



2026 Hunterdon Central Winter Invitational Congress Legislation

Guidelines

- 12 of the bills are to be used for the two preliminary sessions.
- 3 of the bills are reserved for the final session.
- To promote an accessible pre-tournament docket conversation, please use [this document](#) for your discussion. The document will be monitored over the next week.

Preliminary

Sessions

1. A Bill to Implement Body Cameras in Law Enforcement Agencies
2. A Bill to Mandate Countries Whose Food Regulations do not Meet or Exceed our FDA's Level of Food Regulation to Require an Audit License to Check the Quality of Specific Food Items
3. A Bill to Prohibit the Non-Therapeutic Editing of Human Embryos to Preserve Ethical Standards and Prevent Genetic Inequality
4. A Bill to Restrict the Sale of Cigarettes and Nicotine Products to Smoke Shops Exclusively and to Fund for the Replacement of the Profits of these Sales for Small Businesses
5. A Bill to Increase School Security Funding to Protect Students
6. A Bill to Ensure Access to Legal Counsel During Immigration Inspections
7. The Revitalizing Energy through Advancing Clean Technologies (R.E.A.C.T.) Act
8. A Bill to Include All Americans in the Military Draft
9. A Bill to Recognize the Republic of Somaliland as an Independent Republic
10. A Bill to Establish the First Lunar Colony for Research
11. A Bill to Reform Law Enforcement Officer Pension to Prevent Abuse
12. A Bill to Enhance National Defense in the Arctic

A Bill to Implement Body Cameras in Law Enforcement Agencies

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** All local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies shall
- 2 be required to allocate 15% of their budget over the course of 5 years to
- 3 equip police officers with body cameras. Body cameras should be on during
- 4 all law enforcement interactions with the public including but not limited
- 5 to arrests, searches, and interviews.
- 6 **SECTION 2.** "Body cameras" shall be defined as miniature audio and
- 7 video recording devices that are worn on police officer uniforms.
- 8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice will oversee this legislation,
- 9 restricting grant funding from agencies that violate this implementation.
- 10 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on February 1, 2026.
- 11 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared
- null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Millburn High School

A Bill To Mandate Countries Whose Food Regulations Do Not Meet Or Surpass Our FDA's Level of Food Regulation To Require An Audit License To Check the Quality of Specific Food Items.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1:

A. For the purposes of this Act, the following terms shall be defined as:

Designated Regulatory Deficiency Nation (DRDN): Any nation determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (FDA) or the Secretary of Agriculture (USDA) to possess a food safety regulatory system that **fails to meet the Comparative Regulatory Framework Standard (CRFS)**.

Pre-Import Safety Certification (PISC) License: A mandatory, non-transferable, and periodically renewable permit required for any U.S. Importer of Record or Foreign Exporting Entity wishing to import specific food categories into the United States from a DRDN.

Food Safety Audit Fund (FSAF): The dedicated, non-lapsing fund established in the U.S. Treasury for the sole purpose of receiving all PISC fees and funding the costs associated with the accreditation, administration, and execution of the third-party audit and oversight program mandated by this Act.

B. Under this bill, any country that cannot show proof of their food processing standards meet or surpass the requirements of our FDA should have to acquire a Pre-Import Safety Certification (PISC) License to import certain food products into the United States the requirements of which are as follows;

1. formal documented dossier to the FDA (or USDA for meat and Poultry) detailing their; Food safety laws and regulations
2. Proof of their regulatory agency independence and enforcement capacity.
3. Results of their national surveillance and inspection programs, demonstrating equal or surpassing food safety outcomes to the United States of America.

Or, Any nation with an existing SRA or equivalence determination with the FDA (or USDA for meat and Poultry) for the relevant food category.

Section 2 :

Any Country that becomes listed as a **Designated Regulatory Deficiency Nation (DRDN)** must apply for an **Pre-Import Safety Certification (PISC) License** for the following products under these categories;

1. High-Risk Perishables Fresh produce, raw ingredients, and products susceptible to microbial growth (e.g., *Salmonella*). Requires detailed field and water audits. It will cost the United States Importer of Record or the Foreign Exporting Entity \$12,000 per renewal. This reflects the high cost and frequency of on-site audits, chemical testing, and microbial sampling. This audit license will need to be renewed every 12 months or **immediately following any Class I or Class II recall or major documented contamination event**.
2. Seafood and Shellfish Susceptible to heavy metals, biotoxins, and complex processing (HACCP). Requires specialized audit protocols. It will cost the United States Importer of Record or the Foreign Exporting Entity \$9,000 per renewal. Audits focus on specialized handling, cooling, and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) compliance. This license will need to be renewed every 12 months or **immediately following any Class I or Class II recall or major documented contamination event**.
3. Processed/Manufactured Foods Canned goods, snacks, beverages, and other products (**excluding pharmaceuticals regulated under Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations**), with significant factory processing. Requires facility sanitation audits (cGMPs), It will cost the foreign nation \$6,000 per renewal, requiring checks for manufacturing controls and allergen management. This audit license will need to be renewed every 16 months, or **immediately following any Class I or Class II recall or major documented contamination event**.

4. Commodities/Bulk Ingredients Grains, oils, sugar, and non-perishable raw materials. Focus on storage, handling, and mycotoxin/pesticide residue. Fees cover document review and sampling verification. It will cost the United States Importer of Record or the Foreign Exporting Entity \$3,500 per renewal. This audit license will need to be renewed every 18 months, **or immediately following any Class I or Class II recall or major documented contamination event.**
5. The United States Importer of Record or the Foreign Exporting Entity will have to purchase their first license(s) down payments June 1st, 2026, the mandate requiring a license for the United States Importer of Record or the Foreign Exporting Entity to do businesses within the United States by June 1st, 2029, if no license is acquired, that United States Importer of Record or the Foreign Exporting Entity will be **detained and refused entry** by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the FDA. The United States Importer of Record or the Foreign Exporting Entity must apply for the next renewal phase for their product's specific license.
6. If a United States Importer of Record or the Foreign Exporting Entity is to have any questions regarding the licenses, regulation, or anything related to this new legislation, they are to contact the FDA (or USDA for meat and Poultry).

Section 3:

A Food Safety Audit Fund (FSAF) shall be established. A Food Safety Audit Fund (FSAF) is defined as the dedicated, non-lapsing fund established in the U.S. Treasury for the sole purpose of receiving all PISC fees and funding the costs associated with the accreditation, administration, and execution of the third-party audit and oversight program mandated by this Act. A fund from these license down payments are to fund as many auditors as possible, these auditors shall be employed by a **U.S.-accredited, independent third-party auditing firm** that is certified by the FDA and holds **zero financial or operational conflicts of interest** with the foreign exporting entity, the foreign government, or any interested commercial party. The fund will need all collected PISC fees to be deposited into the **dedicated, non-lapsing Food Safety Audit Fund (FSAF)** within the U.S. Treasury. **The FSAF is authorized to utilize up to \$60,000,000 (60 million) in the first fiscal year for initial program establishment.** These fees will cover **The Independent Third-Party Auditors**. Whose activity is defined in this legislation as performing the mandatory on-site audits of foreign facilities in Designated Regulatory Deficiency (DRD) Nations which are defined as any nation determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (acting through the Food and Drug Administration) or the Secretary of Agriculture (acting through the Food Safety and Inspection Service) to possess a food safety regulatory system that **fails to meet or exceed the Comparative Regulatory Framework Standard (CRFS)** as established in Section One. The funding Covers Auditor salaries, international travel expenses, laboratory testing costs for samples taken during the audit, and report generation. **The fees will also cover the U.S. Regulatory Oversight Agency (FDA)** Whose Activity is defined in this legislation as administering and enforcing the entire program. This Funding Covers Accreditation and Monitoring, The cost of the FDA (or a designated office) reviewing, recognizing, and continually monitoring the third-party auditing firms for independence and competence, Comparative Regulatory Framework Standard (CRFS) Review, the labor cost of FDA staff reviewing the food safety laws of foreign nations to determine which are designated as DRD Nations, PISC Review and Enforcement: Staff time for reviewing submitted documentation of the foreign countries, managing the public database of certified facilities, and conducting random U.S. port-of-entry verification checks (re-audits) to ensure the system is working.

Respectfully submitted and written by Nicholas Agures, Notre Dame H.S.

A Bill to Prohibit the Non-Therapeutic Genetic Editing of Human Embryos to Preserve Ethical Standards and Prevent Genetic Inequality

Section 1. The purpose of this bill is to ban the use of gene-editing technologies for non-therapeutic modifications of human embryos to protect against unknown medical risks, uphold ethical medical standards, and prevent the rise of socio-genetic inequality.

Section 2.

- a. A human embryo is defined as a fertilized human egg from the moment of conception up to eight weeks of development.
- b. Non-therapeutic genetic editing is defined as any genetic alteration not intended to correct or prevent a life-threatening or seriously debilitating genetic disorder.
- c. Therapeutic genetic editing includes modifications that address monogenic, medically recognized conditions such as cystic fibrosis, Tay-Sachs disease, Huntington's disease, or sickle cell anemia.
- d. Germline editing refers to any genetic modification that is heritable and can be passed on to future generations.

Section 3.

- a. No individual, research institution, or private entity may perform, fund, or facilitate non-therapeutic germline genetic editing on human embryos.
- b. No embryo that has undergone non-therapeutic germline editing may be implanted for reproductive purposes within U.S. jurisdiction.

Section 4.

- a. Therapeutic germline editing may be permitted under the following conditions:
 - o The condition being treated is listed on the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) approved list of severe genetic disorders.
 - o The procedure has received written approval from a specialized Bioethics Review Board composed of medical professionals, geneticists, ethicists, and public advocates.
 - o A full generational impact assessment is conducted prior to approval.
- b. Somatic (non-heritable) gene therapy is not restricted by this legislation.

Section 5.

- a. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall be responsible for regulating gene-editing procedures and maintaining a national registry of all approved embryo modification trials.
- b. The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) shall be re-established to review and update the list of approved therapeutic conditions annually.

- c. Violations of this law shall be punishable by:
 - o A civil fine of up to \$1,000,000 per occurrence;
 - o A prison sentence of up to 10 years for intentional violations.
 - o Permanent revocation of medical or research licenses involved in the offense.

Section 6.

- a. Congress shall allocate \$50 million annually to the FDA, NIH, and the newly re-established National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) for enforcement, oversight, and research into the long-term safety of therapeutic embryo editing.

Section 7.

This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2026.

Section 8.

All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted

Joanna Pouoban

Notre Dame HS

A Bill to Restrict the Sale of Cigarettes and Nicotine Products to Smoke Shops Exclusively and to Fund for the Replacement of the Profits of These Sales for Small Businesses.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1:

Let it be, in the United States of America, that no business may have a license to sell any product containing Nicotine or tobacco, unless that business's only purpose is selling any nicotine or tobacco products. No business that is for selling nicotine products or tobacco products, may not sell any product not containing nicotine or tobacco. Any Tobacco/Nicotine retail business that sold any other product not relating to tobacco or nicotine, such as food, textiles, etc. must stop selling said product by **January 1, 2027**. All businesses that sell nicotine, that are not exclusively selling nicotine products, must stop selling nicotine products by **January 1, 2027**, regardless of any permit to sell nicotine/tobacco products, which will be declared null and void for these businesses. **If any facility that does not exclusively sell nicotine/tobacco products is found selling nicotine/tobacco products after January 1, 2027, all products will be seized by the Department of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), and the store is to be shut down completely for 3 weeks and 4 days (25 days).** If the store is found to continue selling products containing nicotine or tobacco, they are to be shut down permanently. The Department of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is hereby authorized to enter into **cooperative agreements** with relevant state and local law enforcement agencies, including the formation of **Joint Task Forces**, to ensure compliance with this section. State and local law enforcement personnel operating under such agreements shall be **deputized by the ATF** for the purpose of conducting inspections, seizing prohibited products, and executing temporary closures mandated by this legislation. No one under the age of **21** may enter a tobacco/nicotine store. This responsibility falls to the store. All tobacco/nicotine stores must check for valid ID to confirm customers are the age of 21 or older before entering the establishment, any store that fails to do so will be fined **ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)** on the first offence, and shut down on subsequent offences.

• Section 2:

Any business that makes no more than **thirty-two million dollars (\$32,000,000.00)** yearly, that formerly sold nicotine products/tobacco products, and no longer does, may apply for a **one time** grant of **fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) per store** to replace their inventory with non-tobacco/nicotine products. A federal fund totaling **\$7.863 billion dollars** (or \$7,862,850,000), **with the goal of granting to one hundred fifty-seven thousand, two hundred fifty-seven (157,257) small businesses. The U.S. Small Business Administration will manage the financial and business-facing aspects of the fund and process grant applications from the retailers themselves. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will handle the confirmation of stores following the guidelines which they will set** regarding what nicotine or tobacco product is. **5.963 billion dollars'** worth of these funds for this fund will come from contributions from each state and territory, plus the District of Columbia, which are part of **1998 Master Settlement Agreement (MSA)**, of which there are **46 total**. Each state or territory (and the District of Columbia) will contribute by selling the **right** to receive a set amount of these future payments to the tobacco companies that signed with them, equivalent to the money they must pledge, (a different number of years for each State, based on settlement size, listed in the next section of this Bill) to

the signing tobacco companies, which will be mandatory for the MSA signing companies to follow, if any company does not agree to sell their contracted amount, for the specific amount of years. They are to be fined the amount they would have to buy back from each state, territory, or the District of Columbia, and that will be used instead. The remaining 1.9 billion dollars will be collected by requiring the major non-MSA signing companies, **“Xcaliber International,” to pay** nine hundred fifty million dollars (\$950,000,000); **“Cheyenne International” to pay** six hundred sixty-five million dollars (\$665,000,000), and **“Dosal Tobacco” to pay** two hundred eighty-five million dollars (\$285,000,000).

- **Section 3:** The following States and Territories, plus the District of Columbia that will contribute funds, totaling **5.963 billion dollars**, taken from a set years' worth of MSA funds, as explained in **Section 2** of the bill are as follows. The states of **California** (12.76% or 727.32 million dollars) and **New York** (5.16% or 294.12 million dollars) will pledge **2.1 years' worth of MSA payment each (exact approximate number listed next to each state)** (equal to one billion, twenty-one million, four hundred forty thousand dollars or \$ 1,021,440,000.00, which amounts to 17.13% of the 5.963 billion-dollar MSA funded allotment). The states of **Illinois** (4.65% or 265.05 million), **Ohio** (4.60% or 262.2 million dollars), **Michigan** (4.09% or 233.13 million dollars), **North Carolina** (3.79% or \$216.03 million dollars), **New Jersey** (3.67% or 209.19 million dollars), **Massachusetts** (3.64% or 207.48 million dollars), **Virginia** (3.16% or \$180.12 million dollars), and **Pennsylvania** (3.01% or \$171.57 million dollars) will pledge **2.9 years' worth of MSA payment (exact approximate number listed next to each state)**. (Equal to, \$1,744.77 million dollars or 29.26% of the 5.963 billion-dollar MSA funded allotment). The states of **Georgia** (2.45% or \$139.65 million dollars), **Tennessee** (2.44% or \$139.08 million dollars), **Maryland** (2.27% or \$129.39 million dollars), **Washington** (2.05% or 116.85 million dollars), **Wisconsin** (2.07% or \$117.99 million dollars), **South Carolina** (2.04 % or 116.28 million dollars), **Louisiana** (1.90% or 108.3 million dollars), **Connecticut** (1.86% or \$106.02 million dollars), **Alabama** (1.62% or \$92.34 million dollars) will pledge **3.5 years of MSA payment (exact approximate number listed next to each state, Equal to; \$1.066 billion dollars or 17.88% of the 5.963 billion dollar MSA funded allotment)**. The States of **Indiana** (1.60% or \$91.2 million), **Arizona** (1.47% or \$83.79 million), **Colorado** (1.37% or 78.09 million dollars), **Missouri** (1.30% or \$74.1 million), **Oklahoma** (1.25% or \$71.25 million), **Oregon** (1.20% or 68.4 million dollars), **Nevada** (1.15% or \$65.55 million dollars), **Kentucky** (1.15% or \$65.55 million dollars), **Kansas** (1.14%, or 64.98 million dollars) **West Virginia** (0.89%, or 50.73 million dollars), **Arkansas** (0.83% or \$47.31 million dollars), **New Mexico** (0.75% or \$42.75 million dollars), **Nebraska** (0.72% or 41.04 million dollars), **Delaware** (0.67% or \$38.19 million dollars), **Hawaii** (0.60% or 34.2 million dollars), **Idaho** (0.56% or 31.92 million dollars) will pledge **4.2 years of MSA payment (exact approximate number listed next to each state equal to 904.02 million or 15.16% of the 5.963 billion dollars)**. The States of **Rhode Island** (0.46% or 163.5 million dollars), **Utah** (0.44% or 158.0 million dollars), **Vermont** (0.41% or 146.0 million dollars), **North Dakota** (0.34% or 143.5 million dollars), **Maine** (0.395% or 140.5 million dollars), **Alaska** (0.34% or 121.0 million dollars), **South Dakota** (0.34% or 121.0 million dollars), **Montana** (0.33% or 1.85 million), and **Wyoming** (0.24 % or 88.0 million dollars) will pledge **5 years of MSA payment (exact approximate number listed next to each state Equal to, 1,083.35 million or 18.17% of the 5.963 billion dollars)**, the Territories of **Puerto Rico** (0.24% or 86.0 million dollars), **Guam** (0.02% or 8 million dollars), **U.S. Virgin Islands** (0.017% or 6 million dollars), **American Samoa** (0.015% or 5.5 million dollars), and the **N. Mariana Islands** (0.008% or 3.0 million dollars) will pledge **5 years of MSA payment (exact approximate number listed next to each state. Equal to; 108.5 million or 1.82% of the 5.963 billion dollars)** The **District of Columbia** will pledge **34.77 million dollars, which amounts to 0.58% of the 5.963 billion-dollar MSA funded allotment**.

- **Section 4:** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
Respectfully submitted and written by Nicholas Agures, Notre Dame H.S.

A Bill to Increase School Security Funding to Protect Students

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. \$3 billion shall be allocated in grant funding to enhance school security measures for public schools.

SECTION 2. School security measures shall be defined as investments made into student safety, intended to prevent, mitigate, or protect against school violence.

- A. School security measures may include, but are not limited to, training, metal detectors, technological improvements, and security personnel.
- B. Public schools shall be defined as any K-12 institution established under state law, regulated by local authorities, and funded by public taxation.

SECTION 3. The United States Department Of Education shall be tasked with the implementation of this legislation.

- A. The Department of Education shall be responsible for developing a grant application and evaluation criteria, as well as ultimately distributing and monitoring use of grant funds to public schools.
- B. Schools will have to meet the criteria established in the application in order to be eligible for the grant funding.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect at the beginning of FY 2027.

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Cairee Upshur of Phillipsburg High School.



A Bill to Ensure Access to Legal Counsel During Immigration Inspections

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Homeland Security shall guarantee that any individual detained for immigration inspection has the right to consult with an attorney within one hour of the inspection process beginning and throughout the duration of the inspection.

If the individual does not have counsel, the Department of Homeland Security shall provide access to a list of available free immigration attorneys or legal service organizations prior to any continued inspection or questioning.

SECTION 2. "Counsel" shall be defined as an attorney in good standing with any U.S. state or territory bar, or an individual accredited by the Attorney General to represent people in immigration matters.

"Covered individual" shall be defined as any person subject to secondary or deferred inspection at an immigration or customs checkpoint.

SECTION 3. The Department of Homeland Security shall oversee the enforcement of this policy.

A. DHS officers may not accept Form 1-407 (Record of Abandonment of Lawful Permanent Resident Status) from lawful permanent residents

unless they have been given a reasonable opportunity to consult with a counsel, unless the individual waives that right in writing.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect 180 days after its passage

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Sen. Dylan Espinoza of Philipsburg High School

The Revitalizing Energy through Advancing Clean Technologies (R.E.A.C.T.) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The United States government shall transfer subsidies currently towards
2 fossil fuels to the production of green technology and expansion thereof
3 gradually over the course of ten years. Additionally, the federal government
4 shall allocate \$3 billion a year in grants to fund investments and innovations
5 in green technology with the goal of developing more affordable, efficient
6 technology.

7 **SECTION 2.** A. Subsidies refer to government assistance or investments into a specific
8 industry to lower the costs of production or stimulate a greater magnitude of
9 output.

10 B. Green energy refers to any renewable energy source that has the lowest
11 carbon footprint, such as solar power, wind power, and hydro power. Fossil
12 fuel refers to any nonrenewable source extracted from Earth and burned for
13 energy, such as coal, gas, and oil.

14 C. Subsidies will be transferred at a rate of ten-percent the original amount
15 of fossil fuel subsidies per year.

16 **SECTION 3.** A. The Department of Energy (DOE) shall be the lead agency in overseeing
17 the research and innovation, and shall also manage the distribution of
18 grants.

19 B. The Department of the Treasury shall be the lead agency in overseeing
20 gradual transfer of subsidies away from fossil fuel sources.

21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on FY 2026. All laws in conflict with this
22 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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A Bill to Include All Americans in the Military Draft

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Selective Service Act of 1917 shall be amended to mandate all able-bodied citizens above the age of 18, regardless of gender, to register for the military draft. All able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 to 44 will be eligible for conscription into the military if necessary, prioritizing those between the ages of 18 and 25.

SECTION 2. The Selective Service System will be in charge of the implementation of this legislation and will be allocated an extra \$5 million for the next fiscal year to account for increased registration management. Those who newly qualify for the draft under this legislation will have until January 1st, 2027, to register for the draft.

SECTION 3. This legislation will be implemented at the start of Fiscal Year 2026.

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Rep. Shefin Michael of Phillipsburg High School

A Bill to Recognize the Republic of Somaliland as an Independent Nation

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1. **Section 1.** The United States of America shall officially recognize the Republic of Somaliland as an independent nation.
3. A) The recognized territory will span from the currently recognized border of Somalia with Djibouti and Ethiopia to the west and south, the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the north, and Somaliland's former border as British Somaliland to the east.
7. B) The US will work with the Somaliland government to open embassies in Hargeisa and Washington D.C.
9. C) The U.S. will recommend to the United Nations and other world governments to recognize the same.
11. **Section 2.** The official recognition of a country will include, but not be limited to diplomatic, economic and military relations.
13. **Section 3.** The Department of State will oversee the implementation of this legislation.
14. **Section 4.** This legislation will go into effect immediately after passing.
15. **Section 5.** All laws in conflict with this bill are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional debate by
Aidan Vedder
Southern Lehigh High School*

A Bill to Establish the First Lunar Colony for Research

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** Beginning in 2030 NASA will work to send ten willing
2 research scientists to colonize and inhabit the moon, creating the first self-
3 sufficient lunar base.

4 The lunar base will also be built with a system to eviscerate cosmic threats
5 such as Laser Orbital Debris Removal or an equivalent method.

6 **SECTION 2.** A. Colonize shall be defined as the act of migration to and
7 settlement in an uninhabited area.

8 B. Lunar base shall be defined as a comprehensive structure
9 on the Moon that supports human habitation and exploration

10 **SECTION 3.** The United States Space Force under the guidance of NASA
11 shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

12 A. NASA shall be responsible for hiring, training, and preparing the
13 research scientists for this mission.

14 B. The Space Force will be allocated 4 billion dollars every year for 30
15 years and a complement of research scientists to staff the colony,
16 rotated in as needed, with 10 on staff at any point in time to complete
17 this mission.

18 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect January 1, 2027.

19 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by
Aubrey Cressman
From Southern Lehigh High School*

A Bill to Reform Law Enforcement Officer Pension to Prevent Abuse

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Law enforcement pension benefits shall be reformed so that:

- 3 A. Pension benefits of law enforcement officers shall be calculated exclusively based
4 on an officer's base salary.
- 5 B. Any law enforcement officer convicted of any form of criminal offense or shall
6 have their pension benefits promptly revoked.
- 7 C. This restriction is intended to increase transparency and accountability and
8 eliminate abuse and manipulation.

9 **SECTION 2.** A base salary is defined as the contracted annual wage, not including
10 overtime pay, bonuses, holiday pay, or special duty compensation. Overtime pay will also
11 not be considered for pension eligibility.

12 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice, through the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) and
13 the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), shall oversee the
14 enforcement of this legislation.

15 **SECTION 4.** Penalties for violations of this legislation shall include:

- 16 A. For individual officers: repayment of fraudulently earned overtime/pension and
17 forfeiture of pension benefits accrued after the time of misconduct.
- 18 B. For agencies: A civil fine of \$50,000 per document infraction.

19 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect 90 days after passage. All laws in conflict with
20 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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A Bill to Enhance National Defense in the Arctic

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The Department of Defense will allocate \$1,000,000,000 from current DOD
2 funds to invest in developing national defense strategies, and enhance, and
3 development new technologies to improve national defense in the Arctic
- 4 **SECTION 2.** “Defense strategies and technologies” are defined as the technology,
5 weaponry, and government organizations that focus on increasing the
6 ability to be able to function in an Arctic environment.
- 7 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Defense (DOD), Defense Advanced Research Projects
8 Agency (DARPA) shall be involved in overseeing the implementation of this
9 bill.
 - 10 A. The DOD will allocate \$1,000,000,000 to DARPA to develop new Arctic
11 technologies
 - 12 B. The US military will increase engagement with other Arctic nations in
13 unilateral programs such as the Arctic Security Forces Roundtable
14 (ASFR)
- 15 **SECTION 5.** This legislation will take effect immediately after passage. All laws in
16 conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Jayson Pai of Hunterdon Central Regional High School.

Final Session

1. A Bill to Ban Sports Betting
2. A Bill to Institute the 50-year Mortgage
3. A Bill to Make Federal Jury Service Voluntary

A Bill to Ban Sports Betting

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:
- 2 **SECTION 1.** All sports betting is hereby prohibited anywhere within the United States and its territories.
3 This includes online betting on any devices located domestically.
- 4 **SECTION 2.** Sports betting shall include any monetary wager with a payout based on any element of a
5 sporting event. This most commonly refers to an event's final score or overall outcome, but
6 other far more minute elements may be bet on as well and would equally be prohibited
7 under this legislation.
- 8 **SECTION 3.** Any establishment or website that is found to have permitted sports betting on its
9 premises/webspace shall be fined \$10,000 per infraction. Should any individual
10 establishment or website accrue more than ten (10) violations in a period of twelve (12)
11 months or fewer, it shall be stripped of any and all operational licensing for a period of no
12 less than three (3) years. Individuals engaging in sports betting shall not be punished.
- 13 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall be overseen by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) with the support
14 of the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) for enforcement purposes.
- 15 **SECTION 5.** This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.
- 16 **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Institute the 50-Year Mortgage

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:
- 2 **SECTION 1.** Mortgage lenders throughout the United States and its territories are directed to begin
- 3 offering homebuyers the option of a 50-year mortgage and to make this option as
- 4 attractive and affordable as possible.
- 5 **SECTION 2.** This legislation shall be overseen by the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA).
- 6 **SECTION 3.** This legislation shall take effect sixty (60) days after passage.
- 7 **SECTION 4.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Make Federal Jury Service Voluntary

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:
- 2 **SECTION 1.** Henceforth, federal juries shall be filled by volunteers only.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** District courts may still contact citizens to entreat them to serve as jurors, but those who
4 do not want to serve may simply ignore these solicitations. The federal judiciary is
5 encouraged to increase incentives for jury service if they find it necessary to do so.
- 6 **SECTION 3.** States and territories are encouraged to enact similar legislation as soon as is practicable.
- 7 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.
- 8 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.