distressed they feel."  
Noncompliance: Platform held accountable with large fines for failure to comply
- Section 4 After the legislation has been adequately explained, a section should be dedicated to explaining how the bill will be funded.  
This bill requires \$169 million(s) dollars from the Federal Trade Commission over the course of 5 yrs for implementing/startup  
"Safety Commissioner can take legal action against social media companies failing to block minors, with fines up to A\$49.5 million, indicating costs related to enforcement." - "self financing" or whatever
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 365 days.

*Vivienne Zerra* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To expand access to voluntary mental health screenings in communities across New Jersey.

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

- Section 1 This bill, titled the Mental Health Screenings Act, seeks to improve public health by increasing early identification of mental health challenges through free and voluntary screenings.
- Section 2 **Mental Health Screening**, a brief, evidence-based assessment used to identify signs of mental health conditions such as anxiety, depression, or stress-related disorders.  
**Community Health Center**, a publicly funded or nonprofit medical facility that provides health services to residents regardless of income or insurance rank.  
**Eligible Individual**, any resident of New Jersey aged fourteen years or older.
- Section 3 A – Community health centers in New Jersey shall offer free, voluntary mental health screenings to eligible individuals at least twice per year.  
B – Screenings may be conducted in person or through secure online platforms approved by the New Jersey Department of Health.  
C – Individuals who receive a positive screening result should be provided with:  
1) Information about local mental health resources and counseling services.  
2) Emergency or crisis support resources when necessary.  
D – All screening results shall remain confidential and may not be used for academic, employment, or legal purposes.
- Section 4 This bill should be funded through existing New Jersey public health grants and partnerships with nonprofit mental health organizations. No additional taxes should be required.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

Representative Autumn-lynn Merrick presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To restrict access to firearms for individuals under the age of 24 and to establish enhanced background checks and mental health screenings for firearm purchases to reduce gun violence and increase public safety.

Section 1

This Act may be cited as the "**Student Safety and Responsible Firearm Access Act.**" The purpose of this legislation is to address the ongoing rise in gun violence, particularly school shootings, by limiting access to firearms among high-risk age groups and ensuring that all firearm purchasers undergo thorough background checks and mental health screenings prior to purchase.

Section 2 A. "**Firearm**" refers to any weapon that is designed to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. B. "**Licensed firearm dealer**" refers to any individual or business legally authorized under federal law to sell firearms. C. "**Mental health screening**" refers to an evaluation conducted by a licensed mental health professional to determine whether an individual poses a risk to themselves or others. D. "**Enhanced background check**" refers to a comprehensive review of criminal history, domestic violence records, restraining orders, and other relevant federal and state databases. E. "**Certification to purchase**" refers to official approval granted by the federal government allowing an individual to legally purchase a firearm.

Section 3 A. **Age Restriction** Individuals under the age of 24 shall be prohibited from purchasing or owning a firearm, except for hunting or sporting purposes, under direct supervision and with proper licensing.

B. **Requirements for Individuals Age 24 and Older** Any individual aged 24 or older seeking to purchase a firearm must apply for a Certification to Purchase.

Applicants must successfully complete:

a. An enhanced federal background check; and

b. A mandatory mental health screening conducted by a licensed professional.

C. **Purchase Regulations** Firearms may only be purchased from licensed and trained firearm dealers. Dealers must verify certification approval prior to completing any firearm sale.

D. **Penalties** Any individual or dealer found in violation of this Act shall be subject to fines, license suspension, or criminal penalties as determined by federal law.

Section 4

This Act shall be funded through federal appropriations allocated to the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services. Additional funding may be generated through certification application fees and firearm dealer licensing fees.

Section 5

This Act shall take effect **six months after passage**, allowing sufficient time for federal agencies to establish certification systems, screening procedures, and enforcement guideline

Representative Victoria-Gabrielle Belfield presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To expand access to mental health services by increasing the number of licensed therapists in school settings.

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

**Section 1:** This bill expands access to school-based mental health services by increasing the number of licensed therapists in public schools. It prioritizes low-income students and students with urgent mental health needs to ensure timely, equitable support that improves student well-being and academic performance.

**Section 2:** As of 2025, a critical mental health crisis persists among school students in the United States. Approximately 71 percent of students experience mental health challenges, with 78 percent reporting that these challenges have remained the same or worsened over time. Contributing factors include increased academic pressure, personal and family-related stress, and the pervasive influence of social media. Anxiety and depression are among the most common mental health conditions affecting students. An estimated 80 percent of school campuses report experiencing a mental health crisis, demonstrating an urgent need for expanded and improved mental health support services within school settings.

**Section 3:** a) The Department of Education shall provide federal funding to expand school-based mental health services in K–12 public schools. Such services shall be made available to all students; however, funding and resource allocation shall prioritize schools serving a high percentage of low-income students and students identified as high-need.

b) Services may include individual therapy, group therapy, crisis intervention, and referrals to outside providers when necessary. Participation in therapy services shall be voluntary and confidential, in accordance with federal and state privacy laws.

**Section 4:** Funds allocated under this act may be used to hire licensed therapists, psychologists, and clinical social workers. Such funds may also cover salaries, benefits, and training costs for school-based mental health professionals. Additionally, funds may be used to create private and safe spaces for counseling within school buildings and to provide outreach to students and families to increase awareness of available mental health services. Therapy services provided under this act shall be available to students during the school day at no direct cost to families.

**Section 5:** This bill should be enacted by January 2027

Senator/Representative Alina Parekh  
presents the following legislation:

A BILL

**To ensure fair access to new medical treatments for all patients.**

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 Fair Access to Medical Innovation Act. The purpose of the Act is to ensure fair and equal access to newly developed medical treatments for all patients, regardless of income, insurance status, or geographic location.

Section 2: **Medical treatments:** Refers to the medications, therapies, or medical procedures that The Food and Drug Administration has approved it within the past five years.

**Public health insurance programs:** Includes Medicare, Medicaid, and other federally funded healthcare programs.

**Low-income patients:** Individuals or families earning below 200% of the federal poverty level.

**The Food and Drug Administration:** Refers to the federal agency responsible for regulations and approving medications and medical products, and food supplies for public use.

**Subsidy Program:** A government-funded program that provides financial assistance to help reduce the cost of medication or healthcare services.

**Department of Health and Human Services:** The federal department responsible for protecting public health and overseeing national health programs and policies.

Section 3: Public health care programs shall be required to cover newly approved medical treatments deemed medically necessary by licensed healthcare providers. The Department of Health and Human Services shall establish a subsidy program to assist low-income patients with out-of-pocket costs, with pharmaceutical companies receiving federal research funding, and shall provide new treatments at reduced prices to public hospitals and community health clinics. Additionally, the federal government shall promote the distribution of these treatments to rural and underserved communities through grants and partnerships with healthcare providers.

Section 4: This Act shall be funded through a reallocation of existing federal healthcare funds and an increased in penalties collected from pharmaceutical companies found guilty of price manipulation or unfair pricing practices.

Section 5: This Act shall take effect one year after passage.

*Diya Marria & Maya Gill &* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To eliminate the cost of insulin for uninsured Americans*

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

Section 1 To provide a free supply of insulin to Type 1 diabetics who lack the ability to produce it naturally on their own

Section 2

Diabetes- A chronic medical condition in which the body cannot properly regulate blood sugar levels due to issues with insulin production or insulin use.

Type 1 Diabetes- An autoimmune form of diabetes in which the pancreas produces little to no insulin, requiring individuals to take insulin daily to survive.

Insulin- A hormone produced by the pancreas that regulates blood sugar. For the purpose of this bill, "insulin" refers to any FDA-approved insulin medication used to treat diabetes.

Health Insurance- A contract that provides financial assistance regarding medical expenses such as prescription drugs or doctors visits and usually in exchange for a monthly payment. It can be purchased or given through an employer, the government or private insurance companies.

Section 3. Provision of Insulin

A. Eligibility

1. Any uninsured individual diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes by a licensed medical professional shall be eligible to receive insulin at no cost under this program.
2. Proof of diagnosis and lack of insurance coverage shall be required through documentation provided by a healthcare provider or approved medical authority.

B. Distribution of Insulin

1. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) shall oversee the distribution of free insulin.
2. Insulin shall be distributed through participating pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.
3. Eligible individuals shall be permitted to receive a monthly supply of insulin sufficient to meet their medically prescribed needs.

C. Participation of Pharmacies and Providers

1. Pharmacies and medical providers that participate in this program shall be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of insulin provided.
2. Participation in the program shall be voluntary, but incentives may be offered to encourage widespread participation.

D. Fraud Prevention

1. HHS shall establish guidelines to prevent fraud and abuse within the program.
2. Any individual found to be knowingly providing false information to obtain insulin under this act shall be subject to penalties determined by federal law.

Section 4. Funding

A. This program shall be funded through federal appropriations allocated to the Department of Health and Human Services.

B. Additional funding may be obtained through modest increases in taxes on pharmaceutical companies that manufacture insulin.

C. Additional funding may also be obtained from nonprofit groups such as Insulin for Life USA (IFL USA), Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF), or Lilly Cares. Providing assistance through their specified programs.

Section 5 This bill was established in April of 2026, later engaging with the majority of Type One Diabetic families between April and August, finalizing itself in September of 2026, allowing Type One Diabetics who are minor to receive free insulin prescriptions.

*Julia DeGarcia* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To create a program to support children entering the U.S. Marshals Service Witness Security Program.

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

**Section 1:** This bill will create a Child Advocacy for Minors program within WITSEC to ensure decisions are made in the child's best interest. The bill further requires relevant WITSEC staff to undergo in-depth training to understand how to support the psychological needs of the children involved and guarantee dedicated child-centered psychological support.

**Section 2**

**A. "WITSEC"** is an abbreviation of the U.S. Marshals Service Witness Security Program

**B. "In-depth training"** includes, but is not limited to, comprehensive instruction and teachings on trauma identification, as well as specialized education on child development and trauma care.

**C. "Psychological support"** includes, but is not limited to, comprehensive counseling by licensed therapists with knowledge of specific cases for children and parents, and coordination of treatment.

**D. "Child Advocate"** refers to a professional trained in child psychology promoting the child's best interests, supporting their mental health, and remaining independent of legal proceedings, without exercising legal authority.

**Section 3**

**1. Oversight**

**A.** The program will be staffed and overseen by the U.S. Marshals Service, with all Child Advocates undergoing in-depth training administered by a licensed professional experienced in child trauma, and selected through the standard, yet intensive, WITSEC screening process

**B.** This bill does not override or conflict with existing WITSEC authority.

**2. Implementation**

**C.** U.S. Marshals will review the child's case and make an informed decision on whether to send an advocate. Participation shall occur with the knowledge of the child's parent or legal guardian, and the Child Advocate shall give due consideration to the child's expressed wishes in a developmentally appropriate manner.

**D.** The US Marshals will publish an anonymized annual report that includes metrics on usage, child satisfaction, outcomes, and other metrics as appropriate. This report will be made available to Congress and those approved by the Marshals.

**Section 4:** Funding for this initiative shall be provided through the Congressional appropriations process for the United States Marshals Service, with an estimated authorization of 20 million.

**Section 5:** This legislation will be enacted 120 days after its passage

*Gerard DiGuglielmo* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish a federal committee within the Department of Health and Human Services to protect the health and safety of professional athletes in major American sports leagues.

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

Section 1 This legislation establishes a federal advisory committee under the Department of Health and Human Services to develop health and safety standards for professional athletes in major American sports leagues, with the goal of reducing long-term injury risks and promoting player well-being.

Section 2 For the purposes of this Act:

- A. **Major professional sports leagues:** refers to Major League Baseball (MLB), the National Football League (NFL), the National Basketball Association (NBA), the National Hockey League (NHL), Major League Soccer (MLS), and their affiliated women's and minor leagues, including but not limited to the WNBA, NBA G League, and Minor League Baseball.
- B. **Committee:** the Professional Athlete Health Advisory Committee established by this Act.
- C. **Health and safety standards:** evidence-based guidelines addressing injury prevention, mental health, workload limits, and long-term player health outcomes.

Section 3

- A. The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish the Professional Athlete Health Advisory Committee within ninety-one days of enactment.
- B. The Committee shall research, develop, and publish recommended minimum health and safety standards concerning:
  - 1. Concussions and chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE);
  - 2. Long-term musculoskeletal injuries, including but not limited to ACL, MCL, and Achilles injuries;
  - 3. Mental health protections and access to care;
  - 4. Workload limits and recovery periods.
- C. The Committee may recommend punitive actions for noncompliance, including fines or federal sanctions, to appropriate federal agencies.
- D. Federal agencies with relevant jurisdiction shall be responsible for enforcing any approved standards or penalties.
- E. The Committee shall consult with professional sports leagues while prioritizing public health and labor protections.

Section 4 This Act shall be funded through an annual appropriation of \$120 million from the general fund of the United States Treasury to the Department of Health and Human Services.

Section 5 The bill will be enacted 91 days after passing.

*Keilbey Danso* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To enact a more strict control of the distribution of opioid prescriptions classified under Schedule II).*

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

Section 1

The legislation to enact a more strict control of opioid prescriptions classified under Schedule II will help to sustain the well being of individuals by reducing drug abuse and overdoses. Ultimately, through a nationwide agenda, from Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs) regarding Schedule II opioid Drugs, and providing medication in smaller increments.

Section 2

**Schedule II-** drugs that have high potential for abuse but can be used medically as treatments in the U.S.

**Opioid-** class of drugs used to reduce severe pain.

**prescription-** instruction written by a medical allowing a patient to be provided medicine or treatment

**PDMPs-** Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs working at state levels regulating prescriptions from the results of patients' drug history.

Section 3

A – The program will provide mandatory nationwide checkups for patients suffering from schedule II opioid abuse; checkups will take place during the first month and every three months for stable patients, as well as monthly check ups for unstable patients. Telehealth services will be provided for patients in rural or remote areas.

B – The program will standardize existing statewide PDMP programs, imposing mandatory checkups for all schedule II opioid prescriptions given. Eliminating the State specific inconsistencies, operating PDMP's at a federal agenda regarding schedule II opioid drugs. Ultimately reducing the chances of overprescribing a patient.

C- The program will seek to decrease the overall amount of schedule II opioids at a patient's disposal by limiting prescription amounts, discouraging excess refills, and encouraging pharmacies to provide shipment methods to decrease the overall risk of overdose and drug abuse,

Section 4 This legislation will be funded through federal grants by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) totalling to a \$300 million budget which covers the costs of administrative fees and telehealth services.

Section 5 Stringent regulations of opioid prescriptions classified under Schedule II should be enacted by April 1st 2026 for individuals with less severe medical conditions. Regulation for the remaining individuals will take effect by August 1st of 2026.

NEW JERSEY MODEL CONGRESS 2026

Senate Committee  
on the Judiciary

SJUD

New Jersey  
Model Congress



George Doe presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To remove states ability to use economic preemption on cities.

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

Section 1- This bill aims to remove states ability to use economic preemption on the cities and towns within their borders. This would allow for more economic freedom for these localities with high cost of living. With such a broad topic, this bill initially will focus on preemption of minimum wage and in the future more bills can address similar issues like suppression of paid sick leave and paid maternity/paternity leave.

Section 2- Economic preemption - Sometimes referred to as “Abusive preemption”, In this paper, refers to a legal doctrine where a state passes a law blocking lower level localities from raising minimum wages.

Section 3-

A – This legislation works by removing the states ability to use economic preemption on their cities minimum wage. In doing this, the people who live in those cities with high costs could bargain for a raise in their minimum wage to adjust for cost of living.

B – If passed, this would allow for cities in lower income areas to increase their wages without affecting the rest of the state's economy, allowing for more economic growth and to give more opportunities for those in low income areas.

Section 4- This bill would only need funding for businesses in the public sector and that could be paid for by reducing spending in overseas conflicts, though most businesses affected would be private.

Section 5- If passed, this bill would be enacted 95 days after passing.

Cassandra Seibert presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enforce that any United States citizen is entitled to abortion rights up to the 3rd trimester, critically in the case of rape, sexual assault, with an exception to that barrier in medical necessity.

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

Section 1- This legislation enables the right for all United States citizens to have access to an abortion before the 3rd trimester and enables abortion rights to be held by the federal government rather than the states. In severe cases of need, such as a result of rape or sexual assault, the expenses will be heavily discounted. In the means of medical necessity, there is access to an abortion in the 3rd trimester.

Section 2-

Rape: Engaging in non-consensual vaginal, anal, or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object.

Sexual Assault: Sexual assault is any sexual contact or behavior without consent, involving force, coercion, manipulation, or taking advantage of someone unable to consent (due to age, intoxication, or incapacity).

3rd Trimester: The final stage of pregnancy, spanning from the beginning of week 28 until birth (around week 40).

Medical Necessity: A pregnancy poses a significant risk to the pregnant person's life or a serious risk of substantial and irreversible impairment of a major bodily function.

Section 3-

A – Abortion rights will be held by the federal government.

B – Extends the ACA (Affordable Care Act) to allow governments to interfere with abortions using tax funds under severe cases.

- The Hyde Amendment under the ACA will be extended as well to ensure that consumers in need will receive an abortion.

C -- Allows abortions up to the 3rd trimester in medical necessity ONLY, unless the person in severe need was unable to get an abortion for an extreme issue such as fear of life, kidnapping, or domestic violence.

Section 4- This legislation will be funded through federal taxes and a slight increase of medicare tax on income.

Section 5- The bill will be enacted 110 days after being passed.

Evan Mettee                     presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To force government release of criminal or incriminating evidence, unaltered/unedited, to the public when ruled to do so by congress.

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

Section 1- In the event of government officials, affiliates, or higher-ups, anyone within government standing or relation, being involved in a crime or criminal acts, the resulting files or evidence can not be redacted or altered in any way, shape, or form, to mislead or redirect attention from the matter at hand, or to outright protect anyone involved from their information being known, and/or justice from being carried out.

Section 2-

**Government officials, affiliates, or higher-ups :** Any person with relation to the government due to direct involvement, power, or status.

**Crime or criminal acts :** Any illegal or expressly immoral or terrible actions or involvement in selves or others plans.

**Files or evidence :** Any record either direct or indirect of proof or suspicion of action regarding the persons involved, online records, statements, or a direct paper trail, etc.

**Redacted or altered :** Within the files or evidence no wording or images is to be crossed out, blurred, highlighted, etc. ie. ██████████

**Justice... Being carried out:** If the evidence is deemed sufficient enough by a court of law, the person(s) involved in the crimes or criminal acts are to face appropriate punishment such as, but not limited to, jail time, community service, fines, or loss of job/status, or suspension from job.

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.

- In the event of a criminal case regarding the government officials or other elites is to come up it must take priority, being handled immediately and in-depth by the DOJ, PIN, SPD, FBI, Criminal Division, and CIA if there is involvement from other countries.

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. (More than 90 days after passage)

Representatives Amari Jordan and Amir Holt presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To penalize any person who fabricates false allegations over robbery, sexual assault, murder, drug use, etc.

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

Section 1

Since the beginning of speech, false accusations have been possible since humans have learned language. Throughout history it only worsened as Kings would cheat on their wives with ten other women then accuse their wives of cheating and ultimately killing them to a woman in high school not liking a guy so she starts spreading rumors about him sexually assaulting her. These lies tend to negatively affect those under its effect even possibly leading to suicide. If these deceivers can be punished there would be an incline of improvements discussing wrongful imprisonments and less suicide deaths; promoting justice that those before couldn't achieve.

Section 2

Justice: *Just behavior or treatment of people as they are and punishing vice while upholding virtue.*

Sexual Assault: *The sexual manner of touch without consent.*

Suicide: *Death caused for self-infliction with the intent to die.*

Imprison: *Put or keep in a prison or a place like a prison.*

False Accusation: *A claim or allegation of misconduct that is untrue or unproven.*

Deceive: *Intentionally cause someone to believe something that isn't true.*

Section 3

A - Depending on the extent of the allegation, prison sentences will be enforced on any who produces a proven false accusation. Though if proven correct, the accused shall take upon the years given by the judge.

B - Collaboration with the detective unit will be pivotal. No final decision till there is 100% proof.

Section 4

The False Accusation Support Organization (FASO USA), Government grants, and Mental Health Services Administration will fund this bill.

Section 5

This bill will take effect 180 days after enactment The final section of the bill should state when the bill would be enacted.

Representative Nikhai Mills presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Enhance National Security by Preventing Domestic Terror Attacks through Improved Threat Assessment and Intervention.

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 national security by establishing more effective systems for identifying and preventing domestic terrorist activities.

Section 2

**Domestic Terrorism:** Violent acts or threats committed by individuals or groups within the United States with the intent to intimidate, influence, or coerce a civilian population or government.

**Threat Assessment:** A process used to evaluate information and determine the likelihood of an individual or group engaging in violent behavior.

**Interagency Task Force:** Collaborative group composed of multiple government agencies tasked with threat evaluation and response coordination.

Section 3

**A. Creation of a National Threat Assessment Center**

The legislation establishes a National Threat Assessment Center within the Department of Homeland Security.

**B. Development of Standardized Threat Evaluation Procedures**

The Center will formulate guidelines to assist law enforcement and community partners in assessing individuals displaying warning signs of potential violence.

**C. Community Engagement and Education Initiatives**

The bill promotes partnerships with local communities, schools, and mental health professionals to build awareness and early identification of risk factors.

**D. Coordinated Intervention Strategies**

Upon identification of a high-risk individual, the Center will coordinate with law enforcement, mental health providers, and social services to implement targeted intervention plans.

Section 4

The implementation of this legislation will be financed through federal appropriations allocated to the Department of Homeland Security and associated agencies.

Section 5

This legislation shall be enacted and take effect six months following its passage and signing into law.

Representative Ariann J. St Clair presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To revoke qualified immunity for all law enforcement officers in the state of New Jersey.

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

Section 1

Eliminating qualified immunity would be the first step in improving legal processes, holding officers accountable for their misconduct, and sending the message that people's rights do matter.

Section 2

Qualified immunity-

Put in place by the Supreme Court; a legal doctrine for officers in a civil lawsuit that requires a plaintiff to find an almost identical case where the officer(s)' behaviour was believed to be unconstitutional.

Plaintiff-

The person who initiates a lawsuit.

Section 3

A - Law enforcement and immigration officers will no longer be able to rely upon qualified immunity when sued during civil rights cases for excessive force or a constitutional violation. Neither will the plaintiffs have to identify a similar case of misconduct.

Section 4

- A. The government's insurance company; they usually pays for the losses in lawsuits against officers.

Section 5

This bill is to be enacted on the first day of the month after it is passed.

Representative Kannadie Patrick presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Remove the Electoral College

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

Section 1

The Electoral College is a system made up of 538 electors who cast votes to determine the President and Vice President of the United States.

Section 2

Electors – Individuals chosen by each state to cast votes for President and Vice President.  
Popular Vote – The total number of votes cast by citizens in an election.  
Electoral Vote – The vote cast by an elector on behalf of their state.

Section 3

Elimination of the Electoral College: This legislation would abolish the Electoral College system and remove the role of electors in presidential elections.

Popular Vote System: The President and Vice President would be elected based on the national popular vote, with the candidate receiving the most votes nationwide declared the winner.

Counting: All votes cast by eligible citizens across the United States would be counted equally, regardless of state.  
Determining the Winner: The candidate with the highest total number of votes would win the election.

Transition Process: The federal government would establish a timeline to transition from the Electoral College to a popular vote system.

State Compliance: States would update their election laws and procedures to align with the new system.

Section 4

Tie or Dispute Resolution: In the event of a tie or contested election, Congress would establish procedures for recounts or runoff elections.

Section 5

Implementation Date: The new system would take effect in the first presidential election following ratification Tuesday, November 7, 2028.

Mark Sulzman-Dowdy presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To legalize cannabis for both medical and recreational use.

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

Section 1

This bill would legalize medicinal and recreational cannabis nationwide. It would aid in the treatment of chronic pain, and help people suffering with both physical and mental disabilities. It would also aid the criminal justice system, by weeding out offenders who were arrested simply for possessing any cannabis related substance. Cannabis has little to no effect on a person's psyche.

Section 2

- A. "Recreational" - relating to or denoting activity done for enjoyment
- B. "Medical" - relating to the science of medicine, or to the treatment of illness or injuries

Section 3

- A – The immediate legalization of cannabis once the bill is passed.
- B – The regulation of all cannabis based production.
- C – The regulation of all cannabis based distribution.
- D – The regulation of all cannabis usage in public.

Section 4      No additional funding required.

Section 5      This bill will be enacted 5 months after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

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

**SJUD-909**

*Jameson Matlock* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To expand upon and solidify Workers' Rights and Workplace Democracy in the United States of America (U.S.A.) and its territories.

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

Section 1 Recent events in the United States of America have highlighted the significant imbalance in bargaining power between employers and workers. Collective bargaining is essential for the workers who contribute to our nation's economy. Union membership in the U.S. has been decreasing since the 1950s, when about one-third of workers were members of a union. By 2022, this number fell to around 10%. Research from the Economic Policy Institute shows that as unions have become weaker, the share of income going to the top 10% of earners has gone up. Effective worker representation brings dignity in the workplace, with unions acting as a crucial equalizing force in society. The decline of unions can be associated with lower voter turnout and stricter voting laws in states that have fewer unions. This suggests that a strong labor movement is essential for protecting democratic institutions.

Section 2 Vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation.

- ***Collective bargaining*** - "The negotiation process where a labor union, representing a group of employees, bargains with an employer to establish wages, working hours, benefits, and other terms of employment, resulting in a legally binding contract called a Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA)."
- ***Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA)*** - "A contract between a labor union and an employer, which details wages, hours, benefits, and working conditions for a group of employees, called the bargaining unit, for a set period. It is created through negotiations to ensure fair practices, workplace safety, and dispute resolution, often including grievance procedures and arbitration."
- ***Workplace Dignity*** - "The recognition of employees' inherent value and rights to fair treatment, safe conditions, and equitable pay. It emphasizes respect, individual skills, and the importance of a harassment-free environment, acknowledging work as a source of purpose and creativity."
- ***Worker Representative Council*** - "An elected body of employees within a company that represents workers' interests, negotiates with management on working conditions, wages, and benefits, and acts as a local complement or alternative to traditional trade unions, ensuring worker voices are heard in business decisions, often through direct election by staff."

- **Union Busting** - “The tactics employers use to stop, weaken, or destroy workers' efforts to form or join a labor union, involving a range of often aggressive, sometimes illegal, strategies like intimidation, misinformation, surveillance, last-minute raises, or hiring professional consultants to create division and fear among employees.”
- **Employer Interference** - “When an employer uses its power to unlawfully hinder, coerce, or restrain employees from exercising their legal rights.”

### Section 3

#### **Section 3A, Fair Union Elections**

Union elections must be held promptly. Employers may not delay or interfere with the scheduling of an election.

#### **Section 3B, Bargaining**

Once a union is formed, employers must meet and negotiate in good faith. Refusing to bargain or stalling negotiations is prohibited. Delaying union elections or bargaining in bad faith will be made illegal.

#### **Section 3C , Protection of Workers' Rights**

Employers may not threaten, intimidate, or retaliate against any worker for supporting or participating in union activity, therefore making “*Union Busting*” illegal. Hiring union-avoidance consultants will be made illegal, mandatory “captive-audience” anti-union meetings will be made illegal, threatening or retaliating against workers for union activity will be made illegal, and surveillance of workers during organizing will be made illegal.

#### **Section 3D, Enforcement**

Violations of this Act may lead to civil fines against the employer, reinstatement of affected workers with back pay, and other corrective measures determined by the labor authority (U.S. Department of Labor).

### Section 4

Funding for this legislation will be provided through annual appropriations to the Department of Labor. Any fines collected from employers who violate this Act will be used to cover enforcement and administrative costs.

### Section 5

This legislation will be enacted on September 15th, 2026, after passage.

Twenty-Sixth Congress  
First Session  
New Jersey Model Congress

March 19-20, 2026

Bill # \_\_\_\_\_  
**SJUD-910**

Kaan Gundogdu presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enforce the death penalty in all states.

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

Section 1

This bill would force all states to have a death penalty, which would be forced if a criminal reaches enough high level charges, or if a judge believes that the crimes are close enough to warrant a death penalty.

Section 2

- A. "Death Penalty" - the punishment of execution given to someone convicted of a capital punishment
- B. "Charges" - a formal accusation of criminal activity.

Section 3

- A. Every state will have the death penalty as a charge
- B. If a criminal has more than 2 life sentences, they will be given the death penalty
- C. If a judge deems their crimes bad enough as is, they can be given capital punishment directly.

Section 4      The funding will come from 1% of the budget from the Department of Justice, providing around 440,000,000 to spend for death penalty enforcement.

Section 5      This bill will be enacted 4 months after it has been passed.

Christopher Mayr Gagnon presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To improve our democracy by proposing an amendment to abolish the Senate and empower the people.

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

- Section 1 (a) In order to improve our democracy, the Senate shall be abolished, and its powers shall be given to the House. It gives Rhode Island (a state of 1.1 million people) and North Dakota (a state of 700K people) more power than California (a state of 39.5 million). This is undemocratic, it goes against the principle of equal representation in all aspects of our government. The abolition of the Senate will increase political participation, strengthen our democracy, and prevent future government shutdowns.
- Section 2 “Standing Committee” - a permanent committee of the House of Representatives that debates, amends, and creates legislation.
- Section 3
- A. The Senate is hereby abolished, and all powers of the Senate are given to the House.
  - B. The power of impeachment and the power to conduct an impeachment trial are given to the House of Representatives.
  - C. The speaker of the House is given all the responsibilities of the president Pro Tempore.
  - D. All committees in the Senate shall be absorbed into similar House committees, and any committees that are unique to the Senate shall be created in a similar fashion in the House.
- Section 4 This legislation will not cost any additional funding and will be paid for by the significant savings from money formerly used by the Senate, as the funds will no longer be needed
- Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 120 days after passage.

Nadia Esan presents the following legislation:

**[One Person, One Vote: A National Popular Election Act]**

**To abolish the Electoral College and establish a structured, secure, and uniform national popular vote system for the election of the President and Vice President of the United States, while ensuring election integrity and administrative clarity.**

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

**Preamble:** Whereas, the Electoral College was created in the 18th century to address limitations in communication, transportation, and voter participation that no longer exist in modern American society; and Whereas, the current system allows presidential elections to be decided by narrow margins in a small number of states, instead of reflecting the opinion of the national electorate; and Whereas, concerns regarding a national popular vote include potential disorganization, inconsistent state election procedures, and nationwide recounts; and Whereas, these concerns can be effectively addressed through uniform federal standards, clear recount thresholds, and structured oversight mechanisms; and Whereas, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures, federal election standardization has successfully improved consistency and security in past reforms; and Whereas, a well-regulated national popular vote would ensure that every citizen's vote carries equal weight while maintaining order; Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be enacted into law to modernize presidential elections and strengthen democratic legitimacy.

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

- A – National Popular Vote – A direct election system in which the President and Vice President are elected based on the total number of votes cast nationwide.
- B – Federal Election Oversight Commission (FEOC) – An independent, bipartisan federal body responsible for administering, monitoring, and certifying national presidential election results.

- C – Recount Threshold – A legally defined margin of victory that triggers a recount. It was established to prevent unnecessary or excessive recounts.
- D – Election Integrity Measures – Safeguards including voter verification, cybersecurity protections, chain-of-custody requirements, and post-election audits.
- E – Certified Vote Total – A state-approved and audited count of all valid votes submitted to the FEOC.
- F – Foreign Entity of Concern (FEOC) – An entity linked to a “covered nation” (China, Russia, Iran, North Korea) that is controlled by a covered nation government through 25% or more of: equity interest (ownership), voting rights, or board seats.

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

- A – Abolish the Electoral College for presidential elections and replace it with a national popular vote system.
- B – Establish the Federal Election Oversight Commission (FEOC) to coordinate vote aggregation, certification, and oversight at the national level.
- C – Require all states to submit certified vote totals to the FEOC within a standardized federal reporting timeline.
- D – Preserve state authority over election administration while requiring compliance with uniform federal standards for vote counting and auditing.
- E – Establish a nationwide recount only if the national margin of victory is 0.25% or less, thereby preventing unnecessary delays or disruption.
- F – Limit recounts to verified ballots and require completion within a federally mandated timeframe.
- G – Implement mandatory post-election audits in all states to ensure accuracy and public confidence.
- H – Require secure digital transmission systems for reporting results, paired with paper ballot verification.

- I – Mandate a national voter education campaign explaining the new system, recount rules, and safeguards before implementation.

**Section 3** The One Person, One Vote: A National Popular Election Act shall be funded through the following methods:

- A – Funds previously allocated to the administration, certification, and procedural maintenance of the Electoral College, including elector coordination, certification procedures, and state compliance costs, shall be redirected to support the national popular vote infrastructure. This reallocation ensures that no entirely new financial burden is placed on taxpayers for replacing an outdated system.
- B – A federally administered grant program shall be established to provide financial assistance to states for upgrading voting equipment, cybersecurity systems, ballot auditing technologies, and secure vote-reporting platforms. Grant amounts will be determined based on state population, voter turnout, and demonstrated infrastructure needs.
- C – A reallocation of up to 4% of the Federal Election Commission’s annual budget shall be designated specifically for national vote aggregation systems, election oversight staffing, and compliance monitoring. This reallocation will prioritize reducing redundant administrative costs rather than diminishing enforcement capabilities.
- D – A portion of existing Department of Homeland Security (DHS) election security funds shall be redirected toward protecting the national vote-counting infrastructure. This includes intrusion detection systems, encryption technologies, secure data transmission protocols, and continuous monitoring during federal elections.
- E – The federal government shall enter into cost-sharing agreements with state governments, wherein the federal government covers initial transition and modernization expenses, while states assume responsibility for long-term maintenance costs. This partnership ensures shared accountability and prevents excessive federal overreach.
- F – All civil fines and penalties imposed for violations of federal election laws, including election interference, unlawful tampering, or failure to comply with national election standards, will be deposited into an Election Integrity and Administration Fund to support ongoing enforcement and oversight.

G – A temporary Election Modernization Fund shall be established for a period of five fiscal years following enactment. This fund will support the transition from the Electoral College to a national popular vote system and will automatically sunset upon completion of the transition period, ensuring fiscal responsibility.

H – The Government Accountability Office (GAO) shall conduct annual audits of all funds allocated under this Act to ensure transparency, efficiency, and ethical use of resources. Audit findings shall be reported publicly to Congress and made accessible to the American people.

I – No new general federal taxes shall be imposed solely for the implementation of this Act. All funding shall be derived from reallocated resources, efficiency savings, enforcement penalties, and temporary transition funds to minimize taxpayer impact.

**Section 4** This bill shall be enacted on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2027 to allow for a sufficient amount of time for federal coordination, state compliance, modernization, and public education before the next presidential election cycle.

Hannah Gradel presents the following legislation:

### The Constitutional Enforcement Act of 2026

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

##### Preamble:

Whereas, the Constitutional Enforcement Act (C.E.A.) establishes a baseline standard for the accountability of all branches of law enforcement, including immigration officers, to be held to. The purpose of this bill is to protect all individuals on American soil from possible police brutality. The obscuring of a badge, the driving of an unmarked car, or the covering of the face is strictly prohibited under this bill. Brutality from law enforcement with no responsibility is unconstitutional and discriminatory towards everybody, citizen or not. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be passed into law because the dangers of officers not being held accountable for their actions affects law abiding people every day, and is unfair and inhumane.

##### Section 1:

- A. Let C.E.A. be defined as the Constitutional Enforcement Act.
- B. Let law enforcement be defined as a person holding a position of command or authority in the armed services (ex. police force, immigration officers, etc.).
- C. Let the term brutality be defined as the use of excessive, unnecessary, or unwarranted force by law enforcement against civilians.
- D. Let natural rights be defined as the inherent rights that belong to all individuals.
- E. Let the term inhumane be defined as, without compassion for misery or suffering.

##### Section 2:

Law enforcement serving on American soil must act in a constitutional manner, earning the trust of all people. Any officers that fail to comply with the following requirements shall face fines ranging from \$5,000-\$100,000, depending on the severity of the offense. As well as a fine, officers could potentially be at risk of losing their title as officer.

**A-** The obscuring of a badge is strictly prohibited under this bill. This means that all officers, under every title, must have their badges and badge numbers displayed while in uniform.

**B-** The driving of an unmarked car, unless deemed necessary, is strictly prohibited under this bill. Cars belonging to law enforcement must be identifiable to all individuals.

-Examples of unnecessary driving of an unmarked car include:

- i. Immigration officers driving unmarked cars while on duty.
- i. Police officers driving unmarked cars while on basic patrol.

-Example of necessary driving of an unmarked car include:

- i. Officers searching for a specific person convicted of a crime.
- i. Officers investigating potential persons/organizations who could be a danger to the people (with evidence of illegal activity/potential danger).

**C-** The covering of the face, unless deemed necessary, is strictly prohibited under this bill. Officers' faces should be visible and identifiable by individuals.

-Examples of unnecessary face-covering include:

- i. Immigration officers obscuring faces while on duty.
- i. Police officers obscuring faces while on basic patrol.

-Examples of necessary face-covering include:

- i. Officers obscuring faces while in pursuit of dangerous citizen
- i. Officers obscuring faces while investigating potential/confirmed dangerous person(s) (suspected danger/illegal activity must have evidence behind it.)

**Section 3:**

This bill mandates no new appropriations.

**Section 4:**

This bill will be enacted 30 days after passage.

John Irizarry presents the following legislation:

**American's Representative Act of 2026**

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

**Preamble** Whereas, the United States House of Representatives currently has 435 people, but under this legislation it will be expanded to 870 people, double the size. Increasing the number of representatives by two times allows greater representation in congress of the people, less corruption due to the less competitive elections (as there are more representatives), and gives ordinary people a greater say to improve America and strive for political diversity. Additionally, a building size should never restrict democracy. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be passed into law because of its expansion of the democratic American freedom to vote for representatives.

**Section 1**

- A. United States House of Representatives
  - a. The second branch of congress that represents the citizen's interests by voting in members based on districts and population size to vote on legislation. There are currently 435 members of the United States House of Representatives.
- B. Swear/Sworn In
  - a. The addition of a representative to the United States House of Representatives.
- C. District
  - a. A regional area of land that holds the seat for one representative. People in this area vote for who acquires the single representative seat.
- D. Permanent Apportionment Act of 1929
  - a. A law passed in 1929 that set the current number of representatives to 435 based on the 1910 census.

**Section 2**

- A. The United States House of Representatives will increase from 435 members to 870 members on January 21st 2033.

- a. Members can be elected and have elections for/to the United States House of Representatives prior to January 21st 2033, but not before September 1st 2029. This is to protect election efficiency and to not interfere with the 2028 election cycle.
- B. Each district will have two representatives instead of one.
  - a. Voters will get to select two potential candidates for their district when voting.
- C. A building for the 435 additional members shall be funded, but the absence of a building for them cannot deter any representatives from being sworn in, restrict the process of voting on legislation, or halt the implementation of this legislation.
- D. The Permanent Apportionment Act of 1929 will be amended to allow for the increase of representatives in the House of Representatives.
- E. All logistical issues involving financing the House of Representatives will be covered by Section 3.

### **Section 3**

Once the bill is passed into law, the Appropriations Committee is required to fund the bill.

### **Section 4**

*This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.*

Delegate Aidan Douglas Valentine McGarry presents the following legislation:

**THE NATIONAL SEXUAL VIOLENCE & CONSENT STANDARDS ACT**

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

**Preamble:**     **Whereas**, the United States continues to face a pervasive crisis of sexual-based violence, marked by inconsistent legal standards, unequal access to justice, and inadequate survivor protections that disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, it is imperative to establish comprehensive reforms that standardize sexual offense laws, affirm the necessity of clear and voluntary consent, strengthen victim services, and modernize sexual education nationwide; therefore, it is vital that this Act be enacted into law to promote accountability, protect survivors, prevent future harm, and ensure that every individual, regardless of location, identity, or circumstance, is afforded dignity, safety, and equal protection under the law.

**Section 1:** May the terms provided below be denoted with supreme veracity and absolute precision.

- A. May “**Affirmative Consent**” be defined as a knowing, voluntary, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity, communicated through clear words or actions, which may be withdrawn at any time and cannot be given under conditions of incapacity, coercion, or power imbalance.
- B. May “**Sexual Contact**” be defined as any intentional touching of the intimate parts of another person, directly or through clothing, for the purpose of sexual gratification, arousal, or abuse.
- C. May “**Sexual Penetration**” be defined as any intrusion, however slight, of the vagina, anus, or mouth by any body part or object for sexual purposes.
- D. May “**Incapacitated**” be defined as a condition in which a person lacks the physical or mental ability to provide affirmative consent due to alcohol, drugs, unconsciousness, sleep, medical conditions, developmental disability, or coercion.
- E. May “**Coercion**” be defined as the use of pressure, manipulation, threats, authority, or force to obtain compliance with sexual activity.
- F. May “**Power Imbalance**” be defined as a relationship in which one party holds authority, control, or influence over another, including but not limited to educational, custodial, professional, therapeutic, or institutional authority.
- G. May “**Minor**” be defined as any person under the age of sixteen (16) years.
- H. May “**Sexual Assault**” be defined as any sexual contact committed without affirmative consent.
- I. May “**Aggravated Sexual Assault**” be defined as sexual assault involving penetration, a weapon, serious injury, multiple perpetrators, authority abuse, incapacitation, or another felony
- J. May “**Rape**” be defined as sexual penetration without affirmative and voluntary consent.
- K. May “**Sexual Harassment (Criminal)**” be defined as repeated, unwelcome sexual conduct that causes emotional distress, interferes with daily life, or creates an intimidating environment.

- L. May “**Sexual Offenses Against Minors**” be defined as any sexual contact or penetration involving a minor, including exploitation, grooming, or the production of child sexual abuse material.
- M. May “**Victim**” be defined as any person who has experienced conduct prohibited under this Act.
- N. May “**Covered Professionals**” be defined as healthcare workers, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, educators, counselors, human resources personnel, social workers, and institutional staff responsible for handling sexual misconduct cases.
- O. May “**Trauma-Informed**” be defined as an approach that recognizes the impact of trauma on behavior and communication, prioritizes safety, avoids re-traumatization, and centers survivor autonomy.
- P. May “**Sexual Assault Response Team (SART)**” be defined as a multidisciplinary group that coordinates law enforcement, medical, advocacy, and prosecutorial responses to sex-based crimes.
- Q. May “**Retaliation**” be defined as any adverse action taken against an individual for reporting, assisting in, or participating in a sexual misconduct investigation.

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➤ **Title I. UNIFORM CODE OF SEXUAL OFFENSES**

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**SEC. 101. ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL SEXUAL OFFENSE CATEGORIES**

- (a) The following sexual offenses shall be recognized as standardized federal criminal offenses, subject to federal enforcement, oversight, and compliance by all states and territories:
  - (i) Sexual Assault
  - (ii) Aggravated Sexual Assault
  - (iii) Rape
  - (iv) Sexual Harassment (Criminal)
  - (v) Sexual Offenses Against Minors
- (b) Each offense shall be legally enforceable regardless of jurisdictional variations in terminology, scope, or local prosecutorial discretion.

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**SEC. 102. SEXUAL ASSAULT**

- (a) **Offense:**
  - (i) Whoever knowingly engages in sexual contact with another person without that person’s affirmative consent shall be guilty of sexual assault
- (b) **Penalty:**
  - (i) Sexual assault shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 5 years and not more than 15 years, a fine under title 18, United States Code, or both
  - (ii) The offender shall be subject to mandatory sex offender registration for a period of 20 years and ordered to pay restitution to the victim.

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**SEC. 103. AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT**

- (a) **Offense:**
  - (i) Whoever commits sexual assault as defined in section 102, and any of the following aggravating factors are present:

- (1) The offense involves sexual penetration.
- (2) The victim is under 16 years of age.
- (3) The victim is unconscious, incapacitated, or physically unable to communicate unwillingness.
- (4) The offense is committed using a weapon or threat thereof;
- (5) The act causes serious bodily injury or psychological trauma;
- (6) The offender is in a position of authority over the victim.
- (7) The offense is committed by two or more persons;
- (8) The offense occurs in connection with the commission of another felony

**(b) Penalty:**

- (i) Aggravated sexual assault shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 15 years and up to life, a fine under title 18, United States Code, or both
- (ii) No person convicted under this section shall be eligible for parole prior to serving 85 percent of their sentence
- (iii) Lifetime sex offender registration is mandatory

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**SEC. 104. RAPE**

**(a) Offense:**

- (i) Whoever knowingly engages in sexual penetration with another person without that person's affirmative and voluntary consent shall be guilty of rape

**(b) Withdrawal of Consent:**

- (i) Consent may be withdrawn at any time
  - (1) Continuing the act after consent is withdrawn shall constitute rape under this section

**(c) Penalty:**

- (i) Rape shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 10 years and up to life, a fine under title 18, United States Code, or both.
- (ii) Lifetime sex offender registration is mandatory.

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**SEC. 105. CRIMINAL SEXUAL HARASSMENT**

**(a) Offense:**

- (i) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly and repeatedly engage in sexually explicit or suggestive verbal, visual, or physical conduct directed at another person, when such conduct:
  - (1) Is unwelcome and causes substantial emotional distress;
  - (2) Interferes with the victim's educational, occupational, or public participation; or
  - (3) Occurs in public, transit, or institutional spaces in a manner that is harassing, intimidating, or coercive

**(b) Penalty:**

- (i) Civil Violation — Subject to a fine not exceeding \$25,000 per incident, and restitution
  - (ii) Misdemeanor Offense — Imprisonment for not more than 12 months, or both, for egregious or repeated violations
  - (iii) Offenders may be subject to no-contact orders and mandated rehabilitation.
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## **SEC. 106. SEXUAL OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS**

### **(a) Offense:**

- (i) Whoever engages in sexual contact or sexual penetration with a minor under the age of 16 years shall be guilty of a felony offense

### **(b) Age Disparity and Authority Provisions:**

- (i) The offense shall be aggravated where:
  - (1) The offender is at least 4 years older than the victim.
  - (2) The offender is in a custodial, educational, or authoritative position;
  - (3) The offense occurs on two or more occasions over 30 days or more.
  - (4) The offense involves the production or dissemination of child sexual abuse material

### **(c) Penalty:**

- (i) Victim under age 12:
  - (1) Imprisonment for not less than 25 years and up to life
  - (2) No parole eligibility before 25 years served
- (ii) Victim age 12–17:
  - (1) Imprisonment for not less than 15 years and up to 40 years
- (iii) Continuous abuse:
  - (1) Mandatory life imprisonment
- (iv) Child sexual abuse material production:
  - (1) Imprisonment for not less than 25 years and up to 50 years

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## **SEC. 107. PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS**

### **(a) Statute of Limitations**

- (i) There shall be no statute of limitations for any offense defined in this title.

### **(b) Sentencing**

- (i) Multiple convictions arising from separate offenses shall be served consecutively

### **(c) Defenses Prohibited**

- (i) It shall not be a defense that:
  - (1) The offender was or is married to the victim;
  - (2) The offender's lack of awareness was compromised due to self-induced intoxication
  - (3) The victim's prior sexual history indicates consent.
  - (4) The offender was unaware of the victim's age when the victim was under 14

### **(d) Victim Protection**

- (i) All investigations and judicial proceedings under this title shall employ trauma-informed protocols and guarantee victim access to legal, medical, and psychological support.

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## **> Title II. UNIFORM AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT DOCTRINE**

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## **SEC. 201. ESTABLISHMENT OF AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT STANDARDS**

- (a) Affirmative consent is defined as a knowing, voluntary, and mutual agreement to engage in sexual activity. It must be present at each stage of sexual engagement and may be withdrawn at any time.
    - (i) Consent must be communicated through clear, unambiguous words or actions. Silence, passivity, lack of resistance, or prior sexual history shall not constitute consent.
    - (ii) Consent is invalid when obtained through force, threat, coercion, manipulation, fraud, or when the individual is incapable of giving informed agreement due to sleep, unconsciousness, intoxication, or mental or physical incapacity.
    - (iii) A person who is incapacitated due to alcohol, drugs, medication, unconsciousness, or medical or developmental disability cannot provide affirmative consent.
    - (iv) Consent shall not be considered valid where a power imbalance exists, including but not limited to custodial, professional, therapeutic, or educational authority, and where such an imbalance may inhibit voluntary agreement.
- 

#### **SEC. 202. LEGAL APPLICATION OF AFFIRMATIVE CONSENT**

- (a) The affirmative consent standard shall apply in all criminal proceedings involving allegations of sexual assault, rape, or related offenses under federal law.
  - (b) The standard shall also apply in civil actions, administrative hearings, and institutional disciplinary procedures involving alleged sexual misconduct.
  - (c) Physical resistance or verbal protest shall not be required to establish the absence of consent.
  - (d) Where affirmative consent is not explicitly communicated, the presumption shall not favor the existence of consent.
- 

#### **SEC. 203. INSTITUTIONAL CONDUCT STANDARDS**

- (a) All federally supported educational, medical, military, and correctional institutions shall incorporate affirmative consent principles into codes of conduct, professional ethics, and disciplinary policy.
  - (b) Internal sexual misconduct investigations must use the affirmative consent standard when assessing whether a policy violation occurred.
    - (i) Personnel conducting investigations must be trained in trauma-informed, survivor-centered practices and affirm the presumption that consent must be clearly obtained.
- 

#### **SEC. 204. LEGAL INTERPRETATION AND JUDICIAL GUIDANCE**

- (a) Courts shall interpret affirmative consent using a totality-of-circumstances approach, considering the context, dynamics, and indicators of coercion, resistance, incapacity, and clear agreement.
  - (b) Jury instructions in criminal trials shall include a statement that lack of affirmative consent may be established without evidence of physical struggle or explicit refusal.
  - (c) Judges may not issue instructions that place the burden on victims to prove verbal or physical resistance.
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### **➤ Title III. VICTIM SERVICES EDUCATION**

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#### **SEC. 301. MANDATORY PROFESSIONAL TRAINING**

- (a) All covered professionals, including healthcare workers, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, educators, human resources personnel, counselors, social workers, and campus staff, shall complete standardized training on responding to sex-based crimes.
- (b) Training shall be trauma-informed, survivor-centered, and aligned with the affirmative consent doctrine established in Title II.
- (c) Training shall prohibit victim-blaming practices, including credibility judgments based on demeanor, delayed reporting, substance use, clothing, or relationship history.

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### **SEC. 302. REQUIRED CURRICULUM STANDARDS**

- (a) All training programs shall include instruction in the following areas:
  - (i) The neurobiology of trauma, including freezing, dissociation, and delayed disclosure.
  - (ii) Affirmative consent standards, incapacity rules, coercion, and power imbalances.
  - (iii) Victim-centered interviewing techniques and proper documentation methods.
  - (iv) Evidence preservation, forensic exam coordination, and digital evidence handling.
  - (v) Confidentiality requirements, mandatory reporting laws, and privacy protections.
  - (vi) Cultural competency, disability awareness, LGBTQ+ inclusion, and bias mitigation.
  - (vii) Safety planning, risk assessment, and referral to crisis and advocacy services.
  - (viii) Special protocols for minors, disabled individuals, elderly victims, incarcerated persons, and limited-English speakers.

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### **SEC. 303. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTORIAL STANDARDS**

- (a) Officers and prosecutors shall follow trauma-informed response protocols when receiving a report.
- (b) Investigations and charging decisions shall reflect the affirmative consent doctrine.
- (c) Evidence preservation shall be prioritized, and victim dignity shall be maintained.
- (d) Cases shall not be improperly classified as unfounded without defined evidentiary standards.
- (e) Victim-witness protections shall be enforced throughout proceedings.

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### **SEC. 304. HEALTHCARE AND FORENSIC RESPONSE STANDARDS**

- (a) Victims shall be offered immediate access to medical forensic examinations.
- (b) Informed consent shall be obtained prior to all examinations.
- (c) Follow-up care, prophylaxis counseling, and advocacy coordination shall be provided

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### **SEC. 305. EDUCATION AND WORKPLACE RESPONSE STANDARDS**

- (a) Schools shall implement disclosure response protocols for students and comply with mandated reporter obligations.
- (b) Victims shall receive academic or workplace accommodations and protection from retaliation.
- (c) Employers shall maintain confidential reporting procedures and provide interim safety measures.

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### **SEC. 306. COUNSELING AND ADVOCATE STANDARDS**

- (a) Providers shall deliver trauma-informed care.
  - (b) Confidentiality and survivor autonomy shall be protected.
  - (c) Cross-system coordination shall occur only with informed consent where lawful.
-

### **SEC. 308. VICTIM REFERRAL AND SUPPORT ACCESS**

- (a) (a) Victims shall receive written notice of available services, including:
    - (i) Medical care
    - (ii) Advocacy services
    - (iii) Counseling resources
    - (iv) Legal assistance
    - (v) Declining services shall not affect future access or case credibility.
- 

### **SEC. 309. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION**

- (a) Jurisdictions are encouraged to establish Sexual Assault Response Teams.
  - (b) Agencies shall coordinate evidence handling and victim support procedures.
- 

### **SEC. 309. CONFIDENTIALITY AND RECORD KEEPING**

- (a) Victim identity shall be protected.
  - (b) Training and compliance records shall be maintained.
  - (c) Data collection shall avoid victim-blaming language.
- 

### **SEC. 310. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION & RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER TITLES**

- (a) Nothing in this Title shall:
    - (i) Reduce victim confidentiality protections,
    - (ii) Compel victim participation in prosecution, or
    - (iii) Weaken stronger state protections.
  - (b) This Title shall operate in coordination with Titles I and II.
  - (c) Implementation timelines, funding incentives, and penalties shall be governed by Title V.
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## **➤ Title IV. UNIFORM SEXUAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM**

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### **SEC. 401. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

- (a) This Title establishes national standards for sexual education to ensure instruction on affirmative consent, healthy relationships, and sexual violence prevention.
  - (b) All public schools, charter schools, and federally funded private educational institutions serving grades K–12 shall comply with this Title.
- 

### **SEC. 402. REQUIRED INSTRUCTIONAL CONTENT**

- (a) Sexual education curricula shall include age-appropriate instruction in the following areas:
  - (i) Bodily autonomy and personal boundaries.
  - (ii) Affirmative consent is a knowing, voluntary, and ongoing agreement.
  - (iii) Recognition of coercion, manipulation, and pressure.
  - (iv) The right to withdraw consent at any time.
  - (v) Respectful communication in relationships.
  - (vi) Identification of sexual harassment and sexual assault.
  - (vii) Bystander intervention strategies.
  - (viii) Reporting options and access to support services.

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**SEC. 403. GRADE LEVEL INSTRUCTION STANDARDS**

- (a) Elementary School Instruction shall focus on:
  - (i) Body safety and consent to touch.
  - (ii) Trusted adults and reporting inappropriate behavior.
  - (iii) Respect for personal boundaries.
- (b) Middle School Instruction shall include:
  - (i) Puberty education and peer pressure.
  - (ii) Introduction to affirmative consent principles.
  - (iii) Digital safety and online boundaries.
- (c) High School Instruction shall include:
  - (i) Detailed consent doctrine instruction.
  - (ii) Sexual assault prevention and response.
  - (iii) Healthy sexual decision-making.
  - (iv) Legal implications of sexual misconduct.
  - (v) Accessing medical, counseling, and legal support.

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**SEC. 404. INSTRUCTION ON CAPACITY AND POWER IMBALANCE**

- (a) Curricula shall address situations where consent cannot be legally given, including:
  - (i) Intoxication by drugs or alcohol.
  - (ii) Unconsciousness or sleep.
  - (iii) Cognitive or physical disability.
  - (iv) Authority-based relationships, such as teacher-student or coach-athlete.

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**SEC. 405. CULTURAL COMPETENCY AND INCLUSIVITY**

- (a) Instruction shall be inclusive of diverse backgrounds, identities, and experiences.
- (b) Materials shall address LGBTQ+ students, students with disabilities, and cultural differences without discrimination.

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**SEC. 406. INSTRUCTOR TRAINING REQUIREMENTS**

- (a) Educators teaching sexual education shall receive training aligned with Title III standards.
- (b) Training shall include trauma-informed teaching methods and student disclosure response protocols.

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**SEC. 407. STUDENT RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS**

- (a) Students shall not be penalized for disclosing sexual victimization
- (b) Schools shall provide confidential reporting pathways
- (c) Retaliation against reporting students is prohibited

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**SEC. 408. PARENTAL AND COMMUNAL ENGAGEMENT**

- (a) Parents and guardians shall be informed of curriculum content.
- (b) Opt-out provisions shall be available where permitted by state law.
- (c) Educational materials shall be publicly accessible.

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**SEC. 409. CURRICULUM REVIEW AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

- (a) Schools shall review curriculum content every three years.
  - (b) Updates shall reflect changes in law, public health guidance, and best practices.
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**➤ Title V. FEDERAL INCENTIVES, PUNISHMENTS, & IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE**

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**SEC. 501. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY**

- (a) The Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall jointly oversee implementation of this Act.
  - (b) These agencies shall issue guidance, model policies, and compliance standards consistent with Titles I through IV.
- 

**SEC. 502. STATE COMPLIANCE INCENTIVES**

- (a) States that enact and implement Titles I through IV shall be eligible for priority access to federal grants related to:
    - (i) Criminal justice modernization
    - (ii) Victim services
    - (iii) Public health programs
    - (iv) Education reform initiatives
  - (b) States demonstrating enhanced compliance or innovation may receive additional discretionary support.
- 

**SEC. 503. EARLY ADOPTION BENEFITS**

- (a) States that enact all required reforms within 12 months of enactment shall receive priority grant consideration.
  - (b) Early adopters may receive federal technical assistance, expedited approvals, and pilot program designation.
- 

**SEC. 504. PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE**

- (a) States that fail to substantially implement Titles I through IV shall be subject to the withholding of a portion of federal public safety and justice assistance funds.
  - (b) Withheld funds shall not exceed 10 percent of affected funding streams.
  - (c) Withheld funds may be restored upon verified compliance.
- 

**SEC. 505. IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE**

- (a) Within 12 months of enactment, states shall enact:
  - (i) The Uniform Federal Sexual Offenses Code (Title I)
  - (ii) The Uniform Affirmative Consent Doctrine (Title II)
- (b) Within 24 months of enactment, states shall implement:
  - (i) Professional training standards (Title III)
  - (ii) Sexual education reforms (Title IV)

- (c) Full compliance shall be achieved within 36 months of enactment.

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**SEC. 506. COMPLIANCE REPORTING**

- (a) States shall submit annual reports certifying compliance with this Act
- (b) Federal agencies shall publish public compliance assessments

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**SEC. 507. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

- (a) Federal agencies shall provide model legislation, training resources, and policy guidance to assist state implementation.
- (b) States may request federal consultation services.

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**SEC. 508. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION**

- (a) Limit stronger state protections,
- (b) Interfere with constitutional rights, or
- (c) Reduce victim protections

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**Section 3:****INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION COSTS:**

- (a) The following funds are authorized for the initial implementation of this Act:
  - (i) Infrastructure and Training Grants:
    - (1) **\$2,000,000,000** for establishing institutional infrastructure, expanding professional training programs, and increasing service capacity in underserved areas
  - (ii) Public Awareness Campaigns:
    - (1) **\$500,000,000** for national campaigns promoting consent education, victim resources, and sexual violence prevention
  - (iii) Community-Based Support Initiatives:
    - (1) **\$1,500,000,000** for funding local advocacy programs, crisis response services, and survivor support networks in high-need regions
  - (iv) Total Initial Cost:
    - (1) The total authorized initial implementation cost shall be **\$4,000,000,000**

**ANNUAL PROGRAM COSTS:**

- (a) The following funds are authorized for annual operation and maintenance of programs established under this Act:
  - (i) Training and Compliance Oversight:
    - (1) **\$7,000,000,000** for continued professional education, certification programs, and compliance monitoring under Title III
  - (ii) Institutional and Workplace Protections:
    - (1) **\$5,000,000,000** for workplace reporting systems, victim accommodations, and employer compliance programs
  - (iii) Prevention and Education Programs:
    - (1) **\$3,000,000,000** for sexual education reform, consent instruction, and violence prevention initiatives under Title IV

- (iv) Research and Evaluation:
  - (1) **\$500,000,000** for national data collection, impact assessments, and policy evaluation
- (v) Total Annual Cost:
  - (1) The total authorized annual cost shall be **\$15,500,000,000**

**FUNDING SOURCES:**

- (a) Authorized funding may be derived from:
  - (i) Employer payroll contributions to designated federal trust funds
  - (ii) Reallocation of existing federal public safety and health grants
  - (iii) Congressional appropriations dedicated to justice, education, and public health initiatives.

**Section 4:** This bill shall be enacted 550 days after passage.

*Deyla Negrete* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To *abolish the death penalty*.

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

- Section 1 WHEREAS the death penalty has become a violation of human rights over time; being inhuman, cruel, and infringing on the right to life, along with the death penalty being previously declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court's ruling in *Furman v. Georgia* in 1972. WHEREAS in the 1972 case of *Furman v. Georgia* helped raise awareness by causing a temporary nationwide suspension of executions and highlighted the death penalty's discriminatory application.
- Section 2 In the 1972 case *Furman v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty was unconstitutional and found its use to be cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eight and Fourteenth Amendments.
- Section 3 \$10 million would go towards organizations that apply to get government funding to help go through with this bill. This money would come from the department of justice government.
- A – All the organizations would split up the \$10 million to about \$1 million each to all who have applied to receive government funding to keep their programs running. The money provided comes from the government's department of justice.
- B – If this bill is passed, it will allow humanity in the justice system for criminals. Criminals would not be subjected to the death penalty and no longer suffer its inhuman effects but would rather face life without parole.
- Section 4 Funding will be presented by donations, anti-death penalty organizations, individual donors, and the government's department of justice. This money is used to raise public awareness about the issue, challenge the death penalty in court, and influence lawmakers.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*Estefany Rangel* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To WHEREAS it is the duty of the government to balance the rights of lawful firearm owners with the protection of the public.

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 strengthen the enforcement of existing firearm laws, improve firearm transaction oversight, and promote cooperation between law enforcement agencies to prevent illegal firearm possession and misuse.
- Section 2 “Firearm”- Any weapon which will, is designed to, or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.  
“Licensed Firearm Owner”- Any individual who lawfully possesses a firearm under federal, state, or local law.  
“Illegal possession”- Ownership or use of a firearm without proper authorization or in violation of firearm regulations.  
“Bipartisan Safer Communities Act” (BSCA) and “Community Violence Intervention Program”- Action taken that contributes toward ending gun violence in communities.
- Section 3
1. Firearm Compliance task force:  
Subsection (A): A federal state task force shall be created to enforce firearm laws, audit licensed dealers, and investigate illegal sales.  
Subsection (B): The task force shall coordinate with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) for national reporting and investigations.
  2. Mandatory Reporting:  
Subsection (A): All lost or stolen firearms must be reported to local law enforcement within 48 hours of discovery.  
Subsection (B): Failure to report shall result in a civil penalty not exceeding \$1000 and a temporary suspension of firearm ownership rights.
  3. Dealer oversight:  
Subsection (A): Licensed firearm dealers must maintain sales records for 10 years and comply with federal auditing procedures.  
Subsection (B): Any dealer who falsifies or neglects records shall face a license revocation and possible criminal charges.
  4. Universal Background Check:  
Subsection (A): All firearm purchases, including those made at gun shows or private sales must undergo a background check through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. (NICS)
- Section 4 Implementation of this bill shall be funded through the Department of Justice’s firearm enforcement budget.
- Subsection (A): \$500 Million dollars will be used out of \$1.9 billion US dollars; with grants available for states demonstrating effective reduction of firearm-related crime.  
Subsection (B): \$17.1 Billion dollars, already funded toward the Bipartisan Safer communities act (BSCA) will contribute to the funding of this bill.  
Subsection (C) : \$350 billion dollars, already funded toward the Community Violence Intervention program (CVI) will contribute to the funding of this bill.
- Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*Dominic Mercado* presents the following legislation:

## The Real IDEA Act

### A BILL

To enforce the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and expand the impact that it intends.

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

Section 1 Make federal funding available to districts that need more support to get their quality of special education back to the minimum standard set forth by this bill

#### Sub-Section A:

Minimum standard of education is as follows:

Follow the key components outlined in (IDEA)

The amount of students per classroom shall be maintained at an amount that does not lead to their quality of education being diminished.

Special Education programs specific to a disability (ex. Autistic, etc.) should not be cut and combined with other programs, if it leads to the students not being able to get the attention and proper care needed.

Enforce the 40% of the total cost per pupil in special education. Reaching the total 40% over a course of two years, with the intention of increasing to 50% funding after two additional years if more funding is necessary.

#### Sub-Section B:

Create a grant program for states with high special ed needs:

Title of Grant: The Full IDEA Grant

Requirements:

Must have a need for federal assistance

Need will be reviewed by a committee designated to allocating funds

Districts and States can apply for need based financial support

Amount of support will vary on what the district needs

The committee will look at the amount of Special Ed Students/performance, amount of teachers/classrooms, current funding, student outcomes/success rates, etc.

#### Sub-Section C:

Require annual progress reporting from the State Dept of Ed.

Annual progress reports are to be reviewed by the same committee

Looking to see how they used the funds, if what they are doing is effective, how it has benefited the education quality, etc.

Section 2 Funding will be provided through the United States Department of Education. Appropriating funds from the money set aside for IDEA (14.9 Billion in 2024)

Section 3 This bill should be enacted within 90 days to allow for preparation and time for applicants to apply for funding before the start of the following school year.

*Logan Sawyers* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To protect democratic integrity by preventing deceptive uses of artificial intelligence in political communications.

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

Section 1 *AI is getting more and more unrecognizable on a day-to-day basis., Where AI use in social media content is rapidly increasing, with over 80% of content recommendations driven by AI, as well as 58% being used in political types of media.*

Section 2 a. "AI-generated media" means audio, video, or images created or materially altered using artificial intelligence.  
b. "Deepfake" means AI-generated media that falsely depicts a real person saying or doing something they did not say or do.

Section 3 3a-Any political advertisement distributed in New Jersey that contains AI-generated media shall include a clear and conspicuous disclosure stating that artificial intelligence was used.  
3b-No person shall knowingly distribute a deceptive deepfake intended to mislead voters within 90 days of an election.  
This section shall not apply to satire, parody, or clearly labeled fictional content.  
3c- The Division of Consumer Affairs shall enforce this act. Violations shall constitute an unlawful practice and may result in civil penalties and injunctive relief.

Section 4 This Act shall be funded through existing appropriations to the Federal Trade Commission, which shall have primary authority to enforce the provisions of this Act related to deceptive media and political advertising.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in 180 days.

*Cassie Graham* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

*To strengthen legal representation of children awaiting placement to prevent adolescent explosion in the United States.*

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

Section 1

This hereby establishes the ensurement of children representatives, Guardian Ad Litem, and Youth Advocates in custody and family law matters for children with terminated parental rights depending on their age to honor the children's rights, despite their restricted legal status and living situation.

Section 2

**Children representatives** - Court-appointed attorney for children

**Guardian ad Litem** - A court appointed person who makes recommendations towards a child's case based off their observations on the child's situation

**Youth Advocate** - Social workers or paralegals

**Children awaiting placement** - Children living in adoption centers and are available to be adopted

**Terminated parental rights** - A legal status for children with no parents as guardians

**Group home** - Supervised facility for children awaiting placement to live

Section 3:

A – At least one children representative will be required for all group homes ensuring every child above 12 years old has an attorney in court regarding custody cases.

B – Under the circumstances of children under 12 years old, instead of a child representative, guardian Ad Litem will be put in place.

C - Frequent reports from Guardian Ad Litem will be required to provide precise evidence for decisions when testifying in a child's court case, regarding custody and the best interest of the child. They will have more direct examination of their underage clients, rather than a child representative for children above 12 years old with more influence on their future.

D – All social workers and youth advocates will be requested to undertake at least one visit a week per group homes based on the size and number of children.

Section 4

This legislation shall be funded with Title IV-E funds transferred by the state. The National Association of Counsel for Children will also contribute towards funding.

Section 5

This bill should be enacted 100 days after passing.

*Sanjana Veggalam* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To standardize nuisance ordinance regulations to protect tenants from facing discriminatory evictions & penalties

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

Section 1 This hereby standardizes nuisance ordinances to close gaps that allow tenants to be penalized or evicted for emergency service calls, measures taken to protect safety, noise complaints or other subjective complaints. This prevents landlords from the ability to exercise their own biases and discriminate unfairly against tenants.

Section 2

Nuisance ordinances - local laws establishing penalties for activities or conditions on a property that cause an inconvenience or harm to the neighborhood, such as blight, noise or criminal activity.

Section 3 The following standards must be met by every nuisance ordinance.

A – No tenant may be evicted or penalized without substantial evidence of negligent activity or intentional participation resulting in objective proven criminal activity or property damage, rather than subjective complaints.

B – Calls towards emergency service born out of necessity, including but not limited to mental health crises, domestic violence calls, or medical assistance, shall no longer be considered a nuisance activity.

C – Prior to any enforcement action, tenants and property owners must receive written notice describing the accused nuisance and all substantial evidence supporting the claim.

Section 4 20 million dollars should be allocated to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development for distribution to local governments and housing authorities to update enforcement procedures, due process procedures, and train personnel through the Community Development Block Grants. As a condition of receiving federal housing or community development funds, municipalities shall ensure nuisance ordinances comply with the standards set in Section 3.

Section 5 Any tenant aggrieved by a violation of this Act may bring a civil action in federal court. Any eviction or penalty imposed as a result of standards not met through this Act will be void and unenforceable. This act will take effect in one year following passage to allow municipalities adequate time for compliance and policy revision.

*Isbitha Mantripragada* presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To establish no individual aged 65 years or older shall be eligible to run for or assume elected federal office within the United States.

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

Section 1

Establishing an upper age limit for eligibility to run for elected federal office, set at 65 years of age, in order to promote generational representation that reflects the contemporary population of the United States and ensure cognitive and physical capacity for the demands of office.

Section 2

**Federal Office**- Any elected position within the federal government of the United States  
**Eligible Candidate** - An individual who has not yet reached the age of 65 years by the day of their assumption of office

Section 3

No individual who will reach the age of 65 on or before the date of assumption of office will shall be eligible to run for or be permitted to be sworn into an elected federal office  
A – Any individual sworn into office before reaching the age of 65 shall be permitted to complete their full elected term, even if they exceed the age limit while in office.

Section 4

This bill will require no additional federal funding.

Section 5

This bill should be enacted 91 days after its passage