

A Bill to Repeal the Jones Act in Order to Better the US Economy, Environment, and National Security

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Repealing the Jones Act will: break up monopolies in order to lower costs on everyday goods for American consumers, shift primary transportation from land to water, decrease CO2 emissions by 99% for domestic freight shipping, and re-ignite innovation and competition between US ships and foreign competitors to strengthen the domestic maritime industry to provide our nation military aid and disaster relief.

SECTION 2. A. The Jones Act is Section 7 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, a law that requires all domestic maritime shipping to be performed on U.S.-built, U.S.-citizen owned, U.S.-flagged, U.S.-crewed and U.S.-registered ships.

B. A monopoly is exclusive ownership of few companies over one industry.

SECTION 3. A. Since the Jones Act was initially created by Congress, it can be repealed just as easily by another bill passed by Congress.

B. The U.S. Customs and Border Protection would be made aware of the change and adjust their actions accordingly, since they are currently overseeing the Jones Act. No further action would be necessary, other than simply no longer enforcing the Jones Act.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by [REDACTED]



A Bill to Require Satirical Content to Be Labeled as Satire to Protect Citizens from Deceptive Content

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All satirical content distributed on television, radio, print, or online

3 platforms accessible in the United States must be clearly labeled as satire.

4 **SECTION 2.** (a) "Satirical content" shall be defined as material that imitates real

5 events, people, or policies for the purpose of humor, parody, or social

6 commentary, and that a reasonable person might mistake as factual.

7 (b) Labels must be conspicuous and persistent wherever the content is

8 displayed (e.g., "This content is satire").

9 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) shall oversee compliance

10 in broadcast and online media, with penalties of up to \$25,000 per

11 unlabeled instance.

12 **SECTION 4.** Artistic works such as novels, plays, and live performances are exempt,

13 unless they are distributed as news or information to the public.

14 **SECTION 5.** This law shall take effect upon passage.

15 **SECTION 6.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Delegation [REDACTED]

We certify that the legislation submitted by this school for this Congress is the original work of the students of our school and its subject matter is approved by school administration.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution To limit the amount of executive orders that can be used by the President

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

ARTICLE --

8 **SECTION 1:** The United States federal Government shall no longer allow
9 the executive branch to use an unlimited amount of
10 executive orders. Rather the president shall only be
11 permitted to utilize 20 executive orders every 6 months,
12 unless this congress declares a state of national emergency
13 in which the cap will be unlimited.
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15 **SECTION 2:** The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
16 appropriate legislation.

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A Bill to Authorize and Expedite the Sale of Advanced Manned Aircraft Systems to Taiwan

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UYL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The bill authorizes the expedited sale of advanced unmanned aircraft
3 systems to Taiwan and establishes a program to facilitate drone technology
4 transfers and co-development.

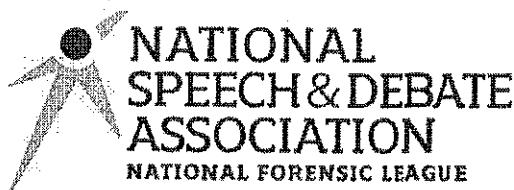
5 **SECTION 2.** Drone technology transfer involves providing the knowledge, hardware, and
6 operational skills necessary to manufacture, operate, or maintain drones to
7 another party. Co-development is a more collaborative process where two
8 or more parties jointly design and develop new drone technologies from the
9 ground up.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Department of State's Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC)
11 will enforce drone sales to Taiwan through a combination of upfront
12 licensing, end-use agreements, and post-sale monitoring. Violations can lead
13 to civil and criminal penalties.

14 **SECTION 4.** This bill shall take effect on October 1, 2026.

15 **SECTION 7.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional De [REDACTED]



Prelims

A Bill to Regulate the Deployment of Commercial Satellites to Mitigate Light Pollution and Protect Scientific Research

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **Section 1.** All commercial satellite operators must comply with new federal brightness and orbital positioning standards designed to reduce light pollution affecting astronomical research and environmental visibility.
- 2 **Section 2.** "Commercial satellite operators" are defined as any private or publicly traded companies that launch, operate, or manage satellite constellations in Earth's orbit. "Brightness standards" are defined as reflectivity limits measured in apparent magnitude, with thresholds not exceeding magnitude +7 when observed from the Earth's surface. "Orbital positioning standards" are defined as below 300 meters above Earth's exosphere and configurations that minimize interference with ground-based telescopes and astronomical observation.
- 3 **Section 3.** The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), in coordination with NASA and the National Optical-Infrared Astronomy Research Laboratory (NOIRLab), shall oversee enforcement.
 - 4 A. Satellite operators must submit brightness mitigation plans as part of their licensing applications.
 - 5 B. Non-compliance will result in financial penalties up to \$500,000 per satellite and potential revocation of orbital licenses.
- 6 **Section 4.** This legislation shall go into effect on January 1, 2027.
- 7 **Section 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional [Redacted]



Prelims

The Second 67 Act of 2025

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 SECTION 1. Corporations may reduce their federal tax liability by up to 6.7 percent (6.7%) by
2 sponsoring public schools.

3 SECTION 2. Sponsorships may include, but are not limited to: corporate branding on provided
4 materials or equipment; funding for additional electives, extracurriculars, or
5 practicum classes; internships or job-shadowing opportunities; lump-sum or
6 recurring monetary payments to schools;
7 job fairs; verified job offers to graduating students; scholarships or stipends to
8 students; and mock interviews or workforce-preparation programs.

9 A. Payments made to schools or students under this program shall be
10 tax-exempt. Non-tuition payments to individual students may not exceed
11 \$6,700 per year. Compensation related to job offers shall be taxed
12 normally and exempt from this limit.

13 B. Acceptance of any job offer from a sponsoring corporation shall require
14 that the student to remain enrolled in school, remain in good academic
15 standing, and have parental or guardian consent for minors.

16 SECTION 4. To promote equity, 75 percent (75%) of declared sponsorship spending shall be
17 directed to the bottom 50 percent (50%) of schools ranked by funding per
18 student. Of the remaining funds, 75 percent must be directed to the bottom 50
19 percent of remaining schools, and so forth.

20 A. Corporations may allocate additional funds downward to less-funded
21 schools but not upward.

22 B. No single school district may receive more than 10 percent (10%) of a
23 corporation's total sponsorship spending in a fiscal year.

24 SECTION 5. The Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue service shall be in charge
25 of implementation and enforcement.

26 SECTION 6. This bill shall take effect FY 2027.

SECTION 7. All laws in conflict will be declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Record