

A Bill to Cap the Price of Insulin to Reduce Medical Costs for Americans

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Article I: The insulin prices with and without insurance range from \$30 to \$1,300 in the United States. This all depends on your insurance, or lack of it. This bill will cap the price of a one-month supply at \$35, regardless of insurance coverage and brand of insulin. Every monthly supply of insulin will be capped at \$35, regardless of the strength of insulin or supply.

Article II: A. Insulin shall be defined as all FDA-approved insulin medications used to treat diabetes.

B. Price cap shall be defined as the maximum out-of-pocket monthly amount charged to consumers.

C. Insurance shall be defined as 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.

Article III: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will oversee compliance and establish guidelines for pharmacies and manufacturers.

Article IV: Funding for the enforcement of this bill will come from the HHS budget, which is \$94.7 billion . This budget will be adjusted annually; if needed, we will restructure the HHS budget to allocate the funds needed for this bill.

Article V: This bill will take effect January 1, 2028.

Respectfully submitted by Holy Redeemer.

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.

- 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 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
3 self-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 Ban the Use of Deepfake AI Technology for Children Under 18

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall implement a ban for any use of
2 deepfake AI technology for anyone under the age of 18.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** Deepfake is defined as any AI model that creates fabricated
4 media using 5 real individuals.
- 5 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) as well as the Federal
6 Communications Commission (FCC) will be responsible for executing this
7 bill.
- 8 A. Both agencies will send a letter to all U.S. based AI companies in
9 regards to this bill.
- 10 B. Any company that fails to adhere to this bill will be fined \$10,000 for
11 each bypassed user.
- 12 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2027. All laws
13 in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Harry S. Truman 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. (2 PAGES)

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 Regulate Congestion in Our Cities

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- Section 1.** Congestion toll pricing will be implemented in all metropolitan areas with a population of a million or more people in residence.
- Section 2.** Congestion toll pricing shall hereby be defined as an amount of money levied, especially for the use of certain roads, bridges, etc., to cover the cost of maintenance and control the flow of traffic in the city center.
- Section 3.** The US Department of Transportation will oversee the implementation of this legislation
- A. They will work in conjunction with state and local governments to establish locations where the congestion toll will be applied and the cost of the aforementioned tolls.
 - B. All changes to the amount charged or the area covered by congestion toll pricing shall be up to municipal governments, so long as congestion toll pricing is implemented within the city
- Section 4.** All funds brought in by this legislation will go to their respective local transportation authority for the development of improved public transportation systems.
- Section 5.** This legislation will take effect at the beginning of 2028, leaving cities with a two year transition period.
- Section 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted,

State College Area High School

A Bill to Limit Essential Prescription Drug Costs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** There shall be an annual federal limit on the prices of essential prescription
2 medications, measured by the Consumer Price Index.
- 3 **SECTION 2.** “Essential prescription drugs” shall be defined as medications critical to
4 sustaining life or preventing severe medical emergencies, as determined by
5 the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Examples include
6 insulin, heart medications, antibiotics, and epinephrine.
7 “Manufacturer” shall be defined as any entity engaged in the production or
8 distribution of these essential drugs for sale within the United States.
9 “Price limit” shall be defined as the maximum retail price of a drug before
10 insurance coverage or refund.
11 “Consumer Price Index (CPI)” shall be defined as the measure of inflation
12 decided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
- 13 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee and enforce
14 this legislation.
- 15 A. The HHS shall establish a Prescription Drug Price Board to monitor the
16 Consumer Price Index and approve annual price adjustments based on
17 this index.
- 18 B. The Prescription Drug Price Board shall audit manufacturers and
19 distributors of essential pharmaceuticals to ensure compliance and
20 work with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Federal Trade
21 Commission (FTC) to prevent market abuse.
- 22 C. The Prescription Drug Price Board shall publish public reports on drug
23 pricing and compliance of pharmaceutical manufacturers to ensure
24 market transparency.
- 25 D. Violations of this act will result in fines of up to \$1,000,000 per
26 violation and require refunds to customers who were overcharged.
- 27 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect in Fiscal Year 2027. All laws in conflict with
this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted by Catlin Finn.

A BILL TO BAN ALL PFAS CHEMICALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURING OF
FIREFIGHTING GEAR

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The use of PFAS chemicals in the manufacturing of firefighting gear in the United States will be outlawed

SECTION 2. PFAS Chemicals will be defined as a group of chemicals called Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, that create an increased risk of cancer and other diseases for the consumer, that are added to the layers of firefighting's turnout gear to create a waterproof layer

SECTION 3. NFPA 1971 will be defined as the clause produced by the National Fire Protection Agency that set the minimum levels of protection against thermal, physical, environmental, and blood-born pathogen hazards

SECTION 4. The Federal Budget will set aside \$6,000,000 for 10 \$600,000 research grants to be used to research alternatives to PFAS chemicals

SECTION 5. This Bill will only permit the use of PFAS alternatives and carcinogen-free materials in the manufacturing of firefighting gear that are compliant with NFPA-1971. This includes substances like Stedair© CLEAR, which is a urethane-based and NFPA-1971 compliant material and PFAS alternative

SECTION 6. All manufacturing of Fire Gear involving PFAS will end on the date set by section 7. All departments still using gear with PFAS chemicals may continue to use gear already purchased before the date of the ban, but will not be permitted to purchase any gear containing PFAS

SECTION 7. This Bill will go into effect on January 1, 2028

SECTION 8. All laws in conflict of this bill will be null and void.

Respectfully Submitted,

Benjamin Figura

Lake-Lehman High School