

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

House Bill Packet

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HENV

**House Committee
on the Environment
and Resources**

_____ Lucas Holloway _____ presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To promote renewable energy development and reduce carbon emissions.

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

Section 1 - This legislation aims to incentivize the development and utilization of renewable energy sources across the United States.

Section 2 - Definitions:

A. "Renewable energy sources" include, but are not limited to, solar, wind, hydropower, and geothermal energy.

Section 3 - Implementation:

A. The federal government shall establish tax credits for businesses and individuals investing in renewable energy infrastructure.

B. Grants will be provided to research institutions focusing on improving renewable energy technologies.

C. Federal agencies will collaborate with states to streamline permits and approvals for renewable energy projects.

D. Subsidies will be allocated to local communities transitioning from fossil fuel-dependent economies to support job retraining programs.

Section 4 - Funding:

A. Funding for this legislation will be drawn from existing federal budgets, with periodic assessments and adjustments based on the program's effectiveness.

Section 5 - Enactment:

This legislation will be enacted 120 days after its passage.

Adriana Tamayo presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To enforce mandatory recycling nationwide

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

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

This bill will enforce mandatory recycling in all 50 states. Recycling is an amazing way to reduce carbon emissions and protect the environment.

Section 2- This section should define any vocabulary specific to and as it relates to the legislation. **Recycling is the action or process of converting waste into reusable material. Items like metals, plastics and glasses can be recycled and reused to reduce the amount of carbon that is emitted at each point in its production**

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

A- Any plastic, metal, glass, cartons, etc. should be disposed of in a separate recycling bin and placed outside when it's time for recycling to be collected.

B- If there are any recyclable materials found in a normal trash can, there will be fines to pay.

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

To have curbside recycling provided to everyone, the recycling department is going to need funding from categorical grants

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

This bill will be enacted 6 months after passage

Dante Mazzeo presents the following legislation:

The Removal of Emission Control Systems in Light and Heavy

Duty Diesel Trucks

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

Section 1 Whereas emission control systems are more harmful for the environment in diesels than without them. Whereas emission controls cost more to produce and maintain for diesel vehicles. Whereas mining, transportation, and factories are used to create Emissions Systems. Whereas transportation for emissions control parts and systems are by planes and boats which do not require emission systems. Whereas the United States Military is exempt from emission control systems on any of their automotive related vehicles (Airplanes, Trucks, Tanks, Ships, etc.). Whereas over 5,000 container ships are registered in the world today. Whereas 15 of those largest container ships make up more emissions than every single automobile in the World. Whereas mining is done to dig up precious metals to create DPFs. Whereas all of the soot, pollutants, and matter that is stored up in the DPF is pushed out the tailpipe during regen mode. Whereas during the

Regen mode it is 35%-115% more polluting than a diesel truck with no emissions control. Whereas emissions testing stations are not allowed to test Diesel Trucks if in Regen mode. Whereas Emissions systems end up releasing toxic pollutants to the environment.

Section 2 DPF - Diesel Particulate Filter

DEF - Diesel Exhaust Fluid

EGR - Exhaust Gas Recirculation

Regen Mode - Self cleaning process that occurs when soot builds up in the DPF.

Section 3 Emissions System cause harm to not only the Trucks, but to the environment itself,

This bill will eliminate the Emissions systems on Light and Heavy duty diesel trucks.

A – Diesel trucks will immediately, from factory, be not equipped with any emissions systems (DPF, EGR, DEF, CCV, Etc.)

B – Already existing trucks with emission systems are allowed to be removed at the owners cost.

Section 4 Funding to remove existing emissions systems will be at owners expense.

Section 5 This bill will go into effect 180 days after passage.

Luz Ramirez presents the following legislation:

The Healthier Nation Act

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

To establish a healthier, longer-living nation in the midst of the rise of health issues including: obesity, type 2 diabetes, and cancer.

Section 1 Food and health corporations must be required to ensure healthy, quality products to the American people.

Section 2 Carcinogen - Any substance capable of causing cancer in living tissue.

Section 3 Strict policies will be set into place for corporations to follow. These policies and food regulations will be passed in an effort to reduce the rates of cancer, obesity, type 2 diabetes, and other health issues in the U.S. A –

Carcinogens will be banned or limited in the nation. Carcinogens include:

- 4-Methylimidazole
- Acrylamide
- Bisphenol A
- Butylated Hydroxyanisole
- Nitrates and Nitrites
- Perfluorooctanoic Acid
- Phthalates
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls
- Red 40, Yellow 5, and Yellow 6

B – There will be a limit on how much sugar, fat, and sodium there can be in one serving size of packaged products.

- Sugar will have a limit of no more than 50 grams in a single serving. This is in accordance with the typical 2,000 calorie diet.
- Fats will have a limit of less than 65 grams of fat and less than 20 grams of saturated fat per serving in accordance with the typical 2,000 calorie diet.
- Sodium will have a limit of no more than 2,300 milligrams per serving in accordance with the typical 2,000 calorie diet.

Section 4 Corporations may see changes in their profit margins as they may have to implement new ways to produce and manufacture their products. For this, they will be compensated in order to assist corporations in sustaining themselves and achieving the ultimate goal of this bill.

Funding will be determined by Congress and provided once individual corporations determine their route in adjustment with the new bill.

Funds will come from the money currently being sent to aid Israel in the Israel-Hamas War.

There has been strong opposition to this war across the world. Instead of supporting an unpopular cause, this bill aims to achieve the goal of a healthier, longer-living nation.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted 365 days after its passing in order to give corporations time to develop new ways to produce and manufacture their products.

Charlie West presents the following legislation:

Repealing Subsidies for The Fossil Fuel Industry

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

Preamble: Whereas, United States taxpayers spend over twenty billion dollars annually on money subsidizing fossil fuel extraction. These subsidies come in many forms, ranging from tax exemptions to direct subsidies funding local and overseas efforts to extract coal, oil, and natural gas. This forces more money out of the American public's pockets as they are left to cover lost revenue from corporate tax breaks. Oil companies especially do not need financial assistance to operate effectively. In 2022, the fossil fuel industry generated over 300 billion dollars in revenue. Therefore it is imperative that this bill be made into law to prevent the tyranny of the fossil fuel industry from taking advantage of the American population.

Section 1 A - Fossil Fuels: A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.

B - Subsidies: A sum of money granted by the government or a public body to assist an industry or business so that the price of a commodity or service may remain low or competitive.

C - Clean Energy: Energy sources not originating from coal, natural gas, nuclear power, or other non-renewable resources. Clean energy sources include wind, solar, and hydroelectric power.

Section 2 A - Any subsidy given to a company that collects and sells fossil fuel exports in a greater quantity than what would equate to one million dollars shall be revoked.

B - Tax revenue/ Tax breaks set aside to fund previous subsidies shall instead be granted to companies and independent contractors researching and developing clean energy sources and technologies.

Section 3 Funding is already collected annually through federal taxes. No additional funding will be required. Current funding will be redirected.

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

Francisco Palenzuela, presents the following legislation:

Green Cities, Green World

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

Preamble: Whereas, the increasing problem of global warming is costing the US alone \$134 billion and is destroying many ecosystems with it. Cities in the US cause over 70% of the emissions of greenhouse gasses through the burning of fossil fuels for transportation and to provide electricity to the city. This doesn't just create problems for ecosystems, it creates problems for people too like the high risk for new diseases, lower amounts of food produced, freshwater sources becoming contaminated, and could pose a threat to national security. People would be affected just as greatly as the environment would be affected. These problems could lower the standard of living since basic needs could become so scarce. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law in order to guarantee a safe healthy environment for future generations and to protect the planet from becoming a place that is no longer habitable because of the destruction that people have caused.

Section 1

Infrastructure - in this context is only buildings in urban environments.

Climate change - is a shift in temperature and weather patterns around the world. Green - Clean energy and vegetation involved.

Section 2

A – This would enforce a vegetation policy on the city to improve air quality and scenery. Agrarian architecture and rooftop gardens will be implemented into the cities infrastructures. There would be supports added to sides of buildings for a place where multiple types of vines.

B – The policy will also include a use of cleaner power sources. The implementation of solar panels onto the tops and sides of buildings to maximize solar energy output. There could also be the use of wind energy with micro-turbines placed either on top of buildings or on the sides.

Section 3 There will be an CO2 emissions tax that will be placed on factories that would apply a \$25 tax per 3 metric ton of emissions. These emissions will be tracked with CO2 sensors installed into the factories.

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

Delegate Jude Palazzo presents the following legislation:

Marine Conservation and Sustainability Enhancement Act (MCSEA)

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

Preamble: Whereas, the conservation of oceanic ecosystems is vital in upholding the future of the planet and the future of generations; illegal fishing, recreational, and beach going practices that are carried out daily by individuals around the nation give a noticeable threat to the stability of marine life, all while delaying efforts already used for these areas. The Marine Conservation and Sustainability Enhancement Act (MCSEA) will take a portion of fines from illegal practices on marine waters and put it towards a fund for rebuilding and maintaining America's oceans and bays. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis recorded that the marine economy accounted for 1.9 percent of the American Gross Domestic Product. Through this act, the irreplaceable 1.9 percent of the economy will be protected and replenished through funded initiatives for even more growth in the future. Aside from the economic standpoint, the oceans, beaches, and bays of America are a staple for people all around the nation, and it is most definitely the job of the present generation to rebuild and recover from the mistakes already made on the ocean and its bodies. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law so that the admirable influence of the ocean and the economic state of the marine related sector all stay steady or grow into the future.

Section 1 The following section defines terms in the bill: "Marine Conservation and Sustainability Enhancement Act".

- A. Marine ecosystems are aquatic environments with high levels of dissolved salt. These include the open ocean, the deep-sea ocean, and coastal marine ecosystems, each of which has different physical and biological characteristics.
- B. Conservation is the prevention of wasteful use of a resource.
- C. Sustainability is the avoidance of the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain an ecological balance.
- D. The human impact on the environment refers to changes to biophysical environments and to ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural resources caused directly or indirectly by humans.
- E. Fines are sums of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority.
- F. A fund is a sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose.

Section 2 This bill will allocate a portion of each fine imposed by law enforcement or the government to a fund.

- A. For each dollar of fines imposed on federal waters by the government and law enforcement, three cents will be put forward to the Marine Conservation and Sustainability Enhancement Act Reserve Fund.

Section 3 This bill will be overseen by the Bureau of Marine Fisheries.

- A. This bureau is responsible for the administration of fisheries management programs. This bureau will be tasked with initiating guidelines and protocols for the allocation and use of the funds from the Marine Conservation and Sustainability Enhancement Act Reserve Fund.

Section 4 This bill will be kept in place in accordance with its fund through assessments of the fund's activities and collaboration with scientific organizations all to ensure the effectiveness of the bill and the orientation on its goals.

Section 5 This bill will be funded from the specific allocation of three cents from each dollar of fines and funded with the Sustainability Enhancement Act Reserve Fund.

Section 6 This bill will be subject to changes throughout time, depending on its effectiveness, nature of the economy, or further changes to the environment.

Section 7 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Camila Leonardo presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To mandate the recognition of the national interest in federal public lands, waters, and special resources.

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

- Section 1 This bill requires the enforcement of laws that protect wildlife and their habitats. This bill requires that government officials be sent out on large water vessels to ensure that the correct practice is taken place and to prevent environmental violations in any waters. This also includes the expansion of protected areas for the sake of limiting land and resource degradation, as well as for the protection of wildlife.
- Section 2 A. Protected areas refer to clearly defined geographical space dedicated and managed through legal and effective means to achieve long-term conservation of nature with association to ecosystem services. Ecosystem services include nature's regulation of natural resources and processes as well as the nation's cultural values.
- Section 3 A. This bill should be implemented and enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency. Under this law, the United States Department of Interior must ensure a 10% increase in federally protected lands within two years of its enactment. The agency must also ensure that within two years, areas of protected lands are added to each of the country's five regions (Northeast, Southwest, West, Southeast, and Midwest).
B. The Environmental Protection Agency is also responsible for appointing government officials to be sent out on large commercial water vessels. Once appointed, each official is required to swear under oath to report any violations of both national and international waters, as well as any new environmental concerns. Any new environmental concerns that are reported by officials should be investigated within two weeks of the report by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Violations include contamination of water, producing excessive bycatch, illegal fishing, and habitat destruction. Violation of such will result in license suspensions and fines based on the severity of the crime. All violations should be reported to and handled by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- Section 4 A. Funds will be provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The United States Department of Interior is responsible for organizing necessary land projects within the projects. The Environmental Protection Agency will also provide the funds to hire water vessel patrolling officials.
- Section 5 This law will take full effect on January 25, 2025.

Senator Liangco presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To illegalize the use of dangerous synthetic fertilizer and to enforce the use of more organic fertilizer.

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

Sec. 1: This bill requires the restriction/banning of harmful chemicals and pesticides put out into the environment. This would be put into place to prevent these dangerous chemicals/pesticides from seeping their way into the ecosystem, thus damaging it. These chemicals are toxic to a variety of animals such as birds, fish, insects, and non-target plants. In order to avoid such devastating consequences to our ecosystem/environment, it is best to ban the use of these toxic chemicals/pesticides, as of July 9th, 2024.

Sec. 2:

- A. Pesticides- chemical compounds that are used to kill pests, including insects, rodents, fungi and unwanted plants (weeds). - This includes herbicide, insecticide, nematocide, molluscicide, piscicide, avicide, rodenticide, bactericide, insect repellent, animal repellent, microbicide, fungicide, and lampricide.
- B. Contamination- the action or state of making or being made impure by polluting or poisoning- the presence of a constituent, impurity, or some other undesirable element that spoils, corrupts, infects, makes unfit, or makes inferior a material, physical body, natural environment, workplace, etc

Sec. 3:

- A. Exceptions are as follows: A state or federal agency can request an emergency exemption when a serious pest problem jeopardizes production of agricultural goods or public health.
- B. This law will be implemented by USDA (U.S Department of Agriculture). It will be enforced by the EPA which will make sure each of these dangerous chemicals which are not suitable for the ecosystem, to be put out into it.

Sec. 4:

- A. Funding will come from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services. Funds will be used to find/enforce different alternatives to pesticides such as Plant-derived substances such as corn gluten, black pepper, and garlic compounds that can be used as biopesticides to control insects.
- B. An agricultural producing company which does not follow protocol and continues to put out dangerous pesticides into the ecosystem), will be charged \$5,000, for the first offense. Following this, they will have 2 weeks to make modifications to follow this bill. If not, from then on, as a second offense, the company's revenue will be deducted by 0.7% until they follow protocol.

Sec. 5: This law will take full effect by July 9th, 2024

A BILL

To Expand the Use of Alternative Energies

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

Section 1 - Alternative energies are a natural and manageable way to help the ongoing climate crisis, as well as our country's economy. Renewable energy sources include a variety of easily accessible and low-cost options, such as hydroelectric energy, solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy, nuclear energy, and biomass energy. Incorporating clean energy sources into common structures, such as houses, buildings, and manufacturing plants, will reduce air pollution and the emission of harmful gasses that are the leading cause of global warming. Alternative energies are naturally found in all environments and do not require the expensive, energy-wasting long-distance transport that polluting fossil fuels require, causing both economic costs and environmental harm. Renewable energies will also create more jobs in the manufacturing industry of appliances necessary to use these sources. The use of clean, natural energies is beneficial to all consumers financially and environmentally.

Section 2- Definitions

1. Alternative/clean/renewable energies - energy generated in ways that do not deplete natural resources or harm the environment, especially by avoiding using fossil fuels.
2. Fossil fuels - a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
3. Power plants - an installation where electrical power is generated for distribution.

Section 3- Expanding the Use of Alternative Energies

A. Building Procedure

1. All new homes, buildings, and power plants should be constructed to utilize at least 50% clean energy.

B. Taxation Policy

1. If there is less than 50% renewable energy use within a new home, building, or power plant, the consumer will be taxed.
 - a. The tax penalty will be 10% on any non-renewable energies used within these developments.
 - b. The tax penalty goes towards funding renewable energies for new developments.
2. If there is more than 80% renewable energy use within a new home, building, or power plant, the consumer will receive a tax credit.
 - a. The tax credit will be 10% of an energy factor (calculation to be determined) to go towards funding the renewable energies used.

Section 4 - Any additional costs associated with this bill will be funded by the increase in revenue from the jobs in the renewable energy manufacturing field.

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

Twenty Third Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress
Senator Morgan Sternthal presents the following legislation

March 15-16 2024
Bill # — **HENV-1011**

A BILL

To Encourage Prevent Cruel Animal Testing

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

Section 1 - It is important to protect the animals and keep them safe and protected. Many companies test their products on animals causing harm, pain, and suffering. More than 115 million animals worldwide are affected by laboratory experiments a year. Computers can predict how chemicals will affect humans so companies have no reason to test on animals. We must protect our environment.

Section 2 - Definitions

- a. Cruel animal testing - forcing animals to be experimented on causing pain and suffering. Most animals are kept in horrible living conditions and are sometimes killed after the experiment.

Section 3 - Prohibited Act of Cruel Animal Testing

- a. A person or company convicted of cruel animal testing shall be:
 - 1. fined not less than \$100,000, nor more than \$500,000.
 - 2. fined not less than \$500,000 nor more than \$1,000,000 if convicted a second time.

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

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

A Bill to Fund Loss and Damages and Commit to Global Climate Justice

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

Section 1: Despite making up just about 4% of the world population, the United States is responsible for 11% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, and a full quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions released since the start of the Industrial Revolution, the most out of any country on Earth. The average American emits 298% of the global average for CO₂ emissions per capita, and 542% of what the UN says is allowable for the world to reverse climate change and avoid climate collapse. Clearly, the United States is among the countries most responsible for causing the climate crisis, and yet by mere virtue of its location on the globe, it is relatively safe from the direct impacts of the climate crisis. Inversely, the countries least responsible for causing the climate crisis are the ones most at risk from it, and most of these countries are still grappling with the disastrous impacts of slavery, colonization, wars, foreign interventions, and economic exploitation by the developed countries of the Global North, including the United States. The issues of climate change and colonialism are inherently intersectional, and in order to truly protect "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness" for all, we must work towards justice for the people's of the Global South, unfairly beset with a climate crisis of the Global North's creation.

Section 2: This bill hereby defines:

1. "Corporate welfare" as all subsidies, grants, tax exemptions, loans, underwriting, enterprise zones, tax rebates, or bonds given by the federal government to private corporations, not including the repayment of any debts owed by the government to the company, nor any tax reductions made for the entire economy. Corporate welfare is part of the wider system of "privatizing profits while socializing risks."
2. "Fossil fuel industry" as corporations and businesses enterprises largely focused on the mining, drilling, transporting, distilling, refining, burning, marketing, or underwriting of oil, methane gas, coal, or peat, for use in electricity production, heating, or some other combustion process. US corporate welfare to the fossil fuel industry is estimated to be \$760 billion per year, according to the IMF.
3. "Meat and dairy agribusiness" as corporations focused on raising, milking, and slaughtering animals on a large, industrial scale, especially corporations that utilize Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). US corporate welfare to meat and dairy agribusiness amounts to \$38 billion per year, according to the American Institute for Economic Research.
4. "UN Loss and Damages Fund" as an international fund for climate reparations to developing countries in the Global South to heal after climate disasters, reduce the risk of future disasters, and transition themselves away from fossil fuel reliance. The Loss and Damages Fund was agreed to at the COP27 climate conference in 2022, and shall be governed by the Santiago Network, an international network of experts and NGOs.

Section 3:

1. The federal government shall immediately end all corporate welfare for the fossil fuel industry and meat and dairy agribusiness.
 - a. Any business enterprises that had received corporate welfare from the federal government may appeal these annulments to the new "Corporate Welfare Investigation Committee" (CWIC), housed under the Environmental Protection Agency.
 - i. For the corporate welfare payouts to continue, the CWIC must find that a) the corporate welfare is critical to the company's survival, b) the company cannot pivot its business strategy fast enough to avoid bankruptcy, and c) the company is critical to the United States security infrastructure.
 - ii. For the first year awaiting the CWIC decision, companies may receive 20% of the funds they were due to receive.
 1. If the CWIC decides not to annul their corporate welfare, the company may receive the remaining 80% of the corporate welfare payments temporarily withheld while their case was under review.
 - b. All funds for corporate welfare cancelled by this bill shall be placed in a new "Climate Action and Reparations Fund" (CARF).
2. The federal government may freely draw from the CARF to fund any initiatives focused on renewable energy production, sustainable agriculture, disaster resilience infrastructure, electric vehicle production, natural disaster relief, EPA Superfunds, or any other environmental or climate-related initiative.
3. Every year, 20% of the money left in the CARF, not allocated towards any domestic initiatives, shall be donated to the UN Loss and Damages fund, up until only 10% of the original CARF sum remains.
4. The Senate Budget Committee and Senate Foreign Affairs Committee shall work towards gradually forgiving the debts of countries that are facing severe effects of the climate crisis while contributing very little to the climate crisis in comparison to the United States. This directive is not binding, however, and the committees may complete this work at a pace they find consistent with United States security needs.

Section 4: Any funding required for this bill will first come out of infrastructure funds withheld from states and localities retaining property taxes instead of land-value taxes, and any additional funding will be taken evenly from the Department of Agriculture budget and the Department of Housing and Urban Development budget.

Section 5: This bill shall come into effect 2 years from the date of enactment.

To Subsidize Housing Development and Green Spaces by Encouraging States to Replace the Property Tax

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

Section 1: Following the shift to car-dependent urban design in the 1940s and 1950s, huge swaths of land in the United States lay underdeveloped. Rather than being used for affordable housing, commerce, public green space, or rewilding, much of urban land is wasted on parking lots, brownfields, monoculture lawns, and empty lots. In addition, many buildings are kept single-story, building out rather than up, which increases travel times, traffic congestion, pollution, and vehicular greenhouse gas emissions. One solution, however, dating back to 1879, is a land-value tax. Rather than taxing both the land and any improvements made to the land under a plain property tax, which incentivizes land speculation, a land-value tax does not punish landowners for improvements made to the land, making it more likely that landowners will either build new affordable housing on the land or create biodiverse green spaces on it, rather than just sitting on the land and wasting it.

Section 2: This bill hereby defines:

1. "Land-value tax" as a tax on real estate that only accounts for the value of the land, without taxing any buildings, personal property, maintenance, or other improvements made on the land.
2. "Property tax" as a tax on real estate that accounts for the value of both land and improvements, including the value of any buildings, personal property, or maintenance.
3. "Federal infrastructure funding" as any grants made by the federal government to state or local governments that covers the subject of infrastructure, including highway funding, urban development, and utilities.
4. "Rewilding" as efforts made to re-establish a natural ecosystem on a plot of land, such as a forest or meadows, rather than developing the land or keeping it underdeveloped.
5. "Land development" as efforts made to construct buildings, parking lots, or other non-natural structure improvements, as opposed to rewilding the land or keeping it underdeveloped.

Section 3:

1. The federal government shall temporarily withhold 10% of all federal infrastructure funding to any state or local governments that have not replaced property taxes with a land-value tax after the Date of Effect.
 - a. State and local governments may collect the withheld federal infrastructure funding as soon as they replace property taxes with land-value taxes.
2. A committee shall be established under the Department of Housing and Urban Development to analyze self-directed state and local programs aimed at creating new affordable housing and green spaces.
 - a. This committee shall be named the "Federal Housing and Green Space Certification Committee."
 - b. This committee shall have 7 members, appointed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
 - c. This committee shall have the authority to release the aforementioned withheld federal infrastructure funding, based on its analysis of the effectiveness of state and local governments' own self-directed plans for new affordable housing and green space.
3. A committee shall be established under the Department of Housing and Urban Development to give grants to landowners who have rewilded their land.
 - a. This committee shall be named the "Federal Green Space and Rewilding Incentivization Committee."
 - b. The value of grants shall be determined based on the possible revenue that could be generated by developing the land instead of leaving it as green space, up to \$100,000 per acre.
 - c. Grants shall only be allotted for land that is taxed using a land-value tax system.

Section 4: Any funding required for this bill will first come out of infrastructure funds withheld from states and localities retaining property taxes instead of land-value taxes, and any additional funding will be taken evenly from the Department of Agriculture budget and the Department of Housing and Urban Development budget.

Section 5: This bill shall come into effect 2 years from the date of enactment.

_____ Shayne Cytrynbaum presents the following legislation

HENV-1014**To Ensure Worker Representation in Corporate Command Structures****BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED**

Section 1: Across the United States, the common people feel largely unrepresented in the boardrooms that decide the fate of our economy, leading to increased economic inequality and social stratification and a decrease in workers' satisfaction and ability to determine their own futures. While it is impossible to guarantee that every single worker feels represented and valued, one solution (implemented most successfully in Germany) is codetermination. Codetermination refers to the ability of workers to elect representatives to serve on a company's board of directors, who have equal voting rights with shareholder-selected board members without redistributing any of the company's ownership. Codetermination helps employers as rather than letting conflict between workers and shareholders boil up inside a company, codetermination (as its name suggests) increases class collaboration, and it boosts productivity and worker engagement, helping the company's bottom line. However, codetermination also allows workers to participate in the decision-making process and voice concerns over corporate policies that hurt workers. With codetermination, gone will be the days of delivery workers urinating in water bottles, of fast-food restaurants withholding wages from workers, of clothing companies running sweatshops, and of tech industry workers being forced to work 80 hours per week with no overtime pay.

Section 2: This bill hereby defines:

1. "Company" as any business enterprise, either privately-owned or publicly-traded, not state-owned enterprises or including workers' cooperatives (but including consumers' cooperatives).
2. "Board" (also known as a "Board of Directors" or "Board of Trustees") as the highest executive committee of a company made up of both executive and non-executive directors that sets corporate strategy and selects the Chief Executive Officer and other positions.
3. "Executive director" as a member of a company's board who maintains a managerial position within the company, i.e. they are already a company employee aside from their role on the board.
4. "Non-executive director" as a member of a company's board who does not maintain a managerial position within the company, i.e. they are not a company employee.
5. "Worker" as a paid full- or part-time employee of a company, not including freelancers or contractors, who is not a member of the upper management, with uncertainties decided case-by-case by the National Labor Relations Board.
6. "Ranked-choice voting" as a system where voters rank candidates, and the least popular candidate is eliminated and their voters' votes are redistributed to their next ranked candidate in a series of rounds, until one candidate remains.

Section 3:

1. Company Boards shall be expanded such that:
 - a. Worker representatives comprise at least 20% of the Boards of companies with 100 or more employees.
 - b. Worker representatives comprise at least 25% of the Boards of companies with 500 or more employees.
 - c. Worker representatives comprise at least 33% of the Boards of companies with 2,000 or more employees.
 - d. Worker representatives comprise at least 40% of the Boards of companies with 10,000 or more employees.
 - e. Worker representatives comprise at least 49% of the Boards of companies with 25,000 or more employees.
2. In cases where the aforementioned percentages of Board members are not whole numbers, the percentages shall be rounded down, i.e. 20% of a 7-member Board shall be 1 member, not 1.4 members or 2 members.
3. All new appointments to company Boards must be in accordance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Executive Order 11246, and Executive Order 11375, being non-discriminatory and inclusive.
4. Elections of worker representatives to the Board shall be monitored by the National Labor Relations Board.
5. Worker representatives shall be elected by the workers using ranked-choice voting, and may be recalled.
6. Workers may democratically choose to proportionally subdivide their portion of the Board between various divisions of a company; for example, workers may choose to hold separate election processes for factory and retail divisions.
7. New appointments to company Boards may be executive or non-executive directors.

Section 4: No costs are associated with this bill.**Section 5: This bill shall come into effect 2 years from the date of enactment.**

Aarav Patel Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To -- transition from gasoline to electric powered cars

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

Section 1 This bill is needed because of the detrimental effect of pollutants on the environment. Greenhouse gasses like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide are released by gasoline cars that are used in our everyday lives. These gasses get reflected back to Earth because of the ozone layer and result in climate change. Climate change usually negatively affects an ecosystem and therefore leads to a decrease in biodiversity. If we don't do something about this issue, endangered animals will become extinct and slowly destroy our planet.

Section 2 Climate change - long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns
Greenhouse gasses - gasses in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat

Section 3 I. A similar bill was created and it was implemented in California and New York. By 2035, California and New York will ban the selling of gasoline-powered cars. This bill is an attempt to make this a national law.

II. Even though electric cars are more expensive when you initially buy them, with such high gas prices, the electric car will have saved more money than when you get a gasoline car in about 4-5 years since the electricity to power the electric cars is much cheaper than gas.

Section 4 For buying electric cars, the government is giving a EV tax credit. This credit will be available until 2032 and will give up to \$7500 as an incentive for buying electrical cars. The transition to electrical cars will be expensive, but not as expensive as gasoline cars.

Section 5 January 1st, 2035

Avis Pollina Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To — To require businesses to repurpose suitable textiles for redistribution in the market

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

- Section 1** As of 2023, approximately 85% of our textiles goes to waste. That's because roughly 82 pounds of fabric is thrown away per person, per year. Not only that but businesses tend to throw away spare textile pieces that are deemed as "unfit for sale" This bill requires all producers that deal with textiles to establish programs within their companies to repurpose textiles that are currently unsuitable for sale in their current condition.
- Section 2**
1. Suitable Textiles - Apparel, bags (including totes, backpacks, and handbags), tablecloths, shower curtains, bedding, towels, napkins, draperies, and upholstery that can no longer be sold into the market
 2. Producers - The business that crafts the items that are meant to be sold. Either to another company, or straight to the consumer
 3. Repurpose - Take apart existing piece that can not be sold and turn them into something suitable for purchasing
 4. Redistribution - Being sold back into the open market
- Section 3**
1. All businesses that are involved in textile production, distribution, or sale have to develop programs for repurposing/recycling, textile pieces that they deem unfit for sale. Whether that be through donation or re-weaving unusable fabric components.
 2. Annually, businesses are meant to submit a report that details the quantity of textile pieces that were deemed unfit for sale, and the strategies that their company has employed for repurposing. Failure to follow requirements will result in a fine.
 3. The businesses themselves also need to actively promote public awareness for their textile repurposing programs.
- Section 4** Funding for enforcing the bill will be granted by the Department of Energy at their own discretion. However, the businesses themselves will be responsible for funding their own repurposing programs.
- Section 5** The bill should be enacted February 1st, 2025

Kelton Boshart-Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Eliminate the production and use of small all offroad engines. (SORES)

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

Section 1 The goal of this bill is to eliminate the production and use of SORES before the year of 2045. This bill is needed because the largest contributor to emissions and air pollution in the united states is the combustion of fossil fuels. SORES are the leading cause for the increase of emissions other than cares, and it increases more than the emissions from cars, as the population increases. For example, in california SORES are the current largest source of emissions and by 2031, emissions from SORES are projected to be double that of passenger cars. Elimination of SORES will also greatly reduce sound pollution.

Section 2 **Small Offroad Engines (SORE)**-any non-hybrid combustion engine with a use other than transportation. (this includes lawnmowers, weedwackers, quads, dirtbikes leaf blowers etc.)

Environmental Protection Agency-The Environmental Protection Agency is an independent agency of the United States government tasked with environmental protection matters.

Hybrid Engine-A hybrid motor is one that uses two or more distinct types of power, such as submarines that use diesel when surfaced and batteries when submerged.

Section 3 After the bill is passed, over the next 10 years, the government will recall all newly produced SORES. For the first 5 years after the bills passed, the government will pay all producers of SORES, to convert to hybrid or all electric engines in their products. All sores will be banned by 2045, starting as early as the bill is passed, depending on state. Starting most enforcement of the bill with the western, and the eastern states, and moving toward the center of the country.

Section 4 An increased tax will be placed on all SORES for the first 5 years after the bill is passed, during the recall period. The rest will be covered by the EPA (environmental protection agency). The EPA has roughly 80+ billion dollars, while the market for small offroad engines is just over 50 billion dollars. If a citizen switches to an electric, hybrid, or other clean energy type of Small offroad engines within the first 4 years of the bill becoming active, they will receive a 25% refund/payment on the item they purchased to make the switch.

Section 5 To be enacted at least by the year 2035 after passing.

New Jersey Model Congress

March 21-22, 2023

First Session

Bill # **HENV-1018**

Ms. Juliana Wickward introduces the following amendment

A Bill

To provide equal wages for women and men.

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

Section 1. This bill will create an equal pay wage for women and men who have alike occupations at the same workplace in the United States.

Section 2. The gender pay gap is the difference in earnings between men and women. With statistics from Pew Research Center showing that women are paid 82% of what a man working the same job would be paid annually.

Section 3. Requirements for all unionized workplaces

- A. Workplaces are required to conduct a pay audit to determine how fairly compensated its employees are.
- B. Workplaces are required to conduct compliance reviews with any federal conductors to ensure that they are in accordance with anti-discrimination policies within its jurisdiction.

Section 4. Penalties

Workplaces who do not comply with the bill shall receive a civil penalty of \$10,000 for each violation.

Section 5. This bill will require no funding.

Section 6. This bill shall be enacted 180 days after its passage.

N.J. MODEL CONGRESS 2023

Committee:

HENV-1019

Bill No:

Mr/Miss Josephine Parlo introduces the following bill

To: Allow Independent (Outside of the Department of Defense) Investigations of Military Murders and Missing Persons Cases

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

- SECTION1** All current and future murder or missing person cases to be (re) investigated by private officials outside of the Military to prevent Military commanders from having control of insights into current cases.
- SECTION2** Murder - the unlawful premeditated killing of one human being by another
Military - relating to or characteristics of soldiers or armed forces
Missing Persons - a person whose location is not known and whose absence has been reported to the police
- SECTION3** It will be able to give families justice that they have been wanting Or looking for with a proper investigation to have details be given to the families of the new findings to have a trial take place without the military having control of any details taken away from the victims
A) Hiring private investors through Congress, having a group only dedicated to the Military - Investigating any military case to ensure closure and justice.
B) If someone is serving within the Military is found guilty or accused of an investigation of any sort above to be taken off duty (removed, isolated from the victim or the time of accusation) to be (re)investigated or (re) trialed
- SECTION4** Penalties would be decided by JAG (Judge Advocate General's Corps)
- SECTION5** This bill will be funded by the states, The Department of Defense, and the Department of Justice. Different organizations or individual investigations will fund congressional and private investigations into Department of Defense cases.
- SECTION6** This bill will go into effect 90 days after passage

March 2024
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

Committee:
Bill No:
HENV-1020

Sophia Pasparage presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To allow restaurants to obtain, store, and utilize emergency, life-saving medication nationwide.

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

- Section 1. The passage of this bill will allow food service facilities, such as restaurants, to obtain, store, and utilize epinephrine injectors. It will allow doctors to give prescribed epinephrine injectors to these facilities and allow pharmacies to fill those prescriptions to restaurant owners. This bill has the chance to save lives in situations where a person suffering from anaphylaxis does not have an epinephrine injector or a person who has not been previously diagnosed with allergies.
- Section 2. **A. Epinephrine** - A form of medication used to treat severe allergic reactions such as anaphylaxis shock. It is available in self-injection form.
B. Epinephrine Injectors - Injection-based, portable medication device used to treat anaphylaxis. It contains a pre-measured, single dose of epinephrine. (Epi-Pen© is the common commercial name for these injectors.)
C. Anaphylaxis - A serious, severe, and potentially life-threatening allergic reaction that occurs when a person is exposed to an allergen, commonly food allergens.
- Section 3. **A.** Food service facilities wanting prescriptions must have owners and employees meet training requirements on how to properly handle epinephrine injectors.
B. To receive the prescription of epinephrine injectors, the restaurant must have at least two employees who have successfully completed an education training program on how to properly store and handle epinephrine injectors in an emergency situation.
C. The usage of the epinephrine injectors would be regulated by the local health department or board. Food service facilities would have to file a report each time an epinephrine injector needed to be used.
D. Employees who completed the educational training program, a health care provider who was there at the time of the allergic reaction, and physicians who wrote prescriptions for restaurants are all provided immunity from liability if acting in good faith.
- Section 4. No additional funding is required for this bill.
- Section 5. This bill will be enacted 18090 days after passage.

Representative SANJANA VEGGELAM presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To eliminate the sales and distribution of products containing toxic dyes Blue #2, Green #3, Red #3, and Yellow #5.

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

Section 1

This hereby prohibits an individual or corporation from manufacturing, selling, distributing, delivering, offering for sale, supplying or carrying a product for human consumption containing color dyes such as Red#3, Blue #1 and Yellow #5. Limited research on these dyes proves a link to brain damage, hypersensitivity, behavioral issues, and tumors.

Section 2

Red #3 - erythrosine, pink dye intended as a food dye, containing harmful chemicals
Blue #1 - triarylmethane dye, used in blue medications, cosmetics and supplements
Yellow #5 - tartrazine, synthetic yellow dye primarily used in food

Section 3

This bill is added to N. J. A. C. 8:24-3.3(f)2(i) of the N.J Admin Code

- (a) An individual or corporation should not manufacture, sell, distribute, deliver, offer, supply or carry the following substances
 - (i) Red #3 (CAS no. 2425-85-6)
 - (ii) Blue #1 (CAS no. 1325-87-7)
 - (iii) Yellow #5 (CAS no. 4106-67-6)
- (b) If an individual or corporation is reported to have violated subdivision (a), they shall be liable for a civil fine of five hundred dollars (\$500) for a first offense and not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2000) for each following offense

Section 4

This bill will require no funding.

Section 5

A ban on listed color additives for individuals will commence on January 1, 2026, with this extending to corporations as part of the N.J. Admin Code on January 1, 2027.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # 1022

Senator WILLIAM CIAMPAGLIONE presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To reinstate the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards statute as recommended by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

Section 1

There is hereby a re-established registry that tracks the usage and supply of chemical components, or agents that can be used to make either weapons of mass destruction, or be used in terrorism to harm a civilian population.

Section 2 **Weapon of Mass Destruction** - Any weapon or agent that can cause mass destruction to any population, physical structures, or biological structures.

Terrorism - A term used to refer to groups or organizations whose expressed goal is to cause harm to a predominantly civilian population.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency - A governing agency who analyzes and detects risks to the United States by foreign, and domestic bodies.

Section 3 The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency will be able to once again assess the risk and give guidance of appropriate storage and containment of potentially hazardous material that could be used in terrorism, or other harmful activities such as being used in the creation of a Weapon of Mass Destruction .

Section 4 This legislation requires no funding.

Section 5 To be enacted 90 days after passing to become law.

Representative NELLIA ROMANOVA presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban red dye 40 in all U.S-manufactured products.

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

Section 1:

Red Dye 40 is a synthetic food dye that has been proven to be carcinogenic and cause neurohyperactivity by the FDA and studies. The dye is comprised of benzene and p-credine, which is a known carcinogenic chemical. Despite this, Red 40 continues to be a common ingredient in candies, drinks, foods, and other consumer products. In Europe, businesses are legally obligated to include a health warning label to advise consumers of the presence of Red 40.

Section 2:

Carcinogenic: Having the potential to cause cancer

Neurohyperactivity: A neurobehavioral disorder marked by trouble controlling impulsive behavior, difficulty paying attention, or overactivity.

Red Dye 40: Synthetic food dye

US manufactured products: A product created in the United States and uses United States materials.

Ban: Officially prohibit

Section 3:

- a. Red Dye 40 serves no nutritional value. In Europe, any products that contain Red Dye 40 have a warning label, as the dye is synthetic and poses significant health effects. The FDA has failed to ban these chemicals, causing children to experience a lack of focus, hyperactivity, allergies, and more. Banning this dye will be a step towards improving the health of American citizens.
- b. Products like Gatorade: Fruit Punch, Doritos, and M&M's include the dye. The dye contains benzene, which is known to be a catalyst for tumor growth. Because the staple appearance of these products is the vibrant red color, replacing Red Dye 40 with beet-sourced colors. Beets are a natural dye, serving no health risks to consumers.
- c. Before the ban, businesses should place a warning label on products containing Red Dye 40 in the meantime.
- d. The Legislation shall force the FDA to ban Red Dye 40.

Section 4: No funding.

Section 5: Should it pass, this legislation should be enacted 90 days after its passing.

Julia Cruz - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Ban transgender persons from participating in the opposite sex sports.

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

Section 1 This bill aims to ban transgender persons from participating in opposite sex sports. Males and females have different anatomy and hormones therefore making it not fair for the other sex to participate in a single sex sport. Biological males are naturally stronger/more powerful, they have an unfair advantage if they participate in female sports. Biological females cannot produce the same results as most males in certain sports, they will be behind and not keep up with the others potentially holding back the team.

Section 2

- Transgender- denoting or relating to a person whose gender identity does not correspond with the sex registered for them at birth.
- Female- born with XX chromosomes, have female reproductive organs
- Male- born with XY chromosomes, have male reproductive organs

Section 3

- People born female can only participate in female sports, people born male at birth can only participate in male sports
- Co-ed teams can include both genders as they are co-ed and it is known by the players that both sexes are participating.
- No matter the hormones a person is taking it does not change the sex therefore hormones do not change the sex of the sport being participated in.

Section 4 This bill does not need funding.

Section 5 This bill to be enacted 91 days after passing

Ava Leone - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Transparency in Pricing Act

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

Section 1 All stores should post the final price after taxes. Posting the final price after taxes is a matter of transparency and consumer fairness. When consumers see the price upfront, they can make more informed purchasing decisions, avoiding surprises at the register. This is especially important for budget-conscious individuals and those on fixed incomes. By making sales tax a legal requirement, it ensures consistency across all stores and prevents any ambiguity and confusion.

Section 2 Sales Tax- A tax paid to a governing body for the sales of certain goods and services.

Section 3

A – Establish a legal requirement for stores to display the final price of goods and services, inclusive of all applicable taxes, at the point of sale. This would encompass both physical and online retailers.

B – Stores would be mandated to adhere to specific guidelines regarding the display of prices. These guidelines would likely outline the format and visibility requirements for displaying final price, ensuring that it is prominently featured and easily accessible to consumers prior to making a purchase.

C – To ensure compliance with the legislation, enforcement mechanisms would be put into place. This may involve regulatory agencies responsible for monitoring and auditing retailers to verify that they are accurately displaying final prices inclusive of tax. Non-compliance stores may face penalties or fines.

D– Necessitate coordination between retail businesses and tax authorities to ensure seamless integration with existing tax systems.

Section 4 There is no funding needed for this bill.

Section 5 This act will be enacted 91 days after passing.

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

HGOV

**House Committee on
Government Reform**

Gianna Di Ambrosio Presents the following legislation:

AN AMENDMENT

To – To set a 12 year term limit for Congress.

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

Section 1

Setting a 12 year term limit is essential for Congress. It causes them to focus less on keeping their jobs, and instead focus on themselves in office. Re-election would be every 6 years so that those in Congress don't have to worry about re-election being close, and they can actually work for what people want. After their 12 year limit is up, they cannot re-elect again.

Section 2

corruption - dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power.
incompetent - not having or showing the necessary skills to do something successfully.

Section 3

- a. Create less corruption, attract more open minded people who will help the US people and not themselves. For example, people in congress invest in companies of war that are supporting our wars overseas, so they are making money for themselves, giving them reason to be in war; which is not appealing to the citizens.
- b. I would make it so that congress gets 85% of their final salary, 5% more, when they retire to make them more attracted to working for 12 years and then getting those benefits for life.

Section 4

- c. Increase Taxes: congressmen get paid (originally) 80% of their final salary after they retire. I would want to put a property tax in effect that any new building or extensions or improvement of housing that would increase the property value of the home say by anything more than \$10,000, would be subject to 1% tax of the difference. For example, a \$200,000 house does improvements, raising the value to \$400,000, they will be charged 1% of the difference. So they would have to pay \$2,000 in taxes.

Section 5

I propose that this bill go into effect 31 days after passage. Those who are in extension of their term limit would carry out their term till the next election.

Dylan Dezoysa - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Make presidents pass a mental competency test before taking office and while serving their term.

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

Section 1 This bill aims to implement a mental competency test for individuals elected to the office of President of the United States, prior to their inauguration and periodically throughout the course of their term, to ensure they remain capable of executing the duties of the office with the highest level of judgment and cognitive ability.

Section 2 Mental Competency Test (MCT) A comprehensive assessment conducted by a panel of medical professionals, including but not limited to neuropsychologist, to evaluate the cognitive and decision making abilities of an individual

- Inauguration: The formal ceremony to mark the beginning of the Presidents term in office.
- Periodic Assessment: An evaluation conducted at regular periods during the Presidents term to ensure ongoing mental fitness for the duties of the presidency
- Cognitive Ability: The mental capacity for understanding, reasoning, decision-making, and memory

Section 3 A. Pre-Inauguration Assessment

- A mandatory Mental Competency Test shall be administered after results are certified and before the President-elect is inaugurated.

B. Periodic Assessments

- The President shall undergo subsequent Mental Competency Tests every year on a date set by this legislation.

C. Panel of Medical Professionals

- The tests will be conducted by an impartial panel selected by a joint committee made up of the House Committee on Oversight and Reform and Senate committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

D. Procedure Following Incapacity If It Shall Happen: Should a president fail the Mental Competency Test, a procedure aligned with the 25th Amendment will be initiated and a smooth transfer of power between the president and vice president. The vice president, will then have to undergo the same procedure.

Section 4 The costs associated with the administration of of the Mental Competency Test will be funded by an allocation from the federal budget, designated for the maintenance of the executive branch's functionality and integrity.

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

Gracie Sauickie Presents the following legislation:

AN AMENDMENT

To – Set an age limit for the House of Representatives.

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

- Section 1** This amendment will make it so no one over the age of 70 can run for a House of Representatives position. The goal of this is to have the House of Representatives represent the views of the people, as its goal already is. This goal is not met however when members of the House were born in a completely different generation. At 70 years old, cognitive decline becomes more noticeable (National Library of Medicine), making important decisions for our country hard to make. Less than 25% of voters are over 65 years old, based on the 2016 and 2020 presidential elections (United States Census Bureau), decreasing even more when it comes to the age of 70 and older.
- Section 2** Cognitive Decline - the loss of one's memory and thinking ability.
Age Limit - the maximum age one can be in a position or do something.
Important Decisions (of the House) - initiate revenue bills, impeachment, debate bills, etc.
- Section 3** A – The legislation will be put into effect at the next House of Representative election, November 5, 2024. This means one who is 70 years old cannot be elected on this day.
B – This will lead to more spots being open for people with more current views and part of more recent generations.
C – If one is to turn 70 while in office, they must be able to go at least half of the year (1 year) while under 70.
D – If one tries to run for office while 70, they will not be able to be voted for on election day.
- Section 4** This amendment requires no funding.
- Section 5** The amendment will be enacted on November 5, 2024 (the next House of Representatives election).

Carl Hager - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Establish AI Integration for Electoral District Relocation

**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 structurally framed non-biased way of forming districts from state to state, through the randomization of AI technology. It will have the power to abolish gerrymandering/manipulation of electoral district boundaries regarding the status of, political alliance, race, economic status, etc. The AI will be limited in the fact of only creating equal districts based on population alone.

Section 2 AI, also known as, Artificial Intelligence is a theory in which computing devices can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. Gerrymandering is the process of creating political districts initially positioned on the basis of political party affiliation.

Section 3

A – The creation of the AI system will be on a systemed basis which includes multiple parties working together throughout. This will allow for not one mind in the AI system to prohibit false information in the system.

B — The AI system will take over for the work of the general assembly and will redraw the districts on the basis of the most recent census, which occurs every 10 years.

C — In the process of implementing the system each state will assemble a group of individuals to monitor the AI and make decisions on its behalf.

Section 4 The bill will be supported by the reallocation of funds from the general assembly. In need of extra funds the AI Corporation Tax can be introduced as a way to increase funds from companies that are currently operating with AI.

Section 5 Date of Enactment: 1/1/2030

Isabelle Kleiman Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – eliminate men/women from entering the presidency if they are convicted felons

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

Section 1

People being considered for the presidency in the United States will not be able to be elected into office if they are convicted felons. By doing extensive background checks on candidates, and an addition to Article II of the Constitution, ensuring public safety can be achieved. Presidents who are felons can cause more issues for the country than they know.

Section 2

Felon: Someone who has committed a crime or has been legally convicted of a crime. Examples of felony crimes include manslaughter or murder, aggravated assault, kidnapping, and more.

Background Check: A process by which a person or company uses to verify that a person is who they claim to be, and provides an opportunity for someone to check a person's criminal record, education, employment history, and other activities that happened in the past in order to confirm their validity.

Article II of the Constitution: The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President

Convicted: Having been declared guilty of a criminal offense by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge

Section 3

- A. Once the legislation is enacted, those running as candidates for president will have to go through an extensive background check
 - a. 'sBackground checks are held by the Department of defense which has its own specialized agency for this purpose.
- B. A check of the person's criminal record and crimes they have committed will be ran; convicted or not.
 - a. The FBI holds all information after the DOD investigates.
- C. If the investigation comes back with the person being a convicted felon, they will not be allowed to run in any U.S presidential elections.

Section 4 No funding will be needed as background checks are already done for presidential candidates.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted on May 1, 2024. Emergency action is needed hence 2024 is an election year.

Zach O'Connell - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Reform the American Prison System

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

- Section 1** The United States has one of the highest recidivism rates in the world, and the the majority of the reason is caused by the prison system as a whole. Rather than being concerned with reforming the prisoners, it focuses on punishment. This focus leads to the aforementioned recidivism, as well as carceral states.
- Section 2** **Recidivism** - The tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend.
Restorative Justice - A system of criminal justice that focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders through reconciliation with victims and the community at large.
Carceral State - A state that is focused on punishing and controlling its citizens through the use of prisons and other forms of detention.
- Section 3**
- A. This legislation works by changing the focus on the American justice system to rehabilitation over punishment.
 - a. Creating more opportunities for prisoners to get help
 - b. Helping prisoners find roles in society after prison.
 - c. States get a set amount of funding per year, rather than based on the amount of people arrested.
 - B. If passed reforms will slowly be implemented in prisons throughout the United States; this process should NOT happen all at once.
 - a. New facilities will be built in order to aid with the rehabilitation process, along with specialized staff.
 - b. Create opportunities and facilities to help prisoners to flow seamlessly into normal society once released.
 - c. States will no longer be paid based on individual arrests per time period.
 - d. Private citizens will no longer be able to invest in privatized prisons.
- Section 4** This bill will be funded by redistributing funds already allocated to prisons, raising money through benefactors, and donators. Funds could also be raised through charities or organizations focused on helping prisoners after incarceration, as well as either taking funds from other sources, or potentially slightly raising taxes.
- Section 5** The bill should be enacted over 91 days, however the actual bill itself won't be fully enacted until a couple of years after it is legally enacted.

Representative Julian Theoudele presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To increase financial benefits for public service employees

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

Section 1

In response to Doctors, veterans, teachers and service providers, who dictate their life to saving lives and teaching others. They should have increased income, better health care benefits, and loan forgiveness.

Section 2

- Special Health Care Benefits,
Special Health Care in which gives more than is usually given.
- Increase Income Over Time,
Their salary is increased over how long they work.
- Paid Off Education
College tuition paid, private school paid off, extra activities paid off.

Section 3

- A. By Health Care Benefits, certain hospital free hospital bills. If they become disabled or injured on the job the government covers whatever needs to be done to help.
- B. Their income should start to increase over time. Once they dictated at least 8 years of their lives to their task. Their income salary gets a bonus of 15 percent times their hourly salary for their service.
- C. In response to becoming any of the following discussed on this bill, (Doctor, Veterans, teachers, and service providers) they Education through school, training, books, events that benefits their education to become such. Will all be covered by the government.

Section 4

The bill will be funded by fundraisers, taxes increased by 57 cents. The president has to also help fund army vets, the hospitals would also have to help pay 45% percent of the health bonuses for the doctors and service providers.. The army would pay 45% percent as well for venterents. The government would pay for 85% of the teachers bonus, and the school must pay the other 15% along with the Board Of Education.

Section 5

To be enacted January 1, 2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # ____
HGOV-2008

Representatives Danniell Simmons and Michelle Lewis presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To grant felons the right to vote after being released from prison depending on the class or degree of felony.

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

Section 1

This bill will grant felons the right to vote after being released from prison, depending on the class or degree of felony. Felonies such as war crimes, treason, rape, terrorism, murder, assassination, drug and sex trafficking, crimes against children, extortion, and grand larceny are excluded from this bill if proven guilty.

Section 2

Felony - A crime, typically one involving violence, regarded as more serious than a misdemeanor, and usually punishable by imprisonment for more than one year or by death.

Section 3

Federally, all states will grant the ex-felons their rights after being released from prison including the right to vote.

A - Ex-felons who aren't excluded from this bill will regain their rights.

Section 4

This bill will be mandated, not requiring any funding to carry out action.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted on January 1, 2025

Mr Noah Cytrynbaum presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Support the American Farmer

Section 1:

The government's subsidies to the meat industry should be diverted to helping farmers convert their farms into farms using regenerative farming. Government subsidies to the meat, dairy, and egg industry is approximately \$38 Billion dollars annually. The farming techniques used by everyday farmers are bad for the environment, lead to years of little to no harvest in the future, and make them very little money per acre. The federal funding to the "cow" industry should be instead used for helping farmers make their farms into environmentally friendly, long lasting, and heavily profitable farms. The meat and dairy industry will still be very active and profitable without the federal funding, but this is a good first step in beginning the agricultural transformation.

Section 2:

1. Regenerative Agriculture - a collection of farming techniques that replicates the natural way of farming. Regenerative agriculture is better for the planet, better for the farmers in the long term, and makes them more money in both the long and short term.
2. Cattle industry - The meat, dairy, and egg industry. Anywhere between 60-90% of agricultural land and agricultural production goes to cows who don't themselves help the agriculture industry.

Section 3:

1. The federal government will remove all subsidies to the cattle industry
2. The money that was previously spent on the cattle industry will be used to help farmers in their initial conversion of their farms from the current ways of farming to the regenerative ways of farming.
 - a) In order to convince farmers to change their unsustainable farming into regenerative farming, notify them that they can make more than 20 times more per acre with regenerative farming than with what they are currently doing. Notify them that they won't be relying on government subsidies to make a living.

Section 4:

There are no costs to the farmers. The government will spend money(diverted from the cattle industry) to convert their farms for them.

Section 5:

This bill shall go into effect one year after the date of enactment

Mr Noah Cytrynbaum presents the following legislation:

A BILL
To Reduce Climate Change

Section 1:

The government's subsidies to the fossil fuel industry should be diverted to helping subsidising and funding reliable, proven, and cost effective methods of renewable energy. Government subsidies to the fossil fuel industry is approximately \$20 Billion dollars annually. The fossil fuel industry is terrible for the environment and is a leading cause of climate change. Fossil fuels are non-renewable, and will at some point run out. Clean and renewable energy sources are not bad for the environment and are infinite. In order to fight global warming, we must not only use renewables, but stop using fossil fuels. Renewable energy is great but it doesn't stop climate change. What directly stops climate change is stopping the use of fossil fuels, as they are a major cause of climate change.

Section 2:

1. Fossil fuels - Natural resources originally made from fossils of prehistoric creatures that include petrol, coal, and natural gas. Because of their origins, fossil fuels are finite, and their reserves are said to be depleted by 2060.
2. Renewable energy - Methods of obtaining energy from natural processes that are not bad for the environment and will always occur. These include wind power, solar energy, and hydroelectric power, three things that there will always be enough of.

Section 3:

1. The federal government will remove all subsidies to the fossil fuel industry
2. The money that was previously spent on the fossil fuel industry will be used to fund the development of renewable energy.

Section 4:

The money used for clean energy will be the money that was previously spent on fossil fuels.

Section 5:

This bill shall go into effect one year after the date of enactment.

Mr Boaz Passner presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To grant statehood and representation to the territory of Puerto Rico.

Section 1

America was founded on the idea that no citizen of a country should be subjected to the laws and taxes of a nation if the government of that nation does not represent them. In addition to paying high taxes to the U.S. government, their taxes to the government of Puerto Rico are higher than most state taxes because the Puerto Rican government has to pay for services normally provided by the federal government. C Despite this, Puerto Rico has no voting representation in Congress or the electoral college. This bill would grant adequate representation and the rights and privileges of statehood to Puerto Rico.

Section 2

Reapportionment Act: The act that limits the number of representatives to 425.

Section 3

A referendum on the question of statehood for Puerto Rico shall be given to the residents of Puerto Rico. If the referendum passes with at least 55% in favor of independence Congress shall take the appropriate steps to grant Puerto Rico statehood..

1. Adequate representation.

- a. They will have two senators and four representatives and electoral college members equivalent to their senators plus their representatives.**
 - i. These representatives shall be added to the total number of representatives bringing the total representatives to 429.**

Section 4

There are no costs associated with this legislation

Section 5

The referendum will take place on November, 1st, 2024. If it passes the bill shall take effect one year from then.

Twenty Fourth Congress

March 14-15, 2024

First Session Bill # _____

New Jersey Model Congress

HGOV-2012

Senator Rachel Nadelmann presents the following legislation

A BILL

To Make Voting Day a National Holiday

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1- Voting Day should be a National Holiday so that it is ensured that everyone can vote without repercussions from jobs/schools/other duties

Section 2 - All national voting days shall be national holidays and no citizens should be required to go to work/school on that day

a. No workers shall lose pay for not going to work on that day

Section 3 - There are no costs associated with this legislation

Section 4 - This legislation shall take effect one year from the date of enactment

Delegate Mishi Chaturvedi, presents the following legislation:

The One Person, One Vote Act

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

Preamble: Whereas, the Electoral College reduces the population of entire states to a handful of voters, causing an unfair weight of votes just based on where someone lives. Even if the majority of people vote for one candidate, due to the number of electors in a different state, the less popular candidate can take office. For example, in 2016, Hillary Clinton received almost 2.9 million more votes in the general election, yet Trump won the Electoral College (CNN), which is controlled by the state population. Additionally, with the Electoral College, swing states, such as Arizona or Georgia, or the main focuses of campaigns, rather than the nation as a whole. Ridding the country of the Electoral College, and only using the popular vote would ensure that the voices of all citizens are heard. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law to provide a more democratic experience of voting and to reflect the will of all U.S. citizens transparently.

Section 1 Let the following terms be defined as:

- Electoral College: A body of people representing the states of the U.S, who formally cast votes for the election of the president and vice president
 - Electors: A person who has the right to vote in an election
- General Election: A regular election of candidates for office, as opposed to a primary election
- Primary election: The Primary Election is an election by the political parties to nominate their candidates for the General Election ballot
 - Popular Vote: an act of voting by the electorate of a country or area
 - Electorate: all the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election
 - Swing States: a state where both major political parties have an equal number of supporters. They are considered important to win the presidential election, and most focus is usually given to them.

Section 2 There will no longer be a two-step voting process; the Electoral College will be void. The President and Vice President will be elected directly by a popular vote. Candidates will need a 51% majority of votes to gain the presidency. Each vote will be equal in weight, regardless of location, ensuring a fair voting process.

Section 3 The public funding of presidential elections will continue. All taxes that contribute to funding political parties and campaigns will remain in place.

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted at the next presidential election 4 years after its ratification. This will allow for enough time to transition from the electoral college to popular vote only.

HGOV-2014

Isabella Allen presents the following legislation:

A Bill to remove the Loophole in the 13th Amendment

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

Preamble: Whereas, Recidivism rates in the U.S. are some of the highest in the world with almost 44% of criminals released returning to prison within their first year out. Many people who are coming out of prisons do not have the resources or money to support themselves and often fall back into the habit that had them convicted in the first place. Currently there is a loophole in the 13th amendment that allows for prisons to use unpaid labor as a punishment for crimes. This limits the money prisoners can make and puts that at a disadvantage when the time comes for them to re enter into society. The main goals of the prison system in the United States is punishment, and while this may be appropriate for certain cases the majority of convictions deal with extenuating circumstances. It is imperative for this bill to be passed in order for this country to uphold its ideals of freedom and

Section 1 Let the loophole in the 13th Amendment be removed from the amendment

A - Let loophole be defined as an ambiguity or inadequacy in the law or a set of rules.

B - Let slavery be defined as the practice of forced labor and restricted liberty.

C - Let the 13th Amendment be defined as Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction

Section 2 This legislation will remove the section of the 13th amendment that allows for slavery as punishment for a crime.

A - The line " except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted" will be removed from the constitution.

Section 3 No funding is required for this legislation

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

Julia Kocis presents the following legislation:

A bill to protect educated voting.

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

Preamble: Whereas, the right to vote is a fundamental American right. This democracy was founded on the idea of being able to elect the best candidate to lead this nation. The only way to elect the best candidate is if people know who they are voting for. According to CNBC, about 34% of registered Republican voters and 32.5% of registered Democratic voters said they did not know the name of their party's congressional candidates in their district. People cannot be expected to elect the best president if they cannot even name their own district's congressional candidates? This bill would make it mandatory for each U.S. voter to know each candidate's platform, so that every voter can ensure that they are educated. Therefore, it is of vital importance that this bill be passed into law to protect educated voting.

Section 1 Let the following terms be defined

A - The 26th Amendment: established a nationally standardized minimum age of 18 for participation in-state and federal elections.

B - educated: having a general/baseline knowledge of a topic; in this case, NOT relating to education in terms of schooling

Section 2 The following are the effects of the bill.

A – Every possible polling location will be required, by law, that each voter prior to casting their vote fill out an unbiased form to show that they are knowledgeable on each candidate's platform.

B – The form will be unbiased, created by an unbiased committee. It will simply ask broad questions about the candidates' platforms.

C - Anyone found to not be educated on at least the Republican and Democratic candidates will not be allowed to vote at that time, but may return at any point and try again.

D - **Important to note:** This is not intended to prevent anyone from voting. It is intended to encourage voters to be educated when they go to vote. It is also intended to discourage the use of unreliable social media and biased news sources as credible sources for accurate information.

Section 3 This bill should require minimal funding. Funding will be decided by the Appropriations Committee.

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

John Irizarry presents the following legislation:

Reform to the Seventeenth Amendment

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

Preamble: Whereas, term limits shall be imposed on the U.S. Senate. To promote new perspectives in government, general welfare, and dismantle careerism in the U.S Senate, it has been decided that the Seventeenth Amendment will be reformed under the idea that congressional careerism would be mostly diminished or indirectly abolished. This is a reform of the Seventeenth Amendment to create term limits for the U.S. Senate without changing any other parts of the original amendment. Therefore, it is imperative that this reform to the U.S. Constitution's Seventeenth Amendment is passed to create U.S. Senator term limits for only the benefit of the United States of America and its people.

Section 1

Let this document be defined as the **Reform to the Seventeenth Amendment. Section 2**

The following words are from the original Seventeenth Amendment and are to be kept,

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct."

The following is the added reform to the Seventeenth Amendment,

"Senators in the U.S. Senate can only serve up to three six-year terms. This legislation is not to affect a senator's term at the time of passing; a senator can still serve the remaining term at the time of passing regardless of this legislation. This legislation also shall not change any part of the Seventeenth Amendment that has not been mentioned in this section."

Section 3

No funding for this reform to an amendment shall be required.

Section 4

Congress shall have power to support this article by appropriate legislation. This reform to the Seventeenth Amendment shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Representative Anya Patel, presents the following legislation:

The Supreme Court Justices Cognitive Assessment Act

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

Preamble: Whereas, in recognition of the critical role played by Supreme Court Justices in upholding the rule of law and ensuring fair and reasoned judicial decisions, it is important to ensure that Justices maintain the cognitive capabilities necessary for their duties. This bill aims to institute an annual cognitive assessment for Supreme Court Justices to ensure their mental acuity throughout their lifetime appointments. Regular cognitive assessments will help safeguard the trust and confidence of the American people in the highest court of the land. If they fail to complete or pass the assessment, the Justice's lifetime appointment will be taken away from them and they will be removed from the Supreme Court of Justices. Therefore, with this bill, it is imperative that it be mandated that all Supreme Court Justices take a cognitive assessment annually to evaluate if they ameliorate the standards of an individual who should make decisions for and represent the United States of America.

Section 1 Let the following terms be defined as:

- a. **Cognitive** refers to being, or involving conscious intellectual activity. Cognition is the "mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses".
- b. **Cognitive Assessments** (or intelligence testing) are used to determine an individual's general thinking and reasoning abilities, also known as intellectual functioning or IQ.
- c. **Judicial Determination** is when the parties' rights and obligations are reached by a court based on facts and law.
- d. **"Supreme Court Justices"** refers to individuals appointed and serving as Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. It consists of eight Associate Justices and one Chief Justice of the Court. The Supreme Court is the Nation's highest court.
Supreme Court
Justices serve lifetime appointments on the Court, following Article III of the United States Constitution.

Section 2

A. – Cognitive Assessment Requirement

- a. All sitting Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall undergo an annual cognitive assessment administered by an independent panel of medical professionals with expertise in cognitive evaluation.
- b. The cognitive assessment shall include a standardized examination to evaluate mental acuity, cognitive function, memory, and other relevant factors that determine the capacity to perform judicial duties competently.
- c. The assessment shall be conducted discreetly and with respect for the dignity of the Justices, preserving their privacy to the extent possible while ensuring the integrity of the evaluation process.

B. – Consequences of Assessment Failure

- a. If a Justice fails to meet the established cognitive standards during the assessment, they shall be placed on a temporary leave of absence pending further evaluation and review.
- b. A second assessment shall be conducted within an annual period, during which the Justice in question shall be provided with all necessary support and medical attention to address any potential health issues impacting their cognitive abilities.
- c. If the Justice fails the second assessment or is unable to resume duties within a reasonable timeframe due to cognitive incapacity, they shall be deemed unfit to serve on the Supreme Court.

C. – Removal of Unfit Justices

- a. Upon determination of a Justice's incapacity as per subsection B, the Chief Justice, in conjunction with President and Congress, shall initiate the removal process in accordance with constitutional procedures for removal of federal judges.
- b. The vacant seat resulting from the removal of an unfit Justice shall be filled in accordance with the regular appointment process prescribed by the Constitution.

Section 3 Funding will be determined by the Senate's Appropriations Committee.

Section 4 This bill shall come into effect and be enacted ninety-one (91) days after passage.

Angelina Bertucci and Sol Rosario presents the following legislation:

A BILL

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

To ban the act of partisan gerrymandering and mandate independent commissions in every state.

Section 1 Whereas partisan gerrymandering is an infringement of American voting rights, the need to create a fair and nonpartisan redistricting system is dire. In order to create a more equitable redistricting system independent commissions will be appointed in every state.

Section 2 Partisan Gerrymandering refers to redistricting in favor of a specific political party.

Redistricting refers to the process of drawing electoral district boundaries.

Independent Commissions refers to a group of members who are neither public officials nor current lawmakers and are selected with a screening process.

Section 3 All acts of partisan gerrymandering around the United States shall be banned.

A – All states will appoint independent commissions to draw and approve district boundaries. The commission will be tasked with redrawing district boundaries based on population changes with the primary goal of geographically compact districts.

B – Use of partisan data or political affiliations would be strictly prohibited in the process of redistricting. If a member of the commission is found using partisan data they will be removed from the group and charged a fine of 5,000 dollars. C – The commission will hold public hearings to provide opportunities for

citizens to provide input and feedback on the district maps.

D – Redistricting will continue to be done at the beginning of each decade.

E – Before each map is approved, it must face judicial review by a judge to address the fairness of the map.

Section 4 This bill requires no funding.

Section 5 This bill will be enacted in January, 2030

Cristian Quintanilla - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To- Unite the Nation and Centralize Radical Authority

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

Section 1: Purpose

This Act seeks a radical transformation of the federal system, centralizing power to an unprecedented degree to foster a united and efficient nation-state.

Section 2: Centralized Authority

- (a) Grant the central government exclusive authority over all aspects of governance, including state and local matters, to eliminate redundancy and ensure a uniform national approach.
- (b) Dissolve state legislatures, transferring their powers to a centralized legislative body responsible for enacting laws applicable to the entire nation.

Section 3: National Oversight Council

- (a) Disband individual state governments, establishing a National Oversight Council to govern regions under direct federal control.
- (b) Empower the National Oversight Council with vast decision-making authority over regional matters, aiming for a streamlined and cohesive national strategy.

Section 4: Single Legal Code

- (a) Institute a single, standardized legal code for the entire nation, eliminating regional variations to ensure consistent justice and legal norms.
- (b) Disband state judiciaries, transferring judicial powers to a centralized National Judicial Authority to guarantee uniform interpretation and application of laws.

Section 5: Enactment Clause

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

In summary this act promises extreme but necessary reforms to consolidate power at the federal level, ensuring a strong and able centralized government to achieve national unity.

Gabe Sherman - Presents the following legislation:

Helping the Homeless Act

To- Make murder federally legal in the name of hunting and necessary consumption of the dead homeless.

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

Section 1: Whereas murder is illegal in the United states, this bill aims to make murder federally legal in the name of hunting and necessary consumption of the dead homeless in all fifty (50) united states. The reasoning as to why this is necessary and how it would benefit the entirety of the United States is that with the issue of overpopulation becoming more and more prevalent in the country, cannibalism would help solve that by turning some of the overpopulation back into food for the hungry. Cannibalism would also help solve the issue of food scarcity inside of the United States with the issue of at least forty four (44) million people going hungry every year, cannibalism would help get that number down by turning some of the forty four (44) million into food for the rest of the population. There is also the issue of homeless people inside the United States with around six hundred thousand (600,000) people experiencing homelessness inside of the US in twenty twenty three (2023), cannibalism would help solve this by turning the homeless people into food for those that are hungry and for food for the children, as in twenty twenty three (2023) more than eleven (11) million dollars was accumulated by children in schools around the united states because they could not afford to pay for their lunch, and cannibalism would help give a new means to solving this issue by providing an easier to obtain and more nutritious source of protein to the kids. Cannibalism would also help with the environment because through the lowering of the US population, it would lower the overall amount of carbon emissions and help reduce the United States environmental footprint.

Section 2: Homelessness is defined as without a home, and therefore typically living on the streets. Cannibalism is defined as the practice of eating the flesh of one's own species. Overpopulation is defined as the state whereby the human population rises to an extent exceeding the carrying capacity of the ecological setting. Environmental footprint is defined as the effect that a person, company, activity, etc. has on the environment. School lunch debt is defined as school meals debt can occur when students who are not certified to receive free school meals arrive in the cafeteria without cash in hand or in their school meals account to pay for their meals or for the "reduced-price" copayment.

Section 3: This bill seeks to amend Code § 1111 of title 18 of the United States constitution and reworks the point of making murder illegal but only under the parameters that citizens can murder homeless people for the purpose of sport or consumption of said homeless person. The US citizens that choose to pursue the hunting of the homeless people will need to acquire a license and tags and then follow the usual procedures and the rules and regulations relating to their area.

A - The parameters of the license is that an individual can only report up to five homeless people every week, there is no specific hunting season for homeless people and they can pursue hunting them throughout any point of the year. If another human is hurt in collateral to hunting the homeless, it is to the liability of the hunter to be held responsible for their actions.

B - The individual who wants to obtain a license will pay a fee of 35 dollars annually and before acquiring the individual must go through hunters courses and tests just as any other sport.

C - If an individual is hunting homeless people then can either choose to consume the body or donate the body to a local soup kitchen but this choice is mandatory.

Section 4: This bill shall take effect June 13th 2024

HGOV-2021

Principal Author: Lauren Stanger

Be it enacted by the New Jersey Model Congress

An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

1. Preamble: Whereas since 1789, the maximum number of Justices on the Supreme Court
2. has changed several times. Whereas capping the number of Supreme Court Justices
3. would prevent the Supreme Court being stacked to benefit whomever is in power.
4. Whereas an Acting Justice would provide stability to the court and prevent tied ruling
5. while there is a vacancy. Whereas limiting the amount of Justices able to serve at one
6. time to nine would help maintain the efficiency and the balance of power within the
7. Supreme Court.
- 8.
9. Section 1: Only a total of Nine Justices will be able to serve on the Supreme Court at one
10. time.
- 11.
12. Section 2: In the proposed amendment, the President will be banned from nominating
13. Supreme Court Justice unless a vacancy is caused by death, resignation, retirement,
14. impeachment, or if the justice is incapacitated for 30 days or more. The President will
15. have 30 days once a vacancy opens to name a nominee. Once a nominee is chosen,
16. Congress will have 30 days to vote on said nominee.
- 17.
18. Section 3: If a Justice is incapacitated or unable to serve for any reason, the President
19. will appoint a caretaker to serve as the ninth Justice on the Supreme Court until a new
20. Justice is confirmed by the United States Senate or the incapacitated Justice can come
21. back to work. If a new Justice is confirmed and the incapacitated Justice is able to work
22. again, that Justice will be labeled Justice Emeritus and be retired from the Supreme
23. Court. The caretaker Justice will be referred to as Acting Justice. The Acting Justice
24. can vote in Cases brought before the Court.
- 25.
26. Section 4: This bill requires no funding.
- 27.
28. Section 5: The proposed amendment will be voted on for simple majority in the House
29. of Representatives and a two thirds majority in the Senate. This bill will take effect as
30. soon as it's ratified by three fourths of the states.

Representative LUCAS ZABLOCKI presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To replace the acting electoral college with a popular vote in presidential elections.

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

Section 1 This bill shall replace the current electoral college voting system used in presidential elections with the already-existing popular vote.

Section 2 **Acting:** Currently in place.
Electoral College: The presidential voting system used in the United States where State representatives cast their own votes for the president supported by a state population majority.
Popular Vote: A presidential voting system where the votes are counted from each individual voter and tallied to choose a president by majority votes.

Section 3 This legislation would abolish the Electoral College and replace it with the popular vote system that currently exists, just making it so that votes counted decide who's elected as president.

Section 4 This bill will not require any funding.

Section 5 The bill would be enacted after a 3/4 vote.

Representative ALEXIA CLAPPSY presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To address the growing issue of book bans threatening freedom of expression 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 Book banning in the U.S is a growing issue and presents a threat to freedom of expression in the United States. Freedom to read all information and share ideas is a basic right in American society. Thus, book banning is an infringement of the rights of all citizens, especially our country's students. Recognizing book bans inflict harm and are detrimental to all Americans is necessary. Establishing legislation to combat and end the infringement of American citizens' first amendment rights. Institute content warnings that signal parts of the book may warrant consideration or cause offense.

Section 2 **Book bans:** Censorship of books by an authority figure to suppress ideas and information within a book.

Section 3

- A. Make a book banning a federal decision
- B. Books will be issued with a warning regarding mature content
 - i. Death
 - ii. Mental illness
 - iii. Sexual Assault
- C. Calls on local governments to and schools to protect the rights of children to learn and educators to teach
 - i. Providing students with the choice of a diverse book selection with all viewpoints and perspectives

Section 4 This project does not require any funding.

Section 5 This act will take effect after 90 days of passage.

Representative YASH GUPTA presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To grant pre-established basic assets to 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 legislation is to establish a framework for providing pre-established basic assets to individuals and families across the United States. Recognizing the importance of economic stability and social welfare, the bill aims to ensure that all citizens have access to essential resources necessary for dignified living.

Section 2 **Pre-established basic assets:** Refers to fundamental resources and benefits essential for meeting basic needs, including financial endowments, housing provisions, healthcare benefits, educational opportunities, and access to essential services.

Section 3 A – Establishment of Pre-established Basic Assets Program:
Creation of a comprehensive program overseen by relevant government agencies to identify, allocate, and distribute pre-established basic assets to eligible individuals and families.

B – Administration and Oversight:
Appointment of designated agencies or bodies responsible for the administration, implementation, and oversight of the Pre-Established Basic Assets Program, ensuring efficient and transparent delivery of resources.

Section 4 This bill will be funded through federal allocations including funds earmarked for programs such as welfare assistance, housing subsidies, healthcare initiatives, education grants, and other poverty alleviation measures.

Section 5 This bill should be enacted 91 days from approval.

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

HJUD

**House Committee on
the Judiciary**

Alex Garcia presents the following legislation:

A BILL:

to improve and reduce the percentage of childhood obesity.

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

- Section 1 Children are the most vulnerable humans in the world. In addition to their vulnerability, children's muscles, tendons, and bones are growing. Therefore, it is important to provide children with the proper nutrition for them to grow safely and effectively. From 2021 to 2022 childhood obesity increased by 17%. Unfortunately, children are heavily affected by obesity and its symptoms: diabetes, asthma, high cholesterol, and other harmful conditions. This legislation will provide solutions to reduce the percentage of obese children in America.
- Section 2 "Obesity" - Abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that presents a health risk.
"Junk food" - Any commercially produced food that has low nutritional value.
- Section 3
- A. All public school health and physical education classes must include curriculum and teaching materials that cover nutrition and healthy eating.
 - B. A junk food tax shall be applied to junk foods to promote the purchase of healthy food alternatives.
 - C. The Federal Communications Corporation shall enforce television, cable, and internet broadcasting of children's programming that bars the advertisement of junk foods.
 - D. Pediatricians shall incorporate nutrition and obesity monitoring and counseling into all office visits of children under the age of sixteen ensuring parental responsibility for the health of their children.
 - E. Parents and guardians of obese children may be held liable for the lack of health of their children.
 - F. The Departments of Health & Human Services and Agriculture shall create educational materials on healthy eating habits and food nutrition, and communicate such through various media to children and adult caregivers.
- Section 4 This legislation will be funded by \$0.01 (1 cent) per ounce tax on junk foods.
- Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 90 days after passage.

Christopher Mayr Gagnon presents the following legislation:

A BILL

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

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

- Section 1 In order to improve our democracy, some powers of the House of Representatives will be given to the popular vote, the Senate abolished, and its powers given to the House or popular vote. This will increase political participation, strengthen our democracy, prevent the crisis of a Speaker's absence, and prevent a government shutdown.
- Section 2 “*Vote Now!*” - an App distributed to all citizens who register to vote for the purpose of allowing them to sign bills, propose bills, and vote on bills.
- “Popular vote” - a vote by all registered voters in the United States on the *Vote Now!* App.
- “Standing Committee” - a permanent committee of the House of Representatives that debates and amends legislation.
- Section 3 A. The Senate is hereby abolished and all powers of the Senate are given to the House or popular vote.
- B. The power of impeachment is given to popular vote and the power to conduct an impeachment trial is given to the House of Representatives.
- C. The Speaker of the House of Representatives will be chosen by the popular vote.
- D. On *Vote Now!* any registered voter may propose a bill when they get at least 2 million signatures. Then, it passes into a standing committee to be debated and amended. Next, it is put up for popular vote and if it passes with 25% or more of the total popular vote, it will pass to the House of Representatives who may debate and amend. Final vote on the bill is by popular vote. If the vote for the bill become law is less than 25% of the popular vote, it is decide on by the House of Representatives if the bill passes with less than 25% of the total popular vote it will pass to the House of Representatives and then they will vote if the bill passes or not.
- E. The vote for a bill to pass into the House will start the day after it is done in committee and end after one week. The times it will able to be voted on for weekdays will be 5:00 pm to 12:00pm and 7:00am to 3:00am on weekends. The vote for a bill to become a law will start a 2 days after it has been brought to the floor and debated on in the House of Representatives and will end two weeks after. The times it will be able to vote on for weekdays will be 5:00pm to 12:00pm and 7:00am to 3:00am on weekends.
- Section 4 This legislation will not cost any additional funding and will be paid for from the significant savings from money formerly used by the Senate, as it will be abolished.
- Section 5 This legislation will be enacted 91 days after passage.

Jorge Flores presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To lower the age of voting to sixteen years of age.

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

Section 1 Lowering the voting age will instill a habit of participating in the political process. This bill makes it so students that are associated with their community can learn about judicial elections, city council, school boards, and other districts to learn how it affects them and their community.

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

- A. "Judicial Elections" - The method for filling a vacant court seat that becomes open at the end of a judge's term (for example, due to retirement or the loss of a retention election).
- B. "City Council" - a municipal body having legislative and administrative powers, such as passing ordinances and appropriating funds.
- C. "School Boards" - a local board or authority responsible for the provision and maintenance of public schools.

Section 3 A. Amendment 26, section one, shall be suspended. The United States Constitution shall be amended to "Section one; The right to vote shall not be infringed upon or denied at any United States citizen who has reached the age of 16 years, on account of age."

- B. When a person of 16 years of age decides to vote, there will be restrictions to who can vote. This person will need a grade point average of at least 3.2 on a 4 point scale and will need parental consent before voting.
- C. Voters under the age of 18 are only allowed to vote locally because this affects them directly and the lives of others in their community. This causes them to create a habit of voting locally and learning about the democratic process, preparing them for federal elections.

Section 4 - This bill will not need any funding from any source.

Section 5 - This legislation will be enacted 180 days after passage.

Michaela Giuliani presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To redistribute funding equitably among school districts.

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

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

Gianluca Fortunato - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Provide fair and proper compensation for citizens who have jury duty.

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

Section 1 As it stands, 5 states in the United States pay a daily rate for jury duty that is less than \$10. 6 states offer a payment of \$50 a day. The purpose of this bill is to enact a federal law, requiring all 50 states to have a base payment for jury duty that stands at \$50 a day, akin to that of what a federal jury would be compensated. This number is subject to increase based on separate state legislature, as well as duration of the Jury Trial. For example, if a trial lasts longer than 3 days, the monetary compensation would increase to \$60 a day, capping at \$100. This would not only make financial compensation for your time more fair, the desire to serve in a jury rather than avoid it would increase exponentially.

Section 2 Petit Jury - Jury composed of 6-12 members, who hear one case and then are discharged from service. Jury duty can take multiple days in a petit jury. Can be State or Federal.

Grand Jury - Jury composed of 16-23 members who do preliminary hearings for criminal cases, trying to determine if there is enough evidence to indict the accused. They can be asked to serve longer term (18-24 months) on multiple cases, but usually don't serve day after day. Can be State or Federal.

Federal Jury - Regulated by the federal government, and has a standard pay. They encompass Petit & Grand juries, and are responsible for the handling of federal cases, NOT cases of the state.

Section 3 A. Should this legislation be passed, courts would be ordered to pay out \$50 to each member of the jury per day they serve. Not only are they servicing their country, but they are sacrificing a day's work to be there and ensure justice is delivered fairly. Since they are the keepers of fairness in a court, they should be entitled to fairness in compensation for their time.

B. Should this legislation be passed, jurors will NOT be forced to give their employers their check they have gotten from jury duty if the employer decides to pay them their wage. Akin to an employer's duty to respect military service and poll hours, an employer should also respect jury duty as a separate entity.

Section 4 On average, there's about 145,000 jury trials every year. At maximum, there's 12 jurors serving at once in a trial. Therefore, it will cost about \$87,000,000 to run every jury trial for one day, should this bill pass. Nearly \$880 billion was spent last year on defense. The newly proposed budget, which would allocate funds from the defense budget into the states in the form of a categorical grant, would cost about 0.00009% of the defense budget per day of jury trial, excluding the already included state tax that goes toward jury compensation. In summary, The funds required to compensate jury members shall be allocated from the yearly defense budget instead of being stripped from the pockets of taxpayers.

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted at the beginning of the next fiscal year, October 1st, 2024.

Victoria Henriques Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Outlaw Cosmetics Animal Testing.

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

- Section 1** To completely replace cosmetics testing on animals with laboratory made alternatives such as tissue engineering. This is necessary since testing done on animals is inhumane and has been proven ineffective in providing accurate results towards humans by the FDA. One of the largest sources of funding comes from publicly funded government granting agencies such as NIH, meaning, funds already used for animal testing can simply be transferred to the use of laboratory cosmetics testing.
- Section 2** **Cosmetics Animal Testing-** a type of animal testing used to test the safety and hypoallergenic properties of cosmetic products for use by humans.
FDA- The United States Food and Drug Administration is a federal agency of the Department of Health and Human Services.
NIH- The National Institutes of Health is the nation's medical research agency — making important discoveries that improve health and save lives.
Laboratory Cosmetics Testing- laboratories that analyze all cosmetic products in order to study the content of biobased products contained in the active ingredients in order to ensure the safe usage of cosmetics.
- Section 3** This bill will ensure all previous animal cosmetics testing will be terminated and the testing of cosmetics will now undergo a series of tests in laboratories to ensure that they are safe for the public. Using computers and math, modeling bio processes and predicting the effects of chemicals and drugs. Using simple organisms, such as bacteria, scientists study basic bio processes through the use of robotics, molecular techniques, tissue engineering and 'organs-on-microchips' to determine product safety.
- Section 4** The U.S. may adopt a corporation that specializes in gathering funds for the replacement of animals with new technology for cosmetics testing which gathers money through donations and manages the allocation of tax dollars already collected for animal cosmetics testing towards existing laboratory cosmetics testing. In fact, since computer modeling techniques are lightning-fast, and many cell-based in vitro methods are amenable to "high throughput" automation, laboratory testing comes at a lower cost than animal tests. Government won't have to increase tax collections.
- Section 5** This legislation will be enacted 90 days after its passage.

Heather Joyce - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Require all states to follow one party consent laws with no exceptions

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

Section 1

While already a Federal law, eleven states have found loopholes and have become two party consent states. My bill motions to enforce one party consent for all states without the ability for exceptions. Two party consent laws limit victims and those being taken advantage of the ability to gather evidence and proof of a crime.

Section 2

Two party consent (All party consent)- require the consent of everybody involved in a conversation or phone call before the conversation can be recorded

One party consent- to require consent of one party to record a conversation:

Eavesdropping- to overhear, record, amplify, or transmit any part of the private communication of others without the consent of at least one of the persons engaged in the communication.

Wiretapping- the use of covert means to intercept, monitor, and record telephone conversations of individuals.

Electronic communications system- means any wire, radio, electromagnetic, photo optical or photoelectric facilities for the transmission of wire or electronic communications, and any computer facilities or related electronic equipment for the electronic storage of such communications

Section 3

- All recordings with the consent of at least one party members will be lawful
- This does not include eavesdropping, which will still be illegal without a warrant.
- Certain individuals, like those who operate a switchboard, officers or those who work for a company providing communication services, are allowed to listen in on or use electronic communications -like phone calls- during their regular work if it's necessary for their job.
- If a company offers communication services to the public, they are not allowed to randomly monitor or observe these services, unless it's for specific reasons like checking for technical issues or ensuring service quality with user notification.

Section 4

This bill will not require any additional funding

Section 5

Bill will be enacted in 91 days after passage

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # ____

HJUD-3008

Sanaa Clerk presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To lower federal minimum prison sentences for nonviolent drug crimes.

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

Section 1: States shall be required to lower the minimum prison sentence an offender can get served with for nonviolent drug charges.

Section 2: "Non drug offenders are often people that have possession of drugs or have consumed illegal substances but are not inherently violent." - HG.org

Section 3. Lowered minimum prison sentences for people who commit nonviolent drug crimes.
A – Nonviolent drug offenders prison offenses should have a required drug test, mandatory rehabilitation and fines.

B – Harsher punishment for recurring drug offenses.

Section 4. This bill will be funded by the SAMHSA grants to help individuals with drug addiction. They provide grants to fund/promote public health and prevent substance misuse.

Section 5: This bill will take effect January 1st 2025.

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____

HJUD-3009

Representative Priscilla Maddred presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To: Help wrongfully Convicted teenagers or people in general .

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

Section 1

My bill is to help out the wrongfully locked up teenagers/ Adults who were wrongfully incarcerated with not enough evidence/ not enough witnesses to the "crime".

Section 2

Superior courts handle all Criminal cases for families, and etc.

Section 3

The way this bill works is for the court to reopen cases for juveniles or mistrials that got convicted with bits and pieces of evidence . This Is a Win- Win for Everyone to find out the truth of who actually committed the crime rather than just sending them off to jail based off a statement that has no real evidence to support it.

Section 4

This bill has no funds if The lawyers are public defenders or already paid for by the family so it affects no one but the wrongfully convicted teenager.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted on January 1, 2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # — **HJUD-3010**

Representative Na'mi Cook and Anya Bramble presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Allow criminals who served minor crimes a chance to get into good schools .

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

Section 1

Criminals who served crimes like public intoxication, possession of drugs or controlled substances, prostitution, petty theft, shoplifting and trespassing, and or any misdemeanors. Should get the chance to finish school and or get further education.

Section 2

Section 3

A – If said legislation is passed then criminals who wish to get their GED and or College Degree, will be put into a program that gets them in school for there GED, and if there going to college helps them fill out there College Application.

B – If the criminal wants to repeat highschool they will be put into a program that gets them the education they need to get eligible for any further schooling..

Section 4

It will be funded by a foundation that's given money from the government and people who support it.

Section 5

January 1, 2025

Representative Kamaya Wilson and Jazzalen Campbell presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To ban weight-discrimination

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

Section 1

Weight Discrimination is a true thing in society. There are problems like negative stereotypes, biased treatments, media representation, and unequal opportunities. It's important to show body positivity for all sizes of people. Treating everyone the same and showing respect for their appearance can make a difference in our society today.

Section 2

Some vocabulary specific to and as it relates to legislation is, Support, Equality, Awareness, Non-Judgemental, Treatment, Understanding, and Anti-Discrimination.

Section 3

- A- How the Anti-Weight Discrimination works is that, every citizen of the United States is treated fairly and equally. No one should be discriminated against because of their size. The same opportunities will be given to all people regardless of their size. The bill could have educational programs to raise awareness about weight discrimination and promote body positivity. There can also be resources to help anyone being discriminated against. The last thing that can make the bill work is having penalties to enforce anti-discrimination measures and create penalties for people who violate this legislation.
- B- If this legislation is passed, all shapes and sizes will remain equal. Everyone would be treated equally as one. Same opportunities, Improved Protections, Support and Resources, and Increased awareness.

Section 4

The bill will be funded by making donations. People that are passionate about this issue could donate to the cause. Also the bill could find partnerships with companies to secure funding for support services and awareness campaigns.

Section 5

January 1, 2025

Ryley Fusco presents the following legislation:

A BILL

BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED TO PLACE A BAN ON ANIMAL TESTING AND BEGIN TESTING ON PRISONERS UNDERGOING 10+ YEAR SENTENCES.

Section 1- The following legislation discusses how testing products such as medications or cosmetics on animals will be considered inhuman and banned, allowing prisons and scientists to test prisoners of higher sentences and crimes.

Section 2-

- A. Cosmetics would be defined as beauty-enchancing products that alter the physical appearance, with that prisoners would be given ointments and ingredients that design the chemical makeup of the said items.
- B. Higher Sentences would be defined as citizens sent to prison for crimes that hold a higher sentencing of 10 plus years to life for crimes that are seen as inhumane such as murders, sexual assaults, and child molestation.
- C. Medications would be defined as treatments and medicines under scientific testing that are currently undergoing supervision and are being created to solve or cure illnesses and conditions.
- D. Testing would be defined as being placed within environments that challenge mental states, given various drugs, and then attempted treatments for them. All of the experiments would be supervised and evaluated based on their outcomes.

Section 3- When prisoners are sentenced by judges depending on the crime they are being charged for, if it falls under a high degree of various crimes such as murder, child molestation, and sexual assault, they will be subject to testing. With the inhumane logic behind animal testing and the demographics they imply, the testing and situations in which animals are forced to suffer from, they will be removed and swapped out for prisoners who qualify to undergo the trials. The purpose of this places a logical solution to the issues of animal testing as it would bring it to an end, as well as bringing a positive influence on the decreasing of serious crime rates.

A – This would be effective by helping lower the rates of animal cruelty and harm to animals while also implementing it within prisons to set in place the decreasing of said crimes in fear of falling optional to the trials.

B – If the bill is passed the branches of government can begin to start implementing it within prisons and finding researchers and psychologists that can efficiently do this job. As well as establishing the requirements to have an inmate fall under the criteria for the trials.

Section 4- The bill will be funded with the support of interest groups such as animal welfare and rights groups, like PETA. The system would be funded by a slightly increased percentage of taxes taken from the government and IRS towards prisons and placed with the researchers. The said funds would help allow scientists to have money to form and progress their research while still maintaining the safety of the inmates.

Section 5- If the bill is passed it will be enacted on April 23rd, 2024.

Addison Chmura presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To reconfigure and reconstruct traffic lights in various overpopulated areas.

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

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

This bill would take the population of different cities and towns into consideration, and rework the traffic lights to attempt to rectify congestion on roadways.

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

1. Population- The number of people living in a specific area.
2. Traffic Light- The device designed for roadways to direct vehicles and maintain the proper flow of traffic.
3. Rectify- To correct, or to fix.
4. Congestion- The overcrowding of something, in this case vehicles, in a specific area.

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 – This legislation would survey each area where traffic runs through, and estimate the population. In more densely populated areas, the traffic lights would be reworked to either lengthen or shorten the time it takes to change, or delay the turning patterns if needed.

B – If this legislation is passed, the existing traffic lights will be reworked to aid the ongoing flow of traffic.

****If needed, new traffic lights can be added or replaced.**

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

This bill will be funded through the state and local governments. Funding may vary depending on the reconstruction needed in each area.

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

This bill would be enacted 180 days after passage in order to give time to secure an initial source of funding, and to get the estimates on population in different areas.

23rd Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress
Mr. Max Cohen presents the following legislation

March 17-18, 2022
Bill # **HJUD-3014**

A Bill
To Legalize Marijuana

Section 1: Summary

The purpose of this bill is to federally legalize the recreational use of Cannabis and THC-containing products through a regulated legal distribution standard.

Section 2: This Bill Hereby defines

"Commercial Scale" as in selling a product with more than 10 pounds of product in possession with the intent of selling at one given time.

Section 3: Actions

The Federal Government shall legalize the recreational use of Cannabis and THC-containing products given the following regulations

1. One must be 21 years of age or older to purchase, be in possession of, or use any THC-containing item
 - a. This does not apply to those under the age of 21 who have been approved by a Physician in the form of a prescription or Medical Marijuana card
2. A Commercial Cannabis license is required to grow and sell Cannabis for commercial purposes or to manufacture any THC-containing products
 - a. A Commercial Cannabis license is granted through a thorough inspection of any facilities involved in the commercial operation along with thorough background checks of any individuals involved in the operation
 - i. All inspections and background checks are to be done by a government-approved organization
 - ii. The license is to be given at the inspector's discretion given that the background checks and facilities meet the requirements of the government-approved organization
 - b. Commercial manufacturing and distribution facilities are required to consent to a full inspection from law enforcement and government Cannabis licensing organizations at all times
 - c. Failure to comply with the regulations above will result in the permanent suspension of the license with immediate rejection of future requests for a license
 - d. A commercial Cannabis license is only valid for 1 year unless renewed
3. No license is required for growing Cannabis on private property for personal use
 - a. One must be 21 years of age or older to purchase means of cultivating Cannabis
 - b. Possessing more than 10 Cannabis plants at any given time is considered to be a commercial growing operation
 - c. Should it be found that one is commercially selling their personally grown bud on a commercial scale or to someone under the age of 21, the offender is subject to fines up to \$5000, along with the apprehension of all cannabis plants and loss of the privilege to purchase means of cultivating cannabis for up to 10 years.
4. Any and all convicts imprisoned mainly based on the unlawful possession of Cannabis are to be released on a 6-month probation

Section 4: This Bill shall be effective immediately with the intent of all provisions to be completed before April 20th 2024

Senator Cayla McKay presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To prohibit gun-sale transactions until a full background check has been completed

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

Section 1 - The Charleston Loophole allows gun sale transactions to proceed without a background check if, after three business days, the background check has not been completed. The name, "Charleston Loophole," refers to an incident in Charleston, South Carolina, where a man automatically acquired a firearm after his background check had not gone through after three days. With this gun, the man killed nine people and injured three at a Bible study. 22 states have passed legislation reversing this loophole by forbidding gun-sale transactions until a full background check is completed.

Section 2 - Definitions:

1. Gun-sale transaction: The selling or leasing of any firearm at a licensed gun dealer or firearm store.
2. Licensed gun dealer: A person or entity that has received a federal firearms license (FFL) from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

Section 3 -

- A. Gun-sale transactions cannot go through, meaning a person cannot legally receive a gun, without a complete background check.
- B. A background check includes a search of an individual's mental health records, warrants, criminal records, juvenile delinquency records, and restraining order records.

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

Section 5 - This bill shall go into effect upon passage.

Dario Braccili presents the following legislation:

A Bill for Non-Lethal Combat Police Training

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

Preamble: Whereas, police officers are entrusted with protecting public safety while upholding the law; and whereas, the use of excessive force violates the public's trust and undermines community relationships; and whereas, equipping officers with non-lethal tactics and tools has been shown to reduce injuries and save lives. Therefore, it is imperative that legislation be passed to mandate more comprehensive non-lethal combat training for all police officers, including de-escalation techniques, defensive tactics, and appropriate use of non-lethal weapons. This will better prepare officers to protect themselves and the public, while reducing the need for lethal force. More rigorous training standards with continued education are essential to rebuild public trust in law enforcement and fulfill the promise of fair and ethical policing in all communities.

Section 1: Title and Definitions 1.1. Title: This Act may be cited as the "Enhanced Non-Lethal Training for Law Enforcement Act."

1.2. Definitions: 1.2.1. Non-lethal weapons: Any weapons explicitly designed to incapacitate or repel without causing fatal injury.

1.2.2. De-escalation techniques: Strategies employed by law enforcement to reduce the intensity of a potential conflict or use of force.

Section 2: Implementation of Enhanced Non-Lethal Training 2.1. Mandatory Training Requirements:

2.1.1. All law enforcement agencies must ensure that their officers undergo comprehensive non-lethal combat training, including but not limited to de-escalation techniques, defensive tactics, and the appropriate use of non-lethal weapons.

2.1.2. Training programs shall be standardized nationally to ensure consistency in the skills and knowledge acquired by officers.

2.2. Continued Education Programs:

2.2.1. Officers must participate in periodic continued education programs to stay updated on the latest non-lethal combat tactics and tools.

2.2.2. The Department of Justice shall establish guidelines for continued education, and agencies failing to comply may face penalties.

2.3. Oversight and Reporting:

2.3.1. A national oversight committee shall be established to monitor and evaluate the implementation of non-lethal combat training.

2.3.2. Law enforcement agencies shall submit annual reports detailing the training received by officers, including the number of hours dedicated to non-lethal combat training.

Section 3: Funding 3.1. The necessary funds to implement this Act shall be appropriated from the federal budget.

Section 4: Enactment Clause

4.1. This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage. The provisions of this Act are necessary for the immediate improvement of public safety and shall not be delayed beyond the specified period.

REPRESENTATIVE Naaman Esan presents the following legislation:

The federal protection of abortion rights

Preamble: Whereas, the lack of federal abortion rights is leading to the death of young women it is necessary that a bill be created making abortion available to women across America. Recently the decision of Roe v Wade has been overturned ceasing abortion's federal protection. As a result Women in non-abortion states are abandoned when it comes to legally getting abortion. Women pregnant for a multitude of reason, such as failed contraception, personal reasons, or even more dire cases such as rape, now no longer have the legal means to abort the fetus. And so these women get their abortions illegally paying back-alley surgeons and dubious doctors risking their lives in the process. Therefore it is imperative for the safety of young women in America that we reinstate a bill making abortion rights federally mandated.

Section 1

Federal mandate: Requirements imposed on lower courts – state and local governments – and private entities

Roe v Wade: A case in which congress ruled that abortion rights were legally protected by congress
fetus: unborn baby

Section 2

A) Federal mandates protecting abortion rights up to a certain point

1a) No state can produce laws infringing upon or inhibiting abortion rights

2a) Women shall abort a fetus no later then the 3rd trimester

B) Any fraudulent doctor performing abortions shall receive an additional criminal charge

1b) The criminal charge shall be no more than 30 years of state prison and a payment of restitution no more than \$10,000.

2b) the charge shall be classified as a felony-misdemeanor charge

Section 3

No funding is required.

Section 4

This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

REPRESENTATIVE Hope Jones, presents the following legislation:

Firearm Curtailment Proposition (FCP)

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

Preamble: Whereas, . . . The U.S. leaders fail to address the epidemic of gun violence that continues to occupy this country. There have been many active shootings, school shootings, and elementary school shootings! Yet, there have been no changes to implement firearm restrictions, safety, or laws. Instead, America's children have been taught drills in the case of an active shooting. Our leaders continue to neglect our human rights and endanger our children. The Firearm Curtailment Proposition, also known as the FCP, states that restrictions should be bestowed upon firearm ownership. America needs stricter laws dealing with firearms. For example, in Mississippi, the state has no foundational rules for the use of guns. Furthermore, the rate of gun violence is already up 33.9% higher than in any other state in the US. States with stronger gun laws have a inconsequential amount of crime rate whereas states with reduced gun laws have a higher crime rate. In Mississippi, gun laws are feeble. With this being stated, crime rates have risen over 55% from 2011-2022. Therefore, it is crucial and/or vital that this bill be mandated into law to protect the country.

Section 1 Firearm Curtailment Proposition: Let the bill be referred to as the FCP. Let these terms be defined as A- Curtailment: the act of restricting or reducing something

B- Proposition: a program or plan of action

C- Firearm: a portable gun

Section 2 Let the ATF (Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearm) oversee this act. With this being said, the following procedures must take place to obtain a firearm.

A – A background check will be mandated, which includes fingerprints, past education, employment history, and other past activities. Background checks need to be completed to show stability with the individual applying for ownership. If an offense is committed, the individual's license shall be suspended or possibly revoked.

B – Psychology checks would be applied every two to four years. If one goes more than four years without a psychology check, the government will confiscate the firearm(s). After initial evaluation, individuals must have follow up consultations every two years. Failure to do so shall result in a license suspension.

Section 3 The FCP will be funded primarily by the individual who desires the ownership of a firearm. The individual must follow every procedure necessary to obtain a firearm, and is required to pay every fee indicated by the procedures. Failure or refusal to give payment will result in additional charges.

A- Background check & Psychological Evaluation- Before proceeding with any further action towards obtaining a firearm the individual must first get an initial comprehensive psychological assessment that can range \$2,695 to \$3,195. In addition, the individual will need a full background check which ranges from \$30-\$100. When applying for a license, a receipt must be provided as proof along with official documents of the evaluations.

Section 4 This bill shall be enacted after 105 days after passage. This bill shall be enacted after fifteen weeks, to give individuals a good amount of time to readress the new rules and procedures. Once this bill is enacted, the hope is that citizens maintain their 2nd Amendments in a way all citizens, especially America's future generations can be confident in their safety.

Delegate Navya Srivastava, presents the following legislation:

The Protection of Juvenile Minors (PJM) Bill

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

Preamble: Whereas, minors are repeatedly abused in adult prisons, there is a need to create a cohesive environment for youths convicted as felons. Minors charged as adults are unsafe in federal prisons, and they may be dangerous to other juveniles in detention centers. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, ten-thousand minors were incarcerated and placed into federal prisons in 2008. These minors face constant threat of physical and sexual abuse. Incarcerated minor suicide rates are in some cases up to eighteen times higher than the age matched rates for the general population. Minors with severe charges need an atmosphere that neither traditional adult prison nor juvenile detention can provide. Therefore, it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law to protect minors from the dangers of adult prisons.

Section 1- Let the minors convicted as adults be provided with the proper environment.

A – Let minors be identified as any US citizen under the age of 18.

B – Let juvenile detention be defined as a correctional facility for minors awaiting trial or convicted as minors.

C – Let Bureau of Justice be identified as the federal executive agency charged with enforcing federal law.

D – Let adult prison be defined as an institution where people who have been convicted of a crime or felony are sent to serve a sentence

E – Let the Department of Justice be known as a federal department that works to enforce federal laws, seeks just punishment for the guilty, and ensures the fair and impartial administration of justice

F - Let the Office of Justice Programs be known as a federal agency that provides technical assistance and other resources to assist victims and enhance the rule of law by strengthening the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

G - Let wing be defined as a sectioned off area of a federal prison in each state strictly for minors.

Section 2- This legislation will implement facilities in the following ways:

A – The Wing of Minors Convicted as Adults (WMCA) will be created under the Department of Justice, more specifically in the Salaries and Expenses (S&E) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

B – If a minor is convicted as an adult at either a state or federal level, they will be placed in the WMCA until the age of 18.

i. The WMCA will be a section of a federal run prison containing minors convicted for adult crimes. Once minors reach the age of 18, the convict

will be moved to a state prison if convicted as a state crime, or be transferred to a separate federal prison if convicted of a federal crime.

ii. The WMCA will be a regulated section of a state-federal prison and will utilize the resources from the federal institution

C – There is no minimum age for the WMCA as long as the minor is tried as an adult.

Section 3- This bill will include training for female victims of domestic violence with small children.

Section 4 - Funding for this legislation will be provided by the Department of Justice (DOJ). In 2023, the budget for the DOJ is \$37.7 billion.

A – As this legislation will alter federal facilities, funding will be apportioned through \$32.7 billion (within the DOJ) utilized for federal projects. Funding will be dependent on a need-by-need basis.

B – The funding for female victims of domestic violence with small children will be \$1.47 billion allocated by the Department of Justice funding for federal projects.

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

Delegate Addison Torres, presents the following legislation:

Solitary Confinement is Unethical for Children

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

Preamble: Whereas, due to half of all suicides that occur in juvenile facilities and 62 percent of those who have committed suicide have had a history of being placed in isolation. This bill will ensure that solitary confinement is illegal and will make a mental health and therapy program. Without this bill, children in juvenile facilities rate of suicide, depression, hallucinations, anxiety attacks, and paranoia will continue to rise. Therefore, it is imperative to mandate this law because establishing a protective yet lesson learned environment for children is better for their lives.

Section 1 Let this bill be called Solitary Confinement is Unethical for Children

Section 2 Let the following terms be defined as

A- Solitary confinement- the isolation of a prisoner in a separate cell as a punishment.

B-Mental health and therapy program- Helps kids improve their emotional well-being through sessions with trained therapists.

Section 3 Upon enactment to law the following will occur:

A- the solitary confinement cells in juvenile facilities will be replaced with a mental health and therapy program for the children in prison.

B- In the mental health and therapy programs, trained therapists will assist the children to help their mental health and well-being.

Section 4 The Appropriation Committee will determine funding.

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage

Danasia Russell presents the following legislation:

A BILL to adjust requirements for police officers.

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

Whereas law enforcement officer requirements vary, individuals within such a field should be required to obtain a postsecondary education, whereas this education can assist officers in their understanding of the position and make them better equipped, therefore decreasing police complaints and violence reports.

Section 1 Law enforcement officers will be required to obtain a bachelor's degree in order to properly carry out duties of a police officer.

Section 2 A bachelor's degree is defined as an undergraduate degree awarded by colleges and universities upon completion of a course of study lasting three to six years.

Section 3 All citizens must provide verification of bachelor's degree, in order to be a licensed police officer at any police department within New Jersey.

A. Police departments must be able to confirm to state officials annually that their employed police officer's have obtained their bachelor's degree.

Section 4 The house ways committee will allocate funds necessary for states to mandate this law in partnership with the department of education. Federal funding for federal law enforcement will be provided by the department of education and the department of justice.

Section 5 The bill will go into effect within 365 days of passage.

Maraya Santiago presents the following legislation:

Correctional Rehabilitation through Interactive Challenges Act (CRICA)

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

Be It Enacted By The New Jersey Model Congress

WHEREAS the overpopulation of prisons as well as the increased difficulty of release from prisons becomes an issue of concern for all correctional facilities within the United States and its territories and efforts are placed into solving these issues;

Section 1: Let prisons serve the purposes of retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, and reentry in a manner that is in respect of the rights and individual liberties of those that inhabit them. The manner of which is obstructed by the overcrowding of prisons of offenders of non-violent crimes.

Section 2: Let overcrowding be defined as the presence of more people or things in a space than is comfortable, safe or permissible. Let a violent crime be defined as murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Section 3: Within correctional facilities a large-scale match of Twister® will be held semi-yearly. -

Subsection A: Participants of the match will consist of inmates who have volunteered. The winner of said match will be given early release and have their sentence cut short. - Subsection B: The date that each match is held and the manner that it is conducted will be determined by the warden of said prison.

- Subsection C: In order to participate in the match the inmate must meet a specified set of criteria: Not serving for the conviction of a violent crime, has not been incarcerated for less than 1 year.

Section 4: Prisons that implement this program will be given block grants additional to the initial funding given to provide the prisons with Twister® sets.

- Subsection A: With given consent from the participants, the prisons may allow the public to view the Twister matches and require the purchasing of a ticket. If this route is taken, then 25% of the earnings must be distributed to the inmate accounts of those who participated.

- Subsection B: The amount of money given through the block grants will be determined by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Section 5: This bill shall go into effect 365 days after passage.

Daniel Charles Sciullo Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Increase Civilian Trust In Police Departments Throughout the United States

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

Preamble: Whereas distrust in police force is at an all time high, whereas reported cases of police brutality are at an all time high, whereas the drug and gang epidemics are at an all time high. Police forces in the United states are mistrained, underfunded, and untrusted. As long as these issues plague the people of our nation, our crime rates will continue to embarrass us on a world scale, our people will continue to be afraid to walk the streets at night, or to allow their children outside to play. Action needs to be taken from many angles on this issue.

Section 1:

- (A) Police departments shall mandate all officers carry a body camera.
- (B) Police departments shall require 60 hours per year of community outreach for all officers.
- (C) Police departments shall each be provided a federal grant of \$10,000 dollars per officer per department to purchase standardized, modern equipment.
- (D) police departments shall require 30 hours of social services training per officer in order to graduate from the academy.

Section 2: This bill shall be provided one billion dollars in funding. This can be edited by the senate ways and means committee.

Section 3: This bill shall be enacted 91 days after passage.

Representative DAMIAN ESCOBAR VIVAR presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To hold government organizations accountable for transgressions against civil liberties and the Constitution.

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

Section 1.

The undeniable truth is that the United States's federal Organizations have misused their implied powers and have stretched the elastic clause against the Constitution and against the protected people's liberties; among which have lied and have spent more than what the people have allowed them too.

Section 2.

Sunset Clause - Specific expiration date or conditions under which the law will cease to be in effect.

Whistleblower - Individual who exposes or reports information about wrongdoings.

Section 3. A. Sunset Clause upon Federal Organizations

Congress shall set different or similar provisions on all Federal Organizations, having a 4 year periodic reevaluation in which Congress shall vote yay or nay in the previous or a new provision among Federal organizations brought to the table, with a 2/3 majority to win the vote.

Section 3. B.

State's Congress shall do the same, but to the state's government organizations not run by the Federal government.

Section 3. C. Whistleblower protection laws

Whistleblowers citizens of the United States are allowed to present their case to a court with a jury to testify if their allegations are worth losing his job for the better stay of the Nation, the jury will decide if the citizen is protected or not against excommunication or employer retaliation.

Section 3. C. Whistleblower reports

Government Agencies must report on the status and outcomes of investigations into whistleblower reports. This information shall be made publicly available, with due consideration to protecting sensitive details that could comprise national security or ongoing investigations through use of Congress committees.

Section 4. This bill will not require funding.

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

Representative SIYA SONI presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To outlaw the act of providing harmful materials to a minor.

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

Section 1 This legislation aims to prevent the distribution of harmful materials to minors.

Section 2 For the purposes of this legislation, "harmful materials" shall be defined as any content or material that is deemed inappropriate or harmful to minors, including but not limited to explicit sexual content, violence, or substance abuse.

Section 3

A. It shall be unlawful for any person or entity to provide harmful materials to a minor, whether through physical or digital means.

B. Violations of this legislation shall be subject to fines and penalties as determined by the appropriate authorities.

C. Educational programs and resources shall be established to educate parents, guardians, and minors about the dangers of harmful materials and how to prevent access to them.

Section 4 The funding for the implementation and enforcement of this legislation shall be allocated from the federal budget, with specific appropriations determined by Congress.

Section 5 This bill shall be enacted immediately upon passage.

New Jersey Model Congress 2024

HWAY

**House Committee on
Ways and Means**

Sarah Greaney Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Increase taxes on junk food

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

- Section 1** This bill will increase taxes on junk food to address growing health problems from the American diet such as obesity. This bill will discourage American consumers from unhealthy food choices and generate revenue for new health programs.
- Section 2** **Junk Food** - any food item with high levels of added sugars, saturated fats, or sodium that have a strong correlation with health issues such as obesity.
- Added Sugars** - sugar carbohydrates added to food and beverages at some point before their consumption.
- Saturated fats** - a type of fat containing a high proportion of fatty acid molecules without double bonds,
- Sodium**- an essential nutrient and is needed by the body in relatively small amounts
- Section 3** A – A tax on junk foods. The tax will affect foods with a high content of added sugars, saturated fats, or sodium.
B – The money generated from the excess taxes will be put towards public health programs to educate and provide more affordable healthy alternatives to further address the obesity epidemic.
- Section 4** The bill will be funded entirely by the collected taxes. The money will be put towards public health programs.
- Section 5** The bill will be enacted on January 1st, 2025 to allow for consumers and companies to prepare for the new taxes.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____ **HWAY-4002**

**Frankie Castellano Presents the following legislation
A BILL**

To – Increase the annual family income ceiling that would still be able to receive student debt relief

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

Section 1 With colleges continuing to increase their costs of tuition, it is difficult for the majority of families to send their children to school without having high student loans that will set them back for a long time period. This bill will allow for U.S. families to receive federal aid with a lot less strings attached in order to help with the process.

Section 2

Ceiling - the maximum permitted level in a financial transaction

Federal aid - any federal program, project, service, or activity provided by the federal government that directly assists domestic governments, organizations, or individuals in the areas of education, health, or any public services

Relief - public or private aid to persons in economic need because of natural disasters, wars, economic upheaval, chronic unemployment, or other conditions that prevent self-sufficiency

Section 3 Raise the ceiling for financial aid to \$300,000

A. The current ceiling is \$200,000. The average middle class family has a salary that ranges around \$190,000. Therefore, their children currently receive very little financial aid with their student tuition. However, that household income still cannot effectively pay for the average college tuition over 4 years which is \$105,000.

Section 4 The funding for this bill would be a single-payer system. The government would be able to support these families with financial aid relief through the increasing of taxes. The higher taxes for American families would cause frustration but will help many future college students.

Section 5 Bill enacted April 1, 2025.

Sean Green - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Remove tax exempt status for religious organizations.

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

- Section 1** In recognition of the vital role played by churches and religious organizations in providing charitable services to their communities, it is acknowledged that the current tax exemptions granted to such entities are essential. However, instances of abuse and exploitation have led to a diminished public trust in the system. This bill seeks to strike a balance by preserving the tax-exempt status of genuine religious organizations while ensuring accountability for those who misuse the system.
- Section 2** **Property Tax** - A tax on the market value of privately owned property.
Income Tax - A tax levied on the wages, salaries, dividends, interest, and other income a person or group earns throughout the year.
IRS - (Internal Revenue Service) The federal agency responsible for collecting federal taxes and enforcing U.S. tax laws.
Religious Organizations - a church, ecclesiastical corporation, or group, not organized for pecuniary profit, that gathers for mutual support and edification in piety or worship of a supreme deity.
Tax Lien- A tax lien is a legal claim against the property, giving the government the right to collect the outstanding debt when the property is sold.
- Section 3** A. Implementation and Enforcement: The IRS shall oversee the execution and enforcement of this bill.
B. Utilization of Funds: Revenue generated from taxing religious organizations will be allocated to public services, with an emphasis on infrastructure improvement, thereby reducing taxation on citizens.
C. Penalties and Legal Consequences: Violations of this law by religious organizations will result in penalties, including interest charges, tax liens, legal actions, or seizure of assets.
D. Nullification of Section 501(c)(3): The execution of this bill will nullify Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as it currently exists.
E. Property Tax Assessment: The property tax bill is calculated based on the property's taxable assessment and local tax rates.
F. Responsibility for Property Tax: After assessment, religious organizations will be responsible for 66% of the total property tax amount.
G. Income Tax Assessment: The income tax is determined by the organization's income and local income tax rates.
H. Responsibility for Income Tax: After assessment, religious organizations will be responsible for 100% of the total income tax amount.
- Section 4** No funding is required for this bill.
- Section 5** Bill will be enacted 91 days after it is passed.

Joseph Signorile presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Levy a tax on greenhouse gas emissions to fund an income tax reduction.

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

Section 1

As per the majority consensus, the detrimental effects of global climate change present a challenge towards environmental stability, biodiversity, and global security. In order to address this issue, this bill implements an upstream tax on greenhouse gas emissions to encourage more sustainable business operations by providing incentive for further research and innovation into cleaner practices.

Section 2

- GHG: Greenhouse gasses; carbon dioxide, methane, etc.
- CO₂ Equivalent, CO₂e: the number of metric tons of CO₂ emissions with the same global warming potential as one metric ton of another greenhouse gas.
- GHG Sequestration: the process of capturing and storing carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gasses.

Section 3

1. A tax at an initial rate of \$15 per ton of CO₂ equivalent of GHG emissions is to be levied on corporations and businesses; this rate will increase or decrease over time as needed. This tax will also be imposed on embedded CO₂ (or other greenhouse gasses) in imported fossil fuels.
2. A refundable tax credit is to be granted for sequestered GHGs and approved sequestration activities.
3. An income tax credit funded by the money raised from the GHG tax will be administered on personal income tax equal to the employer and employee payroll taxes on initial earnings up to a limit.

Section 4 This bill does not require any additional funding; it is self-contained. Specific rate increases and income tax credit caps will be left to the discretion of the bureaucracy.

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

Victoria Xia presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – remove sales tax on menstrual products at a national scale and reduce period poverty.

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

Section 1 The exorbitant prices of menstrual products, oftentimes influenced by sales tax, can lead to a lack of quality hygienic menstrual products available to low-income individuals that disproportionately affects people who menstruate, especially young women with a lack of financial stability. This bill will reduce the amount menstrual products cost across the country via removal of sales tax without infringing on the rights of independent businesses and corporations to regulate their own prices.

Section 2 financial stability – the state of having a consistent income with little to no debt

menstrual products – items manufactured and/or sold with the primary intent to collect or absorb menstrual fluid

people who menstruate – human beings who are capable of active menstruation (i.e. not incapable of menstruation at the present point in time, thus excluding those who are postmenopausal, prepubescal, have never had the capability to menstruate, or have been otherwise rendered incapable of menstruation after previously being capable of doing so in the past)

period poverty – the status of having insufficient access to menstrual products, education, waste management, and hygiene facilities

Section 3 A nationwide removal of sales tax on licensed menstrual products will be enacted, both federally enshrining its removal in the twenty-four states who have already removed sales tax and enforcing its removal in the twenty-six states who have not.

Section 4 This bill requires no funding.

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

Ava White Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – To Create a Universal Healthcare System

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

- Section 1** Universal system for all American citizens.
Creating a universal healthcare system enacts a way to provide a system for every American citizen. Along with lowering average costs of healthcare and reducing prior confusion with private insurance agencies/plans. The U.S. is one of the only countries to not adapt to universal healthcare and it also has the highest death rates for treatable or avoidable conditions.
- Section 2**
private- belonging to or for the use of one particular person or group of people only.
universal- of, affecting, or done by all people or things in the world or in a particular group.
insurance- a practice or arrangement by which a company or government agency provides a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a premium.
- Section 3** Countries can control the costs of healthcare by having a single entity, being the government.
(Medical care alone is provided by private-sector hospitals and healthcare facilities).
In the U.S. 7.7% of adults do not have healthcare and the other percentage rely on private insurance providers and the government.
A. This being an all time low for the U.S. it still does not cover each American which means there are still citizens suffering for conditions they cannot get treated for.
All people, anywhere have access to a range of services whenever they need them without facing any financial difficulties.
Hospitals will be publicly funded and under a fixed budget.
A. Available to have private coverage for dental care, eye care and prescription drugs.
B. Family physicians will be private and use a “fee for service” payment system.
Heavily regulated by the government to ensure costs do not exceed and are contained.
A. Might increase wait times and limit services.
- Section 4** The funding of this bill is a single-payer system. All health costs will be paid for by the Government using the concept of tax revenue. By using this process, decreasing the economic burden of healthcare and providing a higher rate of positive health outcomes for the population.
- Section 5** Bill enacted January 1, 2026.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # ____ **HWAY-4007**

Aiden Guzman - Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Abolish the Penny

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

- Section 1** Under this bill, the United States Government will eliminate the penny from production and remove it from circulation. In 2023, it costs around 2.4 cents to produce a penny. This means that the mints are losing 1.4 cents every single time they produce a penny. Each year, in total, the U.S. government loses somewhere around 50-70 million dollars when they produce pennies.
- Section 2** 1) Penny - A form of Currency in the United States worth \$0.01
2) Minting - to create currency
- 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 – Pass an order to terminate the penny from production at the U.S. Mints
B -- Pass an order to remove the penny from circulation
C -- Allow people to send their pennies back to the mints for them to be destroyed, with compensation for how much they send back
D -- Adjust prices at any retailers to round up to \$X.00 or \$X.50 to make it easier when paying
- Section 4** No funding is required for this bill
- Section 5** This bill will be enacted after 92 days of passage

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____
HWAY -4008

Morgan Olah Presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To – Eliminate those with higher salaries from collecting social security benefits.

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

Section 1 At this point in time, it is clear that social security will run out. More specifically, in 2033. This is a major problem, as many in this country rely on these monthly payments just to survive; and barely that is. By enacting this bill, less hands will be reaching into the limited “pot of money” America has, and more will be able to be allocated to those who need it most, especially those near the poverty line. While doing so, getting rid of the maximum taxable will allow higher earners to pay more into social security.

Section 2 **Social Security-** any government system that provides monetary assistance to people with inadequate or no income.

Poverty threshold- A yearly salary of \$14,891 for an individual is considered poverty.

Maximum taxable- A limit on the amount of a person’s earnings that is taxed by Social Security. This number is \$168,600 in 2024.

Section 3

1. Eliminate the taxable maximum making high earners pay more into the program.
2. Apply a social security payroll tax to earnings above \$400,000 in addition to earnings below the maximum taxable.

Section 4 No funding is necessary for this bill.

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

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill #

HWAY -4009

Representative Jaylen Lyles presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To lower the cost of healthcare by taxing people who aren't low income more than people who are

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

Section 1

This is a bill to lower the cost of healthcare for all. Especially for people who can't afford the services hospitals provide when they need it most (life threatening).

Section 2

Low income for US residents is \$14,580 annually. 44% of Americans can't afford healthcare (help should be aided especially to them)

Section 3

- Would pay for emergency visits and ambulance services
- Would pay for any medicines and tools used

Section 4

The bill will be funded by the federal government, the money others pay for their insurance can be allocated to lower income individuals so they have better coverage

Section 5

March 1, 2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____

HWAY -4010

Representative Amir Holt presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To fund a media campaign about the harms of emissions that result from the burning of fossil fuels to generate electricity .

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

Section 1

This bill seeks funding for a public information campaign about the harms of burning fossil fuels and their connection to climate change.

Section 2

Climate Change: long term shifts in the temperatures and weather patterns.

Fossil Fuels Plant: power stations which burn fossil fuel, such as coal or natural gas, to produce electricity.

Section 3

This Bill will grant the Environmental Protection Agency the right to begin a public media campaign using a variety of social media platforms.

Section 4

Funds will be allocated from the EPAs existing budget.

Section 5

January 20, 2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # – **HWAY -4011**

Representative Aliffer S. Souza presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To provide housing for unhoused Americans.

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

Section 1

The bill will make sure that Unhoused Americans are provided with housing rights.

Section 2

Unhoused Americans- An American citizen who does not have access to a house or a dwelling place.

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 bill will attempt to provide a solution to the housing problems in the United States, by building houses to people who can't afford one.

B – About half a million of Americans do not currently have access to housing, all of that coupled with an increasing number of Americans who can not afford buying a house.

Section 4

The bill will be funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Section 5

January 1, 2025

Twenty-second Congress
First Session

1 _____
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill #

HWAY -4012

Representative Brianna Smith presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Ensure mandatory mental health checks and gun registrations and age requirements .

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

Section 1

This bill will be discussing having mandatory background checks / mental health checks and registrations regarding the possessions of guns. Also including changing the age requirement for being able to bear a firearm .

Section 2

Mandatory: required by law or rules; compulsory.

Background Checks: an examination of someone's past, especially their educational and work history and whether they have ever committed any crime, in order to see if they are suitable for a job or position:

Section 3

Before being able to own a firearm said persons will need to have a mandatory background check including a mandatory mental health evaluation . Every gun owner will be subject to a wellness check not only for the gun owner but to see if the firearm is still in the buyer's possession . Every gun that is purchased should be registered to the buyer the same way you would a motor vehicle. The age requirement for owning a gun should be changed from 18 to 21 being that the majority of 18 year olds are still in high school.

Section 4

This bill will be funded the same as the DMV is funded. You will go pay for your permit, your registration and your license.

Section 5

January 1, 2025

Twenty-First Congress, 2023

First Session

New Jersey Model Congress

Annesimone Farid presents the following legislation:

A BILL

This bill is to mandate paying women on maternity leave and to create programs for those who won't get paid by their employers.

Bill # HWAY -4013

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

Section 1

This bill is to ensure that women who work would get paid on maternity leave and create programs that are necessary to cater to those who don't work a salary job.

Section 2

Maternity leave- a period of absence from work granted to a mother before and after the birth of her child.

Section 3

- A. All companies operating within the United States shall be made to provide paid maternity leave to all female employees, funded at the government's expense
- B. Maternity leave would start 4 weeks before and after the birth of a child. Food Those who are a part of the program should apply for maternity leave a couple of months in advance.
- C. Depending on how much the employers pay for their employee's salary. If the applicant is filing for maternity leave then it would depend on however much minimum wage is in that state.
- D. Payments would be received by the week or every two weeks.

Section 4

This bill will be funded by the Department of Commerce

Section 5

This bill will be enacted 10 months after being passed.

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

HWAY -4014

Imani Francis presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To lower the state sales tax rate on food items across the U.S.

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

Section 1

This bill is to lower all state sales tax rate every 18 months by 0.5% on food items above 3% to 3% or less.

Section 2

Sales tax - tax on the sale of products or services.

Food items - liquid, frozen, solid, dried, or concentrated substances produced for indigestion or chewing.

Section 3

- A) The state sales tax rate will be reduced by 0.5% after it is enacted and will continue to be reduced after every 18 months by 0.5%.
- B) Food items, including dietary supplements, are to be reduced under this bill.
- C) Substances such as alcohol, tobacco, and inhalants are exempted from tax reduction under this bill.
- D) Once a state has reached a state sales tax rate of 3%, whether they continue to lower the tax rate or not is their responsibility. If a state has a state sales tax rate of 3% or lower prior to the passing of this bill, they are exempted from this bill.
- E) Local sales tax will not be affected by this bill.

Section 4

The bill does not need to be funded.

Section 5

This bill will be enacted 4 months after being passed.

Twenty-First Congress March 16-17, 2023
First Session Bill # _____
New Jersey Model Congress
Jack Haber presents the following legislation:

HWAY -4015

A BILL

To increase the viability of nuclear power in the U.S.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND
THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ASSEMBLED

Section 1:

The Atomic Angle act will function in the following way: a new federal office referred to as the bureau of atomic power will be founded. All subsidies in the following areas will be stripped; solar, wind, and hydroelectric and will be diverted towards the bureau. The primary purpose of the bureau will be to phase in a set of privately run nuclear power stations overseen by the bureau for the purpose of complete energy independence. These power stations will have the following specifications: run on Thorium-232 (Uranium-233), fission based, and will store power in Sodium-sulfur batteries as opposed to lithium-ion batteries. These batteries have been selected due to their high efficiency, low cost, and power density. It is to be clarified that this bill will not phase out fossil fuels but will simply remove the misguided reliance on inefficient renewables.

Section 1A: Due to the lack of lithium within the earth the following system of electric storage will be used: Sodium-sulfur batteries will be used upstream due to their use of inexpensive highly abundant material. Further due to the large nature of these batteries there cycle limit of ~1000 can be worked around. further downstream on local levels these can be substituted for lithium ion batteries in regions that cannot house objects with temperatures in excess of 500C or 932 fahrenheit such as rural areas. It is to note that the high temperature of the battery can be partially fueled by the unused steam from the reactor.

Section 1B: The locations for these power plants will be determined by the following: population density, proximity to major electrical distribution locations, land price. Some prime examples include: south Jersey, western Pennsylvania, Major population hubs west of the Mississippi and east of the Rockies. and northern Michigan.

Section 1C: The effectiveness and safety of modern nuclear power plants can be proven by one simple fact: our armed forces use them. Within every aircraft carrier and the majority of submarines we have used nuclear reactors. In fact they have been used by the US military since 1962 with a grand total of 0 zero meltdowns. Further most recent major meltdowns of power plants were caused by mis engineering in areas such as control rods that contained borax or cadmium (such as SL-1 disaster and chernobyl). Further the chernobyl accident damage can largely be attributed to Soviet overconfidence and lack of failsafes. In relation to the Fukushima nuclear accident this was caused by an earthquake and tsunami, which took out all backup electrical systems. This would have been completely avoided if (A) japan had heeded the warning of the plants lack of ability to handle earthquakes and (B)

Section 2:

Atomic power is defined as traditional atomic power not cold fusion or fusion. Upstream is defined as locations near the power plants as opposed to local levels where the energy is distributed. The bureau of atomic power will be referred to as BAP.

Section 3A:

The first three months after this bill is enacted will be spent building the BAP. From here the BAP will oversee the allocation of funds towards thorium run nuclear power plants. Further if needed a small percent (>1) of the army corps of engineers will be given to the BAP, this would total ~800 million.

Section 4: The funding will be obtained immediately.

Section 5: This bill will be enacted as soon as it is signed into law.

Matthew O'Brien presents the following legislation:

A BILL

AN ACT: This act will help to put a focus on under-protected schools and students to better support the protection and way of life of the student and teacher body likewise.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey:*

1.
 - A. When the bill is passed, there shall be a major funding increase for school protection from the violence of school shootings. Prime lines of defense in all schools at all main entrances will be added to protect both students and teachers. Defense levels shall depend on violence rate and gun ownership in the opposing area.
 - B. Cops shall be placed in all schools. In addition to this, at least one unnoticeable armed person in the school (dressed like a teacher, but really an undercover cop, or retired veteran/cop) should be stationed at all times.
 - a. Police officers will be sourced from
 - C. All teachers are trained in basic defense mechanics in order to subdue active shooters when necessary. Likewise, students shall be taught self-defense in case of shooter emergencies as to be able to defend themselves.
2. Requirements
 - A. There must be metal detectors installed in schools with high crime rates and large gun ownership in the area. High crime rate can be considered 1,700 per 100,000 people.
 - B. There shall be classes enacted for teachers which are mandatory and students alike shall be trained in self defense for their safety, and they should also be tried in school shooter drills.
 - C. Schools would need to prioritize defense with the funds that they will get from the SSC, improvements should be seen in schools from the funding.
3. Rules
 - A. When passed there shall be a major funding increase for school protection.
 - B. No school shall have any point in time with no active police. Also school shall have no point in time with no active undercover police/veteran.
 - C. Teachers shall be tested regularly on the skills that they have learned in their training, as to prove ability to protect their students and selves.
 - D. Schools must hold school shooting drills twice a month, one on shelter in place, one where sections of the school practice escaping.
 - E. Schools should bluster both windows and doors to make it harder to break into the school.
4. For the funding of the bill there will be the SSC (School Safety Committee). This committee will help to raise money and support the funding and the blustering of school safety among the state, this funding can come from a multitude of places which the committee can decide.
5. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
6. The date that this bill will go into effect is the next full school year in the calendar year after the current. The provisions of this act will enter into effect 180 days from the date of the governor's signature.

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # — **HWAY -4017**

Isabella Ossa Quinchia presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To make indispensable products more affordable or absolutely free..

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

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

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

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

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

B — Subsections should be lettered.

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

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

Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____
HWAY -4018

Jose Mayorga presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Abolish Income Tax Act.

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

Section 1- There are a number of reasons to support the abolition of income taxes in the US, including boosting personal financial independence, tax system simplification, and economic expansion. Eliminating income tax, according to supporters, would increase citizens' disposable income, promote entrepreneurship, and stimulate investment, which would ultimately increase consumer spending. Furthermore, the elimination of income tax may facilitate more straightforward tax compliance and lessen administrative burdens, leading to a more effective and equitable tax system.

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

Section 3-

- (a) This Bill would eliminate any type of income tax by removing it from law when enacted.
- (b) In order to ensure the smooth transition from the income tax system to the new framework, a transition period would be established. Under the previous system, any outstanding tax-related issues and current tax obligations would be handled during this time.
- (c) The systems used by financial institutions and employers to deduct taxes from workers' paychecks would need to be modified.
- (d) To accommodate the new tax structure, reporting procedures for information related to income would also need to be changed.
- (e) The loss of income tax revenue would require a reassessment of the federal budget. To make sure that vital services and programs are adequately funded, lawmakers would need to prioritize government spending and possibly make adjustments.
- (f) The general public would have to be made aware of the changes and instructed on the implications of the new tax structure.
- (g) To help people and companies understand their responsibilities and rights under the new tax structure, outreach programs and communication tactics would be crucial.
- (h) To make sure that the new tax structure is sustainable, it would be essential to regularly evaluate its fiscal and economic effects.
- (i) Politicians may need to make changes in response to the state of the economy, revenue trends, and the government's changing demands.

Section 4-

- (a) To compensate for the revenue loss resulting from the abolishment of income taxes, alternative funding mechanisms shall be explored.
- (b) To assess and suggest other revenue streams, like consumption taxes, user fees, or other financially sensible choices, a special committee will be established.

Section 5- Abolish Income Tax Act effective on April 15, 2024

**Twenty-Second Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress**

March 14 & 15, 2024

Bill# — HWAY -4019

Mr. Austin Colm and Mr. Barry Ballurio III present the following legislation:

A Bill Amending the Constitution of the United States

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

ASSEMBLED;

SECTION 1. In recent years, many important questions pertaining to the functions of the Federal Government have come up. Court Packing, or adding a plethora of Justices to the Supreme Court for political purposes, and the importance of the line of Succession has become more prevalent since the impeachment of President William J. Clinton. Congress has become embroiled in many bipartisan insider trading scandals, and mental competency has been questioned by many long-serving members of Congress, including Mitch McConnell and the Late Dianne Feinstein. In order to remedy these issues, this Amendment will clear up the questions, streamline the government, make government fairer for the people, and ensure an effective line of succession to the president.

SECTION 2. Definitions:

A. Any and all definitions shall be interpreted by the judicial system established in Article Three with the exception of Section Four, Subsection

SECTION 3. **A.** Changes to the Presidential Line of Succession shall be as follows; Vice President, Speaker Of the House, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Dean of the House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore Emeritus of the Senate, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defence, Secretary of Homeland Security, Attorney General, Secretary of Energy, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Interior, Director of National Intelligence, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Ambassador to the United Nations, United States Trade Representative, Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Veteran Affairs

SECTION 4. The United States Senate shall consist of one hundred Senators, each limited to two full, six-year terms. The United States House of Representatives shall consist of four hundred and thirty-five Representatives, limited to four two-year terms. Current members of Congress who have surpassed these regulations will be allowed to finish out their terms and will be unable to run for re-election to their respective seats.

A. Any and all term limits shall be interpreted as cumulative terms.

SECTION 5. The Supreme Court of The United States shall not have more than nine justices at any given time.

SECTION 7. No funding is associated with this bill.

SECTION 8. This amendment shall be sent to the states for ratification within fourteen days of passage.

Mr Austin R Colm presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To Preserve American Food and Health

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

Section 1 – This Act shall be cited as “ The Colm Agriculture Refinement Act” or “CARA”

- a. Glyphosate, glycine, and other pesticides and herbicides are commonly used in our food supply and farms. A current article from CBS has cited that 21 oat-based snacks and cereals have tested for glyphosate, the active ingredient in the herbicide Roundup. Furthermore, an abstract from the National Library of Medicine states that significant exposure to Glyphosate is linked to issues with nervous signals in the human body, stress, and inflammation. In addition, a jury in the State of California awarded two billion dollars in a lawsuit that related Roundup to a cancer diagnosis. It is essential to the American food supply and the health and safety of our nation that Glyphosate and other harmful chemicals be removed from American agriculture. Congress has such power under the Commerce Clause of Article One of the Constitution of the United States.

Section 2 – Definitions

- a. An herbicide is a chemical that inhibits the growth of or manipulates the spread of an unwanted plant.
- b. Gyphosphate is an herbicide used to kill weeds, and its chemical makeup is defined as $C_3H_8NO_5P$.

Section 3

- a. The sale, transport, use, or manufacturing of glyphosate and glycine, as well as any other herbicide found to have any potential health effects, is hereby prohibited.
 - i. Upon a conviction of the use, manufacture, or sale of glyphosate or glycine, or any good containing any and all traces of glyphosate and glycine, the offender shall be subjected to a minimum fine of two billion dollars.
 - ii. Subsequent infractions or convictions shall result in a fine triple the amount of the original fine.
- b. Importation of any herbicide is subject to an importation duty of 44% of the value of the item.
- c. Both houses of Congress shall have the power and right to form an investigative commission or committee to inquire into the use of artificial ingredients and inorganic chemicals in agriculture and food production and the harmful effects of such use.
 - i. The committee or commission shall also have the power to investigate safety practices and precautions in American corporations, chemical plants, schools, universities, and colleges.

Section 4 – If any funding shall be required, any and all costs shall be borne by the United States Department of Agriculture

Section 5 – This bill shall go into effect 400 days from the date of enactment.

Twenty Third Congress
First Session
New Jersey Model Congress
Senator Adam Falkenstein presents the following legislation

March 14-15, 2024
Bill # _____

HWAY -4021

A BILL

An Act to Provide Tax Relief for Small Businesses Harmed by Robberies

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

Section 1 - This bill aims to offer financial relief through tax credits to small businesses affected by robberies. The goal is to help these businesses recover from losses and continue operating effectively. Many small businesses struggle financially after a robbery, facing lost merchandise and increased costs. This bill's tax relief will support these businesses in bouncing back and maintaining their economic role.

Section 2 - Definitions

- A. Small Business: The SBA defines a business with fewer than 500 employees.
- B. Robbery: The taking of property from a person or the presence of another by force or threat of force.
- C. Tax Credit: A tax incentive that allows eligible businesses to deduct a certain amount from their tax liability.
- D. Losses Incurred: Direct financial losses resulting from the robbery, including damage to property and loss of merchandise.

Section 3 - Provisions

- A. If a small business is robbed, they can get a tax credit. This means they can take away 50% of their robbery losses from their taxes, but it can't be more than \$10,000.
- B. The business needs to be small, as defined by the Small Business Administration.
- C. They have to report the robbery to the police and have proof of it.
- D. They can use this tax break in the tax year when the robbery happened.
- E. The Department of Treasury will take care of this program.

Section 4 - To support this tax credit program, we will include an extra fee in the annual renewal cost for businesses like LLCs and Corporations. But, this is only for small businesses. Once a business gets big enough that it's not considered 'small' anymore, it won't have to pay this fee. The extra money from this fee every year will help us fund the tax relief for small businesses that have been hit by robberies. It's a small part of the yearly costs for these businesses, and it goes into a fund to help out other small businesses in tough times

Section 5 - This bill takes effect January 1st for new and renewing small businesses.

Delegate Teddy Oberg, presents the following legislation:

THE PRESIDENT BETTERMENT ACT

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

Preamble: Whereas, in the present day, the United States is in the hands of an 81 year old man. In return, the United States has endured tons of hardships, such as growing tax and gas prices, and unchecked inflation. There have been plenty of very alarming events over the past few years. A stand out is the fact that President Joe Biden, the oldest president to be inaugurated in United States history, has reversed President Donald Trump's successful border security and immigration policies so much that millions of illegal immigrants have been apprehended attempting to enter our country. Many of the actions and behaviors of the current president are concerning, and his old age is certainly a big reason for this. Over the years, there have been many signs of memory loss and lack of common sense, which is completely normal for an 81 year old. In fact, about half of us will experience memory loss after the age of 65 [Alzheimer's Society]. In an August 2023 Hawaii Conference, Mr. Biden was speaking to survivors of the wildfires, and was caught telling a false story about a house fire that threatened his wife [Washington Times]. Some republicans accuse him of outright lying, but many think the situation may be more serious than that, alluding that he might have some form of Dementia. While there have been older presidents that have been successful like Dwight Eisenhower, creator of the Department of Health, no president has been as old as President Biden. The United States must be in the hands of a younger, healthier, and brighter mind for the sake of our citizens. Therefore, it is imperative that an amendment be created that limits the age of a president's inauguration to 65 to at last, make the United States the best it could be.

Section 1 Let the following words be defined as:

A- Let **Inflation** be defined as a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.

B- Let **Inauguration** be defined as the act of officially putting someone into an important position, or the ceremony at which this is done.

C- Let **Illegal Immigrant** be defined as a foreign person who is living in a country without having official permission to live there.

D- Let **Dementia** be defined as a condition characterized by progressive or persistent loss of intellectual functioning, especially with impairment of memory and abstract thinking, and often with personality change, resulting from organic disease of the brain.

E- Let **Citizen** be defined as a person who is a member of a particular country and who has rights because of being born there or being given rights.

Section 2 The amendment that limits the age of a president's inauguration to 65 will be implemented in the following ways:

A- According to Article II of the US Constitution, the president must: Be a natural- born citizen of the United States, at least 35 years old, and a resident of the US for at least 14 years.

i. This will remain the same.

B- If a candidate is 64 years old during the election process, but 65 by the inauguration, they still qualify.

C- Currently, there is no requirement for presidents to have annual health exams.

i. Under this amendment, the president will have a monthly physical, mental, and fitness exam that tests their ability to run our country.

Section 3 This bill does not require any funding.

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

Delegate Colin Helkowski, presents the following legislation:

HWAY -4023

THE LIBERATION OF OUR ECONOMY

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

Preamble: Whereas, the people of our country claw their way through an inescapable cycle of debt and fees, the top 1% of our country gets away with exploiting our neighbors, friends, and family. According to the IRS, the top 1% get away with not paying \$163 billion dollars of income tax due to their underreporting. In the meantime, those same business leaders who cut corners and believe that they should not have to pay a dime for their income, are the same leaders who fight our unions and oppress our workers. Business empires, such as Amazon, have retaliated against the working people through retaliatory strikes firing supporters of unions, and in other businesses such as Starbucks, closing entire stores that support the unions. The exploitation of our blue-collar workers has brought about us a land of no liberty in economic growth nor power in the workplace. Therefore it is imperative that this bill be mandated into law in order to turn the table and allow our citizens to fight for the wages they deserve and not protect the greedy CEOs who sacrifice thousands of workers in order to make a profit.

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

- IRS- The Internal Revenue Service is the revenue service for the United States federal government, which is responsible for collecting U.S. federal taxes and administering the Internal Revenue Code, the main body of the federal statutory tax law
- Income Tax- Tax levied by a government directly on income, especially an annual tax on personal income

Section 2

A – My bill will establish a nationwide millionaires tax

a – This rule will implement a 30% minimum tax on income above 1 million dollars.

b– This will also work in conjunction with Section B

B – A tax on all foreign workers will be imposed

a – All work that is exported to foreign countries will be taxed through a percentage-based system

i – an example of this situation could be: Apple exports 90% of their labor from foreign assets, in turn, they are taxed 60% on all profits made.

ii – the standard for the foreign work-to-tax ratio shall be 3:1

C – The Department of Labor will be allowed strategic enforcement

a– the department may target industries high in violations but low in complaints, proactively investigating targeted industries, maximizing penalties for violators, launching information campaigns, and instituting robust compliance agreements.

D – Repeal the Right-to-Work law

Section 3 This bill does not require funding

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

Principal Author: Barry Ballurio

Be it enacted by the New Jersey Model Congress

Title: Federal Waste Elimination Act

Preamble: Whereas in recent years the size of the Federal Government has expanded

1. uncontrollably. From the 1982-2020, the amount of Federal employees have ballooned
2. from 12.99 Million to 19.77 Million. Bureaucracy is at an all time high. The Federal
3. Government is full of officials staying from Presidency to Presidency, Republican or
4. Democrat. The National Debt is at its highest ever, worth 33 Trillion Dollars. In 2022
5. Alone, the ATF, an agency of the Department of justice spent \$1.5 Billion in 2022.
6. Meanwhile, the government has not become more efficient, and the overall executive
7. approval ratings for the past several years have rested in the 40's. The ATF has given
8. Mexican Drug Cartels weapons and killed a family and their dog during a "standoff".
9. One way to fix these problems is to get rid of waste within the government, and
10. reallocate duties to where they would be more effective.

11.

12. Section 1: This bill will dissolve the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and
13. Explosives of the United States. The duties of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms
14. and Explosives will be sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement
15. Agency, and other agencies within the Department of Justice. The budget previously
16. allocated to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco will be reassigned in President's yearly
17. budget proposal.

18.

19. Section 2: Duties of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives are to
20. be noted as the following: prevention and investigation of the illegal possession, use,
21. creation of illegal substances, firearms and explosives; acts of arson and bombings, and
22. the trafficking of illegal trafficking of alcohol and tobacco products.

23.

24. Section 3: This bill will dissolve the Commerce Department of the United States. The
25. different agencies formerly assigned to the Commerce Department will be resigned to
26. different departments or dissolved completely. The budget previously allocated to
27. Department of Commerce will be reassigned in President's yearly budget proposal.

28.

29. Section 4: The following agencies of the former Commerce department will be
30. reassigned to a different governmental agency. The U.S Census Bureau and National
31. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will be reassigned to the Department of the
32. Interior. Bureau of Economic Analysis and U.S Patent and Trademark Office will be
33. assigned to the Department of the Treasury. The National Institute of Standards and
34. Technology will be assigned to the Department of Energy.

35.

36. Section 5: This bill will go into effect at the start of the next fiscal after being passed.

HWAY -4025

Liliana DelVicario-Hawn presents the following legislation:

A BILL

To create federally subsidized homeless shelters based on state homeless rates.

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

Section 1 This bill will get states to put in more homeless shelters depending on the percentages of people without homes within their state. Rates of homelessness have risen 6 percent each year since 2017. The amount of homeless Americans in the United States is 582,000 as of 2022. As of 2005 there are 350 non-active homeless shelters that people know of. If partnering with the Department of Defense the bases could be used and people without homes can be moved to the non-active bases. Homeless shelters can not keep up given that there aren't enough shelters. Homeless people are missing out on certain human rights such as: the right to participate in elections, the right to work, and their right to certain benefits. This can also help the community by lowering homeless rates. Therapy and rehab will be provided for those issues that landed them on the streets or problems that aroused while living on the streets.. If anyone homeless is on the streets they are to be escorted to the nearest homeless shelter.

Section 2 Homelessness- peoples without housing.

Therapy- treatment to help with mental issues.

Rehab- a treatment to help with addiction.

Section 3 This Legislation will house homeless people in shelters to keep them off the streets and from harsh weather conditions.

A. Homeless shelters will be built or abandoned buildings will be fixed up and used as homeless shelters.

B. Therapy and rehab will help with the issues that landed them to be homeless in the first place and will hopefully help keep homelessness from happening to them again.

C. The amount of money comes from community needs.

Section 4 The funding for this bill will come from HUD (Housing and Urban Development).

Section 5 This will be passed within 120 days.