Finals bills
1, 4, 5

A Bill to Restrict Pharmaceutical Advertising to Protect Public Health

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Direct-to-consumer advertising of prescription drugs shall be subject to the following restrictions:

A. No pharmaceutical advertisements may air on broadcast or cable television between the hours of 6:00 AM and 10:00 PM local time.

B. No pharmaceutical advertisements may appear in broadcast media content (not inclusive of social media).

C. Pharmaceutical advertisements shall not include emotionally manipulative imagery, high distraction imagery, testimonials from actors portraying patients, or depictions of miraculous recovery within the commercial content.

SECTION 2. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), in consultation with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this act.

A. Broadcast media entities or pharmaceutical companies found in violation of this act shall be subject to civil penalties not to exceed $500,000 per infraction.

B. The FCC shall be authorized to issue further guidelines necessary to enforce this act in a manner consistent with First Amendment protections.

SECTION 3. This bill shall take effect January 1, 2027

Introduced for Congressional Debate by La Salle College 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.

4

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution of the United States Requiring Single-Subject Federal Legislation

WHEREAS, Omnibus and consolidated legislation frequently contains unrelated provisions that obscure legislative intent; and

WHEREAS, Such practices reduce transparency, accountability, and meaningful debate; and

WHEREAS, Voters deserve clarity regarding the policies enacted by their elected representatives; now, therefore, be it enacted by the Congress here assembled that:

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid, after two years, for all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE --

SECTION 1: Section 1. Every bill, resolution, or act of Congress shall embrace but one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

SECTION 2: Provisions not germane to the stated subject of the legislation shall be void.

SECTION 3: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by William Tennent High School

5

A Bill to Establish a Wealth Tax

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Households shall hereby pay an annual 2% tax on every dollar of net worth above $50 million and a 6% tax on every dollar of net worth above $1 billion.

SECTION 2. 'Household' is to be defined as the cumulative net worth of all individuals legally defined as an immediate family through marriage or birth, regarded as one unit. 'Net worth' is to be defined as the difference between an individual's liabilities (money owed) from assets (all value owned from things like cash, investments, and property).

SECTION 3. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pennsbury High School

6

Global Retention of American Degrees (GRAD) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish a fast-track employment visa for non-citizens who graduate from accredited U.S. colleges and universities in federally identified high-need fields and obtain a job offer from a U.S. employer in a high-need occupation within twelve months of graduation.

SECTION 2. **A.** High-need fields shall be defined as occupations listed on the U.S. Department of Labor's Shortage Occupation List at the time of application.

B. Fast-track visa shall be defined as expedited work authorization and eligibility for permanent residency after two consecutive years of qualified employment.

C. "Qualified employment" shall be defined as full-time work of at least thirty hours per week in a high-need occupation for a U.S. based employer in compliance with federal labor law.

SECTION 3. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) shall administer this visa program.

A. The Department of Labor (DOL) shall verify employer compliance and ensure no displacement of U.S. workers in substantially similar positions.

B. The Department of Labor (DOL) shall verify employer compliance and ensure no displacement of U.S. workers in substantially similar positions.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Hill School in the topic area of Immigration and Border Protection

7

A Bill to Establish the First Lunar Colony for Research

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Generative AI for Individuals Under the Age of 18

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Individuals under 18 within the United States are prohibited from creating, using, or accessing generative artificial intelligence (AI) platforms except for the following limited circumstances:

1. Educational purposes explicitly verified by a school or an accredited educational institution; and
2. Verified health-related needs as determined by a licensed healthcare provider.

Generative AI platforms shall implement robust age-verification systems to prevent users under the age of 18 from creating accounts or accessing their services.

SECTION 2. Generative AI includes, but is not limited to:

A. Large Language Models (LLMs) such as chatbots capable of producing human-like conversation or written material;

B. Image, video, and audio generation platforms that create synthetic or manipulated media;

C. Code-generation or data-generation tools that autonomously produce original outputs.

This definition does not apply to narrow AI systems used solely for functions such as search engines, calculators, or recommendation algorithms.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation, and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) shall assist in enforcement. Platforms found in violation of this act will face penalties, including fines of up to $10,000 per violation, and additional penalties as determined by the FTC.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on April 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Strath Haven HS.

10

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

11

A Resolution to Limit Qualified Immunity for Federal Law Enforcement Officers Operating Without State Authorization

WHEREAS, Federal law enforcement agencies increasingly operate within the territorial boundaries of states; and

WHEREAS, Qualified immunity provides federal officers significant protection from civil liability; and

WHEREAS, States retain primary police powers under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, Federal law enforcement operations conducted without state consent raise concerns regarding accountability and federal overreach; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Congress should limit the availability of qualified immunity for federal law enforcement officers when such officers operate within a state without the express authorization or cooperation of that state's government.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by William Tennent High School

A Bill for a Healthier America

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A single-payer healthcare system will be adopted to grant equitable access to thorough medical coverage for all citizens.

SECTION 2. A "single-payer healthcare system" shall be defined as a system in which the government finances healthcare for all residents, ensuring everyone gets necessary care and providing universal coverage.

SECTION 3. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. The Department of Health and Human Services shall be responsible for making sure universal coverage and medical services are granted equally to every resident.

B. The Internal Revenue Service shall be responsible for overseeing the funding of this legislation. A Healthcare Tax on citizens will be enacted as a percentage of annual income. The range of such can be from 1% to 15%. In addition, companies with more than $1,000,000,000 in yearly revenue shall now be taxed at a 20% corporate tax.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2029. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Pennsbury High School.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Protect the Independence of Federal Agencies

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the Congress here assembled, that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states within seven years from the date of its submission by the Congress:

ARTICLE XXVIII

SECTION 1: An independent agency is defined as a federal entity that has been established by Congress that exists outside of the executive departments reporting directly to the President.

SECTION 2: To protect independence, the President and executive branch shall not direct, countermand, delay, or interfere with the lawful actions of an independent agency, except as authorized by an Act of Congress.

Section 3: A. Officers of an independent agency may be removed by the President only for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance. Removal should not be permitted for policy disagreement or the lawful exercise of discretion.

B. Pre-Removal Requirement: Before removal becomes effective, the President must provide the officer and Congress with a written statement of specific evidence.

C. Judicial Review: The officer may petition the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals for a stay. Removal shall be stayed until the court finds legal cause.

Section 4: This Article does not limit Congressional authority to establish, fund, or modify agencies, nor does it diminish judicial power under Article III.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Hill School.

15

A Bill to Invest in Hypersonic Missiles

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Defense shall initiate a comprehensive program to invest into the construction, research, and deployment of hypersonic weapons.

SECTION 2. Hypersonic weapons shall be defined as any missile that travels at or above Mach-5 (five times the speed of sound).

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense shall receive $10 billion per year over the next 5 fiscal years in order to research, test, and eventually deploy hypersonic missiles.

- **A.** 60% will be allocated for research and development.
- **B.** 20% will be allocated for testing, evaluation, and deployment.
- **C.** 20% will be allocated to defend against foreign hypersonics using surveillance systems.

The Department of Defense will be required to provide Congress with annual reports detailing allocation of funds, expenditures, and planning.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect immediately after passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Strath Haven HS.