

A Bill to Ensure Transparency in Artificial Intelligence-Generated Content

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All digital platforms operating in the United States shall be required to clearly and visibly label any content that has been substantially created, modified, or altered using Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems

SECTION 2. A. “Artificial Intelligence–Generated Content” shall be defined as any image, video, audio, or text in which AI systems have created, modified, or enhanced at least twenty percent (30%) of the total composition.

B. “Digital platforms” shall be defined as any website, app, or online service that hosts user-generated content in the United States.

C. The label must be clearly displayed on or adjacent to the content and must state: “This content was generated or altered using Artificial Intelligence.”

D. Political advertisements, campaign materials, and news-related media created or altered by AI shall include a clear **audible and visual disclosure** at the start or end of the content.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee and enforce this legislation. The FTC shall have the authority to:

A. Impose civil penalties up to **\$50,000 per violation** for failure to label AI-generated content.

B. Require corrective actions and issue compliance orders.

C. Protect whistleblowers who report deliberate violations by their employers.

SECTION 4. A. This bill shall not restrict artistic, academic, or research use of AI, provided that publicly shared content still includes a clear AI-generated label.

B. Private communications, including encrypted messages or personal correspondence, are exempt unless redistributed publicly.

C. This bill shall not prohibit the development, use, or innovation of AI technology; it merely ensures transparency when AI-generated content is shared publicly.

SECTION 5. A. Enforcement of this Act by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall be funded through.

1. **Platform Fees:** Digital platforms hosting user-generated content shall pay an annual fee based on U.S. revenue: under \$10M: \$1,000;

\$10M–\$100M: \$10,000; over \$100M: \$100,000.

Fees go to the FTC AI Transparency Enforcement Fund.

2. **Civil Penalties:** Funds from penalties under Section 3(A) shall supplement the Fund.
3. **FCC Contribution:** Up to 0.02% of the FCC's annual regulatory budget may support startup enforcement.

B. No new taxes shall be imposed on individuals.

SECTION 6. This legislation will take effect in FY 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted by Mahi Dhol.

A Bill to Limit Essential Prescription Drug Costs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual federal limit on prices of essential prescription medications measured by the consumer price index.

SECTION 2. “Essential prescription drugs” shall be defined as medications critical to sustaining life or preventing severe medical emergencies, as determined by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Examples include insulin, heart medications, antibiotics, and epinephrine.

“Manufacturer” shall be defined as any entity engaged in the production or distribution of these essential drugs for sale within the United States. “Price limit” shall be defined as the maximum retail price of a drug before insurance coverage or refund.

“Consumer Price Index (CPI)” shall be defined as the measure of inflation decided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services shall oversee and enforce this legislation.

- A. The HHS shall establish a Prescription Drug Price Board to monitor the consumer price index and approve annual price adjustments based on such index.
- B. The Prescription Drug Price Board shall audit manufacturers and distributors of essential pharmaceuticals to ensure compliance and work with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to prevent market abuse.
- C. The Prescription Drug Price Board shall publish public reports on drug pricing and compliance of pharmaceutical manufacturers to ensure market transparency.
- D. Violations of this act will result in fines of up to \$1,000,000 per violation and require refunds to customers who were overcharged.

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.

An Amendment to Promote Accountability During Government Shutdowns

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to include the following:

“No Senator or Representative shall receive compensation for their services during any period in which appropriations necessary to fund the operations of the federal government have not been enacted, resulting in a government shutdown. Such compensation shall be suspended until normal government operations resume, and pay for that period shall not be reimbursed retroactively.”

SECTION 2. This amendment shall not apply to congressional staff, federal employees, or essential personnel whose pay is determined separately and whose duties continue during a shutdown.

SECTION 3. The Department of the Treasury shall be responsible for administering the suspension and restoration of congressional pay in accordance with this amendment.

SECTION 4. This amendment shall take effect immediately upon ratification by three-fourths of the states, as required by Article V of the Constitution.

Respectfully submitted by Mahi Dhol.

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.** 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 5.** This Bill will go into effect on January 1, 2027
- SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict of this bill will be null and void

Respectfully submitted by Benjamin Figura

A Bill to Abolish Plea Bargaining

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS 1 HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The practice of plea bargaining in criminal cases is hereby abolished.

SECTION 2. Plea bargaining shall be defined as an arrangement between a prosecutor and a defendant whereby the defendant pleads guilty to a lesser charge in exchange for a more lenient sentence.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice will oversee the implementation of this bill.

SECTION 4. This Bill will go into effect on January 1, 2028.

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

A Bill to Introduce a National Identification Card

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS 1 HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall implement a system of nationally issued identification cards to replace all other state-issued identification cards, including but not limited to drivers' licenses and learners' permits.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this act identification cards shall be defined as physical government issued documents for the purpose of proving the identities of citizens.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be overseen and enforced by the Department of Homeland Security. Funding for enforcement of this legislation shall be originated in increased taxes for states, territories, and federal districts equivalent to their former budgets to produce identification cards or documents.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in fiscal year 2026.

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

A Bill to Reauthorize Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS 1 HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** The United States federal government shall reauthorize section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act so that we may obtain a more secure country and to help our military defend against international threats.
- SECTION 2.** For the purposes of this legislation, section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act states that intelligence agencies in the United States will have authorization to collect information on target individuals outside of the United States when they have reasonable suspicion to.
- SECTION 3.** This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Allow Voting by Phone in State and Federal Elections

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS 1 HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Mobile voting (voting by phone) shall hereby be permitted and available in state and federal elections for all registered voters.

SECTION 2. The voting technology being utilized is End-to-End Verifiability (E2E-V). This provides cryptography evidence, including audits of vote casting. The voters can also check themselves if their vote is tabulated correctly.

A. In collaboration with experts employed by the organization leading this legislation, state and federal election officials will implement and oversee the system.

B. This option will be available for every registered voter, especially voters who face barriers to traditional voting options, including voters with disabilities, military and overseas voters, voters on tribal lands, hospitalized voters, and voters experiencing natural disasters or other emergencies.

SECTION 3. The Federal Elections Commission will oversee the enforcement of this legislation. Tusk Philanthropies, in cooperation with its partners, including the National Cybersecurity Center and the National Federation of the Blind, will oversee the implementation and funding of mobile voting and monetary compensation for state and federal election officials.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect in FY 2026.

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

A Bill to End Membership of the United States in the United Nations

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS 1 HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This bill shall repeal the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, and the United Nations Headquarters Agreement Act.

SECTION 2. The President shall terminate all membership by the United States in the United Nations, and in any organization, specialized agency, commission, treaty, convention or other formally affiliated body of the United Nations.

A. The United States Mission to the United Nations is closed. Any remaining functions of such office shall not be carried out.

B. The United Nations may not occupy or use any property or facility of the United States government, unless further legislation is passed that allows this.

SECTION 3. This bill shall take effect on the date that is one year after the date of its enactment.

SECTION 4. The implementation shall be overseen by the Foreign Relations Committee and the Secretary of State.

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