

Legislation for Back Mountain Spring Invitational

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

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CINGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 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.

Section 2: 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.

Section 3: The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will oversee compliance and establish guidelines for pharmacies and manufacturers.

Section 4: 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.

Section 5: This bill will take effect January 1, 2028.

Respectfully submitted by Holy Redeemer

**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 by Benjamin Figura, Lake-Lehman High School

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 the 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 this 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, Dallas HS

A BILL TO REFORM THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE TO THE BETTER WILL OF THE PEOPLE

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. WITHIN THIS BILL THERE SHALL BE A REFORM OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE TO ALLOCATE PROPORTIONALLY RATHER THAN A WINNER-TAKE-ALL SYSTEM.

SECTION 2. ELECTORAL COLLEGE SHALL BE DEFINED AS A BODY OF PEOPLE REPRESENTING THE STATES OF THE US, WHO FORMALLY CAST VOTES FOR THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

POPULAR VOTE SHALL BE DEFINED AS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES CAST BY INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS IN A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION SHALL BE DEFINED AS A SYSTEM IN WHICH ELECTORAL VOTES ARE DISTRIBUTED BASED ON THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULAR VOTE RECEIVED BY EACH CANDIDATE WITHIN A STATE.

SECTION 3. THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE SHALL BE REFORMED SO THAT ELECTORAL VOTES IN EACH STATE ARE ALLOCATED PROPORTIONALLY RATHER THAN BY A WINNER-TAKE-ALL SYSTEM.

EACH STATE SHALL DISTRIBUTE ITS ELECTORAL VOTES BASED ON THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULAR VOTE RECEIVED BY EACH PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE WITHIN THAT STATE.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SHALL FOLLOW THE SAME PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION RULES AS THE STATES.

SECTION 4. THIS REFORM SHALL TAKE EFFECT BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HELD AT LEAST FOUR YEARS AFTER RATIFICATION OF THIS POLICY.

STATES SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR UPDATING THEIR ELECTION PROCEDURES TO COMPLY WITH PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION REQUIREMENTS.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION (FEC) SHALL OVERSEE COMPLIANCE AND PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO STATES DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

SECTION 5. ANY COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH UPDATING ELECTION SYSTEMS SHALL BE COVERED THROUGH EXISTING FEDERAL ELECTION FUNDING PROGRAMS.

NO ADDITIONAL TAXES SHALL BE IMPOSED AS A RESULT OF THIS REFORM.

SECTION 6. STATES FAILING TO COMPLY WITH PROPORTIONAL ALLOCATION REQUIREMENTS MAY FACE REDUCTIONS IN DISCRETIONARY FEDERAL ELECTION FUNDING.

THE FEC SHALL ISSUE ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND FAIRNESS OF THE REFORMED SYSTEM.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, TRISTAN YARGER, SHIKELLAMY HIGH SCHOOL

A Bill to Declare War on Venezuela

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. To protect the health and well-being of the citizens of the United States and its territories and to bring about regime change that will prevent further support of terrorism and drug trafficking in the Western Hemisphere, Congress hereby declares a state of war to exist between the United States of America and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

SECTION 2. Accordingly, Congress authorizes the use of military force by the President, who is invested with his full wartime powers that victory may be achieved against Venezuela for the United States as soon as possible.

SECTION 3. The Department of State is called upon to leverage support from our allies in this conflict.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

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

A Bill to Ban Sports Betting

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. All sports betting is hereby prohibited anywhere within the United States and its territories. This includes online betting on any devices located domestically.

SECTION 2. Sports betting shall include any monetary wager with a payout based on any element of a sporting event. This most commonly refers to an event's final score or overall outcome, but other far more minute elements may be bet on as well and would equally be prohibited under this legislation.

SECTION 3. Any establishment or website that is found to have permitted sports betting on its premises/webspace shall be fined \$10,000 per infraction. Should any individual establishment or website accrue more than ten (10) violations in a period of twelve (12) months or fewer, it shall be stripped of any and all operational licensing for a period of no less than three (3) years. Individuals engaging in sports betting shall not be punished.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be overseen by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) with the support of the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) for enforcement purposes.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

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

A Bill for Font Approachability and Accessibility

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. All federal documentation, webpages, and signage shall henceforth be presented in Comic Sans MS font with a minimum size of 14-point (excluding footnotes, endnotes, and other subsidiary text).

SECTION 2. All Executive departments must adhere to this legislation and are required to seek and secure Congressional approval for any exceptions.

SECTION 3. All federal webpages must be updated to adhere to this legislation within thirty (30) days of passage. This legislation does not require replacement of text that has already been printed or engraved, but shall apply henceforth to replacements and anything new.

SECTION 4. States and territories are encouraged to enact similar legislation as soon as is practicable.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

SECTION 6. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null

A Bill to Make Federal Jury Service Voluntary

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Henceforth, federal juries shall be filled by volunteers only.

SECTION 2. District courts may still contact citizens to entreat them to serve as jurors, but those who do not want to serve may simply ignore these solicitations. The federal judiciary is encouraged to increase incentives for jury service if they find it necessary to do so.

SECTION 3. States and territories are encouraged to enact similar legislation as soon as is practicable.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect immediately upon passage.

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