RESOLUTION A

A RESOLUTION TO URGE CONGRESS TO PASS A LAW CONSENTING TO STATES JOINING THE "NATIONAL POPULAR VOTE INTERSTATE COMPACT" ("NPV")

WHEREAS, The Electoral College is outdated and undemocratic; and

WHEREAS The United States government has the duty to support democracy; and

WHEREAS Nineteen (19) States and Jurisdictions have agreed to abide by the "National Popular Vote Interstate Compact" (the "NPV"); and

WHEREAS Congressional consent is required before the NPV can be effective;

RESOLVED by this Student Congress here assembled that:

Both Houses of the United States Congress are urged to draft and pass a law granting the consent of Congress for States to adopt and enforce the NPV.

BILL B

A BILL TO BAN LETHAL INJECTION

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Lethal injection shall no longer be permissible as a means of capital punishment anywhere within the United States and its territories.

SECTION 2. Any jurisdictions performing executions are called upon to renew their vigilance in ensuring that those executions uphold the terms of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall be jointly overseen by the Department of Justice.

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.

RESOLUTION C

A RESOLUTION REQUIRING “INFLUENCERS” TO PROMINENTLY DISCLOSE WHEN THEY ARE PAID TO PROMOTE A PRODUCT

WHEREAS, Social media has created a phenomenon of what are commonly called “influencers”; and

WHEREAS, Surveys show that a majority of young people would welcome a career as an “influencer”; and

WHEREAS the term “influencer” is defined for the purposes of this resolution as “a person who has the power to shape the opinions, behavior, or purchasing decisions of others, typically by building a dedicated audience and sharing content on social media platforms like Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, or LinkedIn”; and

WHEREAS some influencers are paid promoters of products and services, but do not disclose to their audience such payments and/or who has paid them to promote products or services; and

WHEREAS it is in the public interest, and will assist consumers in deciding whether to purchase service or products or patronize businesses that pay influencers to promote them; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by this Student Congress here assembled that:

all influencers who receive payment of any type (monetary or in kind) should be required by law to fully and clearly disclose on their websites, blogs, Vlogs, or any other means of media distribution of their message, who is paying them, in what amounts, and for which products or services.

BILL D

THE FINANCIAL INTEGRITY ACT

A BILL TO PROHIBIT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM TRADING STOCKS AND CYPTOCURRENCY

BE IT ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The purpose of this legislation is to prohibit members of the United States Congress from personally buying or selling publicly traded stocks and cryptocurrency while serving in office, in order to prevent conflicts of interest, strengthen public trust, and ensure that members of Congress prioritize their constitutional responsibilities over personal financial interests.

SECTION 2. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all elected members of the United States Congress, including members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, as well as their spouses and dependent children.

SECTION 3. No individual covered under Section 2 shall knowingly:

A. Purchase any publicly traded individual stock while serving in office.

B. Sell any publicly traded individual stock while serving in office.

C. Purchase or sell any cryptocurrency or other publicly traded digital currency while serving in office.

D. Utilize another individual, financial institution, business entity, or intermediary to conduct a prohibited transaction on their behalf.

SECTION 4. The following financial assets shall be exempt from the restrictions established under this Act:

A. Diversified mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that do not permit the individual to select or control individual investments.

B. United States Treasury securities, including Treasury bills, notes, and bonds.

C. Government-sponsored retirement accounts in which individual members cannot directly select or trade individual securities.

SECTION 5. The Office of Congressional Ethics and the Senate Select Committee on Ethics shall be responsible for investigating alleged violations of this Act and enforcing its provisions.

A. Any covered individual found in violation shall be subject to a civil penalty equal to the greater of $1,000 or 10 percent of the value of the prohibited transaction.

B. Repeated violations shall result in additional penalties for each individual prohibited transaction.

C. All confirmed violations and associated penalties shall be made publicly available to ensure transparency and accountability.

SECTION 6. Individuals subject to this Act shall be provided a transition period of 30 days following its enactment to bring their financial activities into compliance. Any prohibited holdings may be sold during this transition period without penalty.

SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.