

**A Bill to Enact a Term Limit to
US Congress Members**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1. United States Congress Members shall be set to a 5 term limit.

Section 2. A “term” shall be defined as a full term of office served by a member of the United States Congress.

This bill applies to members of both the United States House of Representatives and The United States Senate.

Section 3. No individual shall serve more than five (5) Terms in the United States House of Representatives.

No individual shall serve more than five (5) terms in the United States Senate.

Any terms served prior to the ratification of this bill shall not be counted toward the five-term limit.

Section 4. The term limits that be established by this bill shall apply prospectively, beginning With the first congressional term following ratification.

Any terms served prior to this bill shall not be counted towards the five-term limit.

Section 5. The Federal Election Commission Shall be responsible for the provisions of this act.

Any candidate who exceeds the term limit outlined in section 3 shall be deemed ineligible to appear on federal election ballots.

Whereas, extended tenure in the United States Congress can reduce legislative accountability and limit opportunities for new leadership; and

Whereas, implementing reasonable term limits would encourage fresh perspectives, reduce career political entrenchment, and promote broader civic participation; and

Whereas, five terms provides sufficient time for members of Congress to gain experience while preventing indefinite incumbency; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Student Congress here assembled supports the establishment of a five-term limit for members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate as outlined in this legislation; and, be it further

Resolved, That these term limits shall apply prospectively and shall be enforced by the Federal Election Commission to ensure compliance with federal election law.

**Respectfully Submitted,
Tristan Yarger
Shikellamy School District**

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 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” is defined as any image, video, audio, or text in which AI systems have created, modified, or enhanced **30% or more** of the total composition.

B. “Digital platforms” include any website, application, or online service hosting user-generated content in the United States.

C. Required labels must be clearly displayed on or adjacent to the content and 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 both **audible and visual disclosures** at the beginning or end of the content.

SECTION 3. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) shall oversee and enforce this Act and is authorized to:

A. Impose civil penalties of 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 intentional violations.

SECTION 4.

A. Artistic, academic, and research uses of AI are permitted, provided publicly shared content includes the required AI label.

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

C. This bill shall not restrict AI development, innovation, or lawful use.

SECTION 5.

Enforcement shall be funded through the FTC AI Transparency Enforcement Fund, supported by: **A.**

Platform Fees: Under \$10 million U.S. revenue: **\$1,000 annually**; \$10 million–\$100 million:

\$10,000 annually; Over \$100 million: **\$100,000 annually**

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect in **Fiscal Year 2027**. All laws in conflict with this Act are hereby declared null and void.

Respectfully submitted by Mahi Dhol, Dallas High School

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

A Bill to Implement National Literacy Benchmarks

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Article I: The purpose of this bill is to establish national reading benchmark standards that define expected literacy outcomes at key grade levels to promote reading and writing proficiency, and to improve educational transparency.

Article II:

- A. “National Literacy Benchmarks” shall be defined as standardized guidelines that outline expected reading comprehension, writing, vocabulary development, and critical thinking skills for each grade level. These benchmarks shall be developed using evidence - based educational research.
- B. “Department of Education (DOE)” shall be defined as the federal agency responsible for overseeing the creation and administration of the national literacy benchmarks.
- C. “State education standards” shall be defined as academic benchmarks defining the specific knowledge and skills students must know and be able to do at each grade level from K-12.
- D. “Educational Transparency” shall be defined as clearly communicating what standards are expected to know and be able to do at each grade level. It also includes public reporting of overall progress toward those expectations in a way that protects individual student privacy.

Article III: The Department of Education shall oversee and coordinate the implementation of this legislation.

- A. The Department of Education shall develop national literacy benchmarks in consultation with educators, literacy experts, and state education agencies.
- B. States may choose to adopt these benchmarks in whole or in part and may integrate them into existing state standards.
- C. The Department of Education shall provide guidance, resources, and professional development to support each state with funding if it chooses to implement the benchmark.
- D. The Department of Education shall publish public reports of progress toward benchmarks every school year, evaluating national literacy progress and benchmark effectiveness.

Article IV: The Department of Education shall establish a National Literacy Benchmark Commission, which should include Educators, State education agency representatives, Literacy researchers and academics, and other experts in early childhood.

Article V: This legislation takes effect January 1st, 2030, with a trial period starting in 2028 for allowing modifications to benchmark standards. All laws in conflict with this legislation shall be considered null and void.

Respectfully submitted by Holy Redeemer HS

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Extend Rights to Online Personas

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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

7 **ARTICLE --**

8 **SECTION 1:** All data created by a United States Citizen through an interaction with an
9 online entity, platform, or service used to create a user persona or
10 individual profile based on that person shall be considered a part of that
11 citizen's natural person.

12 **SECTION 2:** User personas or individual profiles of United States Citizens shall be
13 given the same rights as a natural person.

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

A Bill to Abolish U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to Prevent Domestic Human Rights Violations

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall hereby abolish the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)
3 and all funding delegated to the agency will instead be granted toward the processing of
4 citizenship requests.

5 **SECTION 2.** “Abolish” shall be defined as the ending of all previously established duties of an
6 organization, the termination of all employment, and the repeal of the Immigration and
7 Customs Enforcement Authorization Act of 2017.

8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Homeland Security shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.

9 A. Funding previously granted to ICE shall be rerouted to the United States Citizenship
10 and Immigration Services.

11 B. The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor shall have its duties delegated to the
12 Department of Justice.

13 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect 180 days after its enactment.

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

A Bill to Reduce SRO Presence in Schools

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** K-12 schools funded by the federal government shall reduce the number of School
3 Resource Officers (SROs) to a maximum of 1 per school. All SROs shall be required to
4 comply with specific requirements as laid out below:

5 A. SROs shall not be dressed in a standard police uniform, instead they should wear
6 plain clothes with the logo of the police department on the officer's shirt.

7 B. SROs shall practice concealed carrying of weapons.

8 C. SROs shall undertake extensive training including but not limited to youth crisis
9 intervention training, trauma informed care, cultural competence, and mental
10 health training.

11 D. SROs shall not have a working office within school buildings.

12 E. An impartial committee appointed by the state and approved by the Department of
13 Education shall review any circumstance where a crime or delinquent act has been
14 committed.

15 **SECTION 2.** SROs shall be defined as a police officer who works in schools with the power to arrest.

16 **SECTION 3.** Any potential funding needed for this bill to pay for training, uniforms, stipends, etc. shall
17 be allocated from the Department of Defense.

18 **SECTION 4.** The states shall be responsible for enforcement of legislation within school districts.

19 **SECTION 5.** The Department of Education shall conduct random checks every three months beginning
20 five months after implementation of this legislation to ensure compliance. Any states not
21 in compliance with this legislation shall lose 5% of their federal education funding.

22 **SECTION 6.** This legislation will take effect on August 1, 2027.

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

A Bill to Nationalize Starlink

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All satellites operated by Space Exploration Technologies Corporation (SpaceX) as part of
3 the Starlink constellation and the control thereof shall be handed over within thirty days of
4 the passage of this legislation to the National Space and Aeronautics Administration
5 (NASA). All costs and revenues associated with the maintenance of and services provided
6 by these satellites shall flow through the treasury of the United States.

7 **SECTION 2.** SpaceX shall swiftly and fully comply with the handover of the aforementioned assets and
8 payment systems under penalty of up to three billion dollars.

9 **SECTION 3.** A Starlink division of NASA shall be created to operate the Starlink system and process the
10 distribution of its services.

11 A. This division will receive 300 million dollars to begin its operations, after which the
12 revenue from its operations shall be designated solely for its operations.

13 B. Congress shall dictate the operations of this division, including but not limited to the
14 usage of any profit received through its operations and the prices of its services.

15 **SECTION 4.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Provide Free Clinical Care in Medically Underserved Public School Districts

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Public school districts will be required to create school-based Pediatric Health Centers
3 located in at least one school in the district, including free-of-charge physical and
4 behavioral health services.

5 **SECTION 2.** Definitions

- 6 A. The Pediatric Health Care centers shall be categorized as a federally-qualified health
7 center (FQHCs), which receives grants from the Bureau of Primary Health Care (BPHC).
8 B. Allows funding from Section 330 of the Department of Health Resources and Services
9 Administration's Public Health Service Act.
10 C. School districts shall be evaluated based on Federally Qualified Health Center Needs
11 Assessment Guides, including the Health Resources and Services Administration
12 (HRSA). A medically underserved district shall be defined as a school district located in
13 a geographic Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA), with lack of access to primary
14 healthcare services, high infant mortality, adolescent pregnancy, low income, and
15 Medicaid-eligible rates.

16 **SECTION 3.** Pediatric Care would be free of charge for any student attending school in the medically
17 underserved district, regardless of legal and socioeconomic status, granting the following
18 benefits:

- 19 A. Comprehensive mental health screenings and pediatric checkups.
20 B. Immunizations, vaccinations, prescription refill consultations.
21 C. Confidential reproductive services including family planning, health education,
22 contraceptive resources, birth control evaluation.
23 D. Access and aid in joining insurance programs.
24 E. Confidential testing and aid with sexually transmitted diseases.

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

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

A Bill to Redirect Surplus U.S. Food Waste to Combat Global Hunger

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall implement a program to redirect surplus food waste from farms,
3 manufacturers, and retailers to other nations who are experiencing severe food insecurity
4 through a streamlined aid distribution system.

5 **SECTION 2.** Surplus food waste shall be defined as excess, safe-to-consume food which is discarded due
6 to oversupply, cosmetic imperfections, or nearing expiration but still meeting USDA food
7 safety standards.

8 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) shall oversee the processing, collection, and
9 distribution of surplus food.

10 A. Incentives include a 30% federal tax credit based on the food's fair market value. In
11 addition, food donors receive liability protections if the food causes harm.

12 B. A logistics framework shall be established in coordination with international aid
13 organizations to facilitate efficient delivery to recipient nations.

14 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect July 1, 2027.

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