

UPDATED 2/15/2012

**THE MID-ATLANTIC & TEXAS JUNIOR STATES
WINTER CONGRESS 2012**

**LEGISLATIVE
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**COMMITTEE CHAIRS & CLERKS
COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
PROPOSED LEGISLATION**

COMMITTEE CHAIRS & CLERKS

Senate A

Chair: Kevin Kay, *Walt Whitman H.S.*
Clerk: Reuben Cohen, *Charles E. Smith*

Senate B

Chair: Toni Nickel, *Clear Creek H.S.*
Clerk: Tsipora Hacker, *West Windsor-Plainsboro South*

Senate C

Chair: Callum Morrison, *St. Mary's Hall*
Clerk: Allison Berger, *Kent Place*

Senate D

Chair: Koby Omansky, *Kent Place*
Clerk: Gabrielle Buchbinder, *Freehold Township H.S.*

Senate E

Chair: Russel Davis, *Scotch-Plains Fanwood*
Clerk: Ji-Ho Park, *Pine Richland*

Senate F

Chair: Aarushi Kumar, *Secaucus H.S.*
Clerk: Benjamin Smolen, *Walt Whitman H.S.*

Senate G

Chair: Lillian Erickson, *Woodlands College Park*
Clerk: Bhupali Kulkarni, *South Brunswick H.S.*

Senate H

Chair: Griffin Brodman, *Manalapan H.S.*
Clerk: Maryam Rahaman, *South Brunswick H.S.*

Senate I

Chair: Brian Lipson, *Freehold Township H.S.*
Clerk: Cristian Vides, *Plainfield High School*

House A

Chair: Nick Goulding, *Westwood H.S.*
Clerk: Thea Ma, *West Windsor-Plainsboro North*

House B

Chair: Max Brozynski, *Paschal H.S.*
Clerk: Morgan Kaiser, *Watchung Hills Regional H.S.*

House C

Chair: Sam Rosenblum, *Bergen County Academies*
Clerk: Anthony Kayruz, *St. Mary's Hall*

House D

Chair: Hait Leuva, *Parsippany Hills High School*
Clerk: Jeremy Kaplan, *Charles E. Smith*

House E

Chair: Josh Leifer, *Bergen County Academies*
Clerk: Katie Wood Mooney, *Villa Victoria Academy*

House F

Chair: Shreya Luthra, *West Windsor-Plainsboro South*
Clerk: Patrick Firth, *Easton H.S.*

House G

Chair: Simone Klein, *South Brunswick H.S.*
Clerk: Gino Occhialini, *San Marcos H.S.*

House H

Chair: Stephen Milo, *Freehold Township H.S.*
Clerk: Helen Smith, *Alamo Heights H.S.*

House I

Chair: Cole Aronson, *Charles E. Smith*
Clerk: Shruti Tadepalli, *Parsippany Hills H.S.*

SENATE & HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Emily Jacobson	Alamo Heights H.S.	House H	810H
Clerk	Helen Smith	Alamo Heights H.S.	Senate H	810H
Sen.	Katie Best-Richmond	Alamo Heights H.S.	Senate H	810H
Rep.	Ryan Kenney	Alamo Heights H.S.	House H	810H
Rep.	Tynan Guerra	Alamo Heights H.S.	House H	810H
Rep.	Brandon Hawkins	Barbe H.S.	House F	
Sen.	Carey Camel	Barbe H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Jacqueline Landry	Barbe H.S.	House I	908I
Rep.	Jiating Jiang	Barbe H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Kelsey Fontenot	Barbe H.S.	House I	
Sen.	Laura Bowers	Barbe H.S.	Senate I	908I
Sen.	Luke Lognion	Barbe H.S.	Senate F	
Rep.	Michael Wolf	Barbe H.S.	House I	
Sen.	Sohni Syed	Barbe H.S.	Senate F	
Sen.	Alex Monaco	Bergen County Academies	Senate C	301C
Sen.	Andrew Hahm	Bergen County Academies	Senate A	
Sen.	Andrew Plotch	Bergen County Academies	Senate A	
Rep.	Anton Cebalo	Bergen County Academies	House C	301C
Sen.	Ararat Gocmen	Bergen County Academies	Senate C	
Sen.	Brennan Corrison	Bergen County Academies	Senate F	601F
Rep.	Bryan Lustig	Bergen County Academies	House F	601F
Rep.	Denitza Golemanova	Bergen County Academies	House D	
Rep.	Jenny Mu	Bergen County Academies	House D	
Rep.	Jonathan Sorce	Bergen County Academies	House C	301C
Rep.	Jordan Alston-Harmon	Bergen County Academies	House D	
Chair	Joshua Leifer	Bergen County Academies	House E	510E
Sen.	Michael Mintz	Bergen County Academies	Senate E	510E
Rep.	Rebecca Raub	Bergen County Academies	House E	510E
Rep.	Richard Choi	Bergen County Academies	House C	
Chair	Sam Rosenblum	Bergen County Academies	House C	
Rep.	Winnie Lau	Bergen County Academies	House F	601F
Rep.	Darius Altman	Carnegie Vanguard H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Stefan Dinn	Carnegie Vanguard H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Aarielle Evans	Carter H.S.	House E	
Sen.	Alexis Brown	Carter H.S.	Senate E	
Sen.	Aristedra Scott	Carter H.S.	Senate A	
Sen.	Brenna Harper	Carter H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Breunna Boyd	Carter H.S.	Senate E	509E
Rep.	Chandler Ferguson	Carter H.S.	House E	509E

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Monique Burkley	Carter H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Sham'Bria Goodson	Carter H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Tremaine Clark	Carter H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Aaron Boxerman	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	House A	
Chair	Cole Aronson	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	Senate I	901I
Rep.	Ethan Pedoeim	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	Senate H	801H
Sen.	Jacob Dorn	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	House H	801H
Sen.	Jacob Serfaty	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	House A	101A
Clerk	Jeremy Kaplan	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	House D	
Rep.	Matthew Foldi	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	House E	
Rep.	Moses Lisker	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	House E	
Clerk	Reuben Cohen	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	Senate A	101A
Rep.	Sara Bender-Bier	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	Senate I	901I
Rep.	Sara-Jennie Hyman	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	House E	
Sen.	Shira Becker	Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School	Senate A	
Rep.	Taylor Johnston	Clear Creek H.S.	House B	207B
Chair	Toni Nickel	Clear Creek H.S.	Senate B	207B
Rep.	Alex Arbeitel	Colts Neck	House D	
Sen.	Alex Kubie	Colts Neck	Senate A	107A
Sen.	Amanda Blanford	Colts Neck	Senate H	
Rep.	Angela Kapsaskis	Colts Neck	House D	
Rep.	Ashley Meagher	Colts Neck	House G	
Rep.	Bhavini Kakani	Colts Neck	House C	310C
Sen.	Brian Caceda	Colts Neck	Senate E	
Sen.	Brianna Messina	Colts Neck	Senate I	
Rep.	Brianna Renna	Colts Neck	House D	406D
Sen.	Caroline Luttkewitte	Colts Neck	Senate I	
Sen.	Caroline Moore	Colts Neck	Senate I	
Sen.	Cassidy Young	Colts Neck	Senate D	406D
Rep.	Cassie Hess	Colts Neck	House D	
Rep.	Claudia Mattos	Colts Neck	House D	406D
Sen.	Connor McGowan	Colts Neck	Senate E	506E
Rep.	Dan Clayman	Colts Neck	House H	
Rep.	Danielle Gutman	Colts Neck	House E	506E
Rep.	Danielle Sandbach	Colts Neck	House E	
Sen.	Danny Banks	Colts Neck	Senate H	
Rep.	Dean Devitis	Colts Neck	House H	
Sen.	Dom Umbro	Colts Neck	Senate C	310C
Rep.	Dylan Defeo	Colts Neck	House G	
Rep.	Erica Cid	Colts Neck	House D	406D
Rep.	Gokul Mukunda	Colts Neck	House B	208B
Sen.	Hugo Santos	Colts Neck	Senate A	107A

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Isabel Mullooly	Colts Neck	Senate E	506E
Rep.	Jake Feigenbaum	Colts Neck	House H	
Rep.	Josh Fox	Colts Neck	House A	107A
Rep.	Julia Cianci	Colts Neck	House E	506E
Sen.	Justin Pizzimenti	Colts Neck	Senate G	
Rep.	Kais Jivani	Colts Neck	House B	208B
Rep.	Katherine Wallentine	Colts Neck	House E	
Sen.	Kevin Sette	Colts Neck	Senate G	
Rep.	Maggie Powell	Colts Neck	House E	506E
Sen.	Matt Coniff	Colts Neck	Senate I	
Rep.	Matt Vollaro	Colts Neck	House A	107A
Sen.	Max Cohen	Colts Neck	Senate H	
Sen.	Meg Hilla	Colts Neck	Senate G	
Sen.	Nabiha Khakoo	Colts Neck	Senate C	310C
Sen.	Rachel Greenberg	Colts Neck	Senate I	
Sen.	Raza Ashghar	Colts Neck	Senate B	208B
Sen.	Roshni Bhat	Colts Neck	Senate D	406D
Rep.	Sara Friedfertig	Colts Neck	House G	
Rep.	Sara Shah	Colts Neck	House E	
Sen.	Theresa Velardi	Colts Neck	Senate D	406D
Rep.	Thomas Augeri	Colts Neck	House G	
Sen.	Tiffanie Qian	Colts Neck	Senate H	
Sen.	Zachary Shakked	Colts Neck	Senate B	208B
Rep.	Abe Kruger	Easton H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Amy West	Easton H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Chris Potosnak	Easton H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Corby Valentine	Easton H.S.	House G	
Sen.	Hall Jump	Easton H.S.	Senate I	902I
Rep.	James Dappert	Easton H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Nathan Deguzman	Easton H.S.	House I	902I
Clerk	Patrick Firth	Easton H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Sarah Wood	Easton H.S.	House A	
Sen.	Timothy Costagliola	Easton H.S.	Senate I	
Sen.	Will Dawkins	Easton H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Alexandria Pantina	Freehold Township H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Alexis Membrino	Freehold Township H.S.	House D	
Rep.	Aliza Barnett	Freehold Township H.S.	House G	701G
Sen.	Anisha Weimer	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate F	
Sen.	Anna Reich	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate G	701G
Rep.	Annamarie Rienzi	Freehold Township H.S.	House G	701G
Chair	Brian Lipson	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Brianna Membrino	Freehold Township H.S.	House D	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Gabriella Greco	Freehold Township H.S.	House E	
Clerk	Gabrielle Buchbinder	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate D	
Rep.	Jacqueline Benevento	Freehold Township H.S.	House C	302C
Sen.	Kathryn Dilts	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate F	
Rep.	Kristen Cortez	Freehold Township H.S.	House C	302C
Rep.	Medina Demiri	Freehold Township H.S.	House D	
Rep.	Megan Hayes	Freehold Township H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Michael Harvey	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate C	302C
Rep.	Michael Milo	Freehold Township H.S.	House G	701G
Sen.	Michael Santitoro	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate C	
Rep.	Rheanna Kablaoui	Freehold Township H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Samantha Terry	Freehold Township H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Shaifali Prajapati	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate G	701G
Chair	Stephen Milo	Freehold Township H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Thomas Cortez	Freehold Township H.S.	Senate C	302C
Rep.	Tricia Babino	Freehold Township H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Victoria Rodriguez	Freehold Township H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Jake McNichol	George School	Senate I	909I
Rep.	Neil Chakravarty	George School	House I	909I
Rep.	Carrie Adams	Gloucester H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Charlie Hardaway	Gloucester H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Doug Oliver	Gloucester H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Elliott Theuerkauf	Gloucester H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Leah Procopi	Gloucester H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Nancy Milroy	Gloucester H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Adrian Medeiros	Governor Livingston H.S.	House B	201B
Rep.	Allen Zhitomir	Governor Livingston H.S.	House A	102A
Rep.	Andrew Chirichella	Governor Livingston H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Andrew Krasny	Governor Livingston H.S.	House G	
Sen.	Anna Matlin	Governor Livingston H.S.	Senate A	102A
Sen.	Brittany Suchen	Governor Livingston H.S.	Senate B	
Rep.	Deena Alexander	Governor Livingston H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Dylan Giudice	Governor Livingston H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Eloise Gayer	Governor Livingston H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Emily Azalone	Governor Livingston H.S.	Senate B	
Sen.	Emily Carlick	Governor Livingston H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Gerry Peyton	Governor Livingston H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Helen Thomaidis	Governor Livingston H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Janaki Chadha	Governor Livingston H.S.	House B	201B
Rep.	Janet Monroe	Governor Livingston H.S.	House A	102A
Sen.	Lauren Santullo	Governor Livingston H.S.	Senate B	201B
Rep.	Maggie Orton	Governor Livingston H.S.	House C	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Ryan McCague	Governor Livingston H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Thomas Crew	Governor Livingston H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Alex Christadoulou	High Technology H.S.	House E	
Sen.	Amr Tawfik	High Technology H.S.	Senate E	501E
Rep.	Ayssatou Ba	High Technology H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Bill Lee	High Technology H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Casey Hudacko	High Technology H.S.	Senate A	
Sen.	Chandni Sharma	High Technology H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Dhriti Dedhia	High Technology H.S.	House A	108A
Rep.	Elena Cueva	High Technology H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Harry Freedman	High Technology H.S.	House H	802H
Sen.	Janki Patel	High Technology H.S.	Senate G	702G
Rep.	Jennifer Falconi	High Technology H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Joseph Simeone	High Technology H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Kajal Shah	High Technology H.S.	House E	501E
Sen.	Karina Voronich	High Technology H.S.	Senate H	
Rep.	Khushi Vakil	High Technology H.S.	House G	702G
Rep.	Kishan Patel	High Technology H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Laura Gomez	High Technology H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Maria Villabollos	High Technology H.S.	Senate H	
Sen.	Matthew Darocha	High Technology H.S.	Senate G	
Rep.	Melina Dalla Stella	High Technology H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Nathaniel Soto	High Technology H.S.	House G	
Sen.	Nisarg Shah	High Technology H.S.	Senate E	
Sen.	Priya Dave	High Technology H.S.	Senate A	108A
Rep.	Rory Neal	High Technology H.S.	House E	
Sen.	Sabit Nasir	High Technology H.S.	Senate E	
Rep.	Samantha Glass	High Technology H.S.	House G	
Sen.	Steven Kilawattie	High Technology H.S.	Senate H	802H
Sen.	Tim Suchdolski	High Technology H.S.	Senate G	
Rep.	Valerie Gomez	High Technology H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Virginia Lee	High Technology H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Anthony Ruiz	IDEA Quest	Senate D	409D
Sen.	Anubha Srivastava	IDEA Quest	Senate I	910I
Sen.	Jearson Alfajardo	IDEA Quest	House D	409D
Sen.	Lesslie Macias	IDEA Quest	Senate I	
Rep.	Lian Gonzales	IDEA Quest	House I	
Sen.	Nikki Tully	IDEA Quest	Senate D	
Rep.	Perry Johnson	IDEA Quest	House D	
Rep.	Shahkar Khursheed	IDEA Quest	House I	910I
Sen.	Elena Alvarez	Immaculate Heart Academy	Senate G	703G
Rep.	Jalisa Mills	Immaculate Heart Academy	House G	703G

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Jessica Whelan	Immaculate Heart Academy	House G	703G
Rep.	Kristina Mertz	Immaculate Heart Academy	House G	703G
Sen.	Yiana Matthews	Immaculate Heart Academy	Senate G	703G
Rep.	Caroline Bourque	John Cooper	House I	
Rep.	Grace Dunlap	John Cooper	House I	
Sen.	Megan Doyle	John Cooper	Senate I	
Rep.	Alexis Kim	Kent Place	House I	
Clerk	Allison Berger	Kent Place	Senate C	303C
Sen.	Emily Taylor	Kent Place	Senate D	
Sen.	Isabelle Donatelli	Kent Place	Senate G	
Sen.	Isabelle Vicens	Kent Place	Senate G	
Chair	Koby Omansky	Kent Place	Senate D	401D
Rep.	Melissa Beswick	Kent Place	House D	401D
Rep.	Monika Paliwoda	Kent Place	House I	
Rep.	Natalie Kwan	Kent Place	House C	303C
Rep.	Olivia Mastrangelo	Kent Place	House D	
Rep.	Rachel Cohen	Kent Place	House I	
Rep.	Veronica Child	Kent Place	House C	303C
Rep.	Abhi Shah	Livingston	House A	
Rep.	Anthony Sulfaro	Manalapan H.S.	House A	103A
Rep.	Brianna Quilla	Manalapan H.S.	House B	202B
Rep.	Brittany Pensabene	Manalapan H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Christina Floristean	Manalapan H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Derek Gordon	Manalapan H.S.	House H	808H
Rep.	Eddie Lazar	Manalapan H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Grant Gallagher	Manalapan H.S.	House A	
Chair	Griffin Brodman	Manalapan H.S.	Senate H	808H
Sen.	Harold Chen	Manalapan H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Harry Goldstein	Manalapan H.S.	House H	808H
Sen.	Jeff Tao	Manalapan H.S.	Senate H	808H
Rep.	Julia Regula	Manalapan H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Kavya Kandarpa	Manalapan H.S.	House F	602F
Rep.	Mariam Azim	Manalapan H.S.	House D	
Rep.	Matt Samaan	Manalapan H.S.	House B	202B
Rep.	Meera Murti	Manalapan H.S.	House D	
Sen.	Mike Witkowski	Manalapan H.S.	Senate B	202B
Sen.	Noah Leibowitz	Manalapan H.S.	Senate A	103A
Sen.	Sebastian Shimmings	Manalapan H.S.	Senate F	602F
Sen.	Steffi Shapiro	Manalapan H.S.	Senate B	202B
Rep.	Vy Mukundan	Manalapan H.S.	House D	
Rep.	Aayush Patel	Marlboro High School	House B	
Rep.	Aditi Sinha	Marlboro High School	House D	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Aditya Ayyakad	Marlboro High School	House I	
Sen.	Amanda Gagliano	Marlboro High School	Senate H	
Rep.	Aneesha Natarajan	Marlboro High School	House A	
Sen.	Brett Friedman	Marlboro High School	Senate G	
Rep.	Claudia Wong	Marlboro High School	House B	
Rep.	Deepika Ravishankar	Marlboro High School	House D	
Sen.	Erica Huang	Marlboro High School	Senate E	
Rep.	Esha Kamdar	Marlboro High School	House A	
Sen.	Eshani Deliwala	Marlboro High School	Senate A	
Sen.	Francis Casimiro	Marlboro High School	House I	
Rep.	Haley Potter	Marlboro High School	House A	
Rep.	Heather Chang	Marlboro High School	House E	
Rep.	Jessica Chaiken	Marlboro High School	House E	
Sen.	Johnny Tesoriero	Marlboro High School	Senate G	
Sen.	Jonathan Goldstein	Marlboro High School	Senate G	
Sen.	Kaitlin Waller	Marlboro High School	Senate H	
Rep.	Karan Patel	Marlboro High School	House B	
Rep.	Kevin Ni	Marlboro High School	House B	
Rep.	Kevin Yang	Marlboro High School	House C	
Rep.	Kintan Sampat	Marlboro High School	House I	
Rep.	Kirti Nuthi	Marlboro High School	House B	
Rep.	Mike Handel	Marlboro High School	House C	
Sen.	Morgan Weadock	Marlboro High School	Senate G	
Sen.	Rohit Ramachandran	Marlboro High School	Senate E	
Sen.	Samuel Lu	Marlboro High School	House D	
Sen.	Sashank Parigi	Marlboro High School	Senate F	
Rep.	Steve Hanley	Marlboro High School	House C	
Sen.	Tage Das	Marlboro High School	Senate F	
Rep.	Tiffany Chen	Marlboro High School	House I	
Sen.	Victoria Hwang	Marlboro High School	Senate A	
Rep.	Heath Dobson	Newark HS	House C	304C
Sen.	Panos Melisaris	Newark HS	Senate C	304C
Sen.	Sarah McDowell	Newark HS	Senate C	304C
Rep.	Sayali DeSai	Newark HS	House C	304C
Rep.	Stephen Popiel	Newark HS	House C	304C
Rep.	Trevor DeMonte	Newark HS	House C	304C
Sen.	Adam Dickter	North Allegheny Senior H.S.	Senate B	209B
Rep.	Daniel Bein	North Allegheny Senior H.S.	House B	209B
Rep.	Jiemin Sheng	North Allegheny Senior H.S.	House B	
Sen.	Taehyung Kwon	North Allegheny Senior H.S.	Senate B	
Rep.	Abhinav Mohapatra	Parsippany H.S.	House I	
Sen.	Amar Kakirde	Parsippany H.S.	Senate A	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Anthony Pin	Parsippany H.S.	Senate D	407D
Rep.	Anuj Sha	Parsippany H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Christine Yuan	Parsippany H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Dominique Fortes	Parsippany H.S.	House A	109A
Rep.	Emily Weng	Parsippany H.S.	House D	407D
Rep.	Fazal Vandal	Parsippany H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Joshua Fortes	Parsippany H.S.	Senate D	
Sen.	Michael Kam	Parsippany H.S.	Senate A	109A
Rep.	Nikhil Kanoor	Parsippany H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Viren Lad	Parsippany H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Alan Aldana	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate E	502E
Sen.	Alice Lee	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate E	502E
Rep.	Areta Chen	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Chase Boyle	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House C	
Rep.	Christine Chin	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House D	
Rep.	Dinh Vo	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House C	
Rep.	Eric Chao	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House E	502E
Sen.	Grace Lee	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate E	
Chair	Hait Leuva	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House D	402D
Rep.	Harmony Chau	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Helen Wang	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Jennifer Wong	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House A	
Sen.	Judy Zhang	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate D	
Sen.	Julie Chen	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate E	
Rep.	Katherine Xia	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Kyle Fletcher	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House D	
Sen.	Leana Adiwinarso	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate D	
Rep.	Maggie Wang	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House A	
Sen.	Michael Kertes	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Michael Wu	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House C	
Rep.	Mimi Hess	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House E	
Rep.	Paul Cepak	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House D	
Sen.	Prachi Mehrotra	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate I	903I
Rep.	Rachel Ferrante	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House E	
Sen.	Rebecca Hou	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate D	
Sen.	Roger Kfoury	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate D	402D
Rep.	Ryan Byrne	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House C	
Rep.	Safia Ansari	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House I	903I
Sen.	Sarunas Varanauskas	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate B	
Clerk	Shruti Tadepalli	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House I	903I
Rep.	Shveta Parekh	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House D	
Sen.	Steven Nadakal	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate B	

THE MID-ATLANTIC & TEXAS JUNIOR STATES – WINTER CONGRESS 2012

Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Tiffany Wei	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate E	
Rep.	Trevor Dickson	Parsippany Hills H.S.	House E	502E
Sen.	Yash Desai	Parsippany Hills H.S.	Senate I	
House	Madeline Warner	Paschal H.S.	House B	
Chair	Max Brozynski	Paschal H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Andrew Freehling	Pine Richland JSA	House F	603F
Sen.	Andrew Rechenberg	Pine Richland JSA	Senate B	
Sen.	Angad Gugliani	Pine Richland JSA	Senate B	
Rep.	Austin McWilliams	Pine Richland JSA	House I	
Rep.	Billy Lowry	Pine Richland JSA	House D	
Sen.	Brian McWilliams	Pine Richland JSA	Senate E	
Rep.	Carla Steppan	Pine Richland JSA	House I	
Sen.	Catherine McAnney	Pine Richland JSA	Senate F	603F
Rep.	Chris Hoeg	Pine Richland JSA	House I	
Rep.	CJ Matthews	Pine Richland JSA	House F	
Rep.	Isaac Noel	Pine Richland JSA	House D	
Clerk	Ji-Ho Park	Pine Richland JSA	Senate E	
Rep.	Joel Sierra	Pine Richland JSA	House C	
Rep.	John Hanna	Pine Richland JSA	House C	
Rep.	Karol Kalinsky	Pine Richland JSA	House F	603F
Sen.	Liz Thomson	Pine Richland JSA	Senate F	603F
Rep.	Luke Axiotakis	Pine Richland JSA	House C	
Rep.	Noah Blake	Pine Richland JSA	House F	603F
Rep.	Tony Hanna	Pine Richland JSA	House F	
Rep.	Ahradi Haley	Plainfield H.S.	House E	
Sen.	Alexis DeLeon	Plainfield H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Ali Lemus	Plainfield H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Alyssa Collins	Plainfield H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Anelly Hildago	Plainfield H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Anima Anwar	Plainfield H.S.	Senate C	305C
Rep.	Christian Ojeda	Plainfield H.S.	House E	
Clerk	Cristian Vides	Plainfield H.S.	Senate I	904I
Rep.	Dara Gass	Plainfield H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Devin Recinos	Plainfield H.S.	Senate E	
Rep.	Elmer Veliz	Plainfield H.S.	House G	704G
Sen.	Estefani Hernandez	Plainfield H.S.	Senate D	
Rep.	Giovanny Castillovietia	Plainfield H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Ivoey Fannell	Plainfield H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Jacqueline Olivares	Plainfield H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Jarrett Brown	Plainfield H.S.	Senate G	704G
Sen.	Jihad Mars	Plainfield H.S.	Senate E	
Rep.	Jonathan Roldan	Plainfield H.S.	House I	904I

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Joseph Merlo	Plainfield H.S.	Senate G	
Rep.	Kenia Cordova	Plainfield H.S.	House E	507E
Sen.	Milani Hernansez	Plainfield H.S.	Senate E	507E
Rep.	Monae Slaughter	Plainfield H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Nada Mohammed-Aly	Plainfield H.S.	House C	305C
Rep.	Nicholas Allen	Plainfield H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Norman Rodgers	Plainfield H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Raymen Wyatt	Plainfield H.S.	House B	
Sen.	Rolando Rojas	Plainfield H.S.	Senate G	
Sen.	Shaney Gibbs	Plainfield H.S.	Senate D	
Sen.	Shania Williams	Plainfield H.S.	Senate D	
Rep.	Tyler Barrett	Plainfield H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Vioanelys Lopez	Plainfield H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Zaria Quavers	Plainfield H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Andrew Geldreich	Renaissance Council	House C	
Rep.	Andy Laberee	Renaissance Council	House C	
Rep.	Janey Bell	Renaissance Council	Senate D	403D
Rep.	Jenna Bicking	Renaissance Council	House D	403D
Sen.	John Laberee	Renaissance Council	Senate D	403D
Rep.	Nora Laberee	Renaissance Council	House D	403D
Rep.	Susan Kerr	Renaissance Council	House D	403D
Rep.	Gino Occhialini	San Marcos H.S.	House G	706G
Rep.	Julie Hill	San Marcos H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Logan Nicks	San Marcos H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Abby Bridge	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House F	
Sen.	Alex Favreau	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate H	
Rep.	Andrew Citera	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House E	504E
Sen.	Andrew Olin	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate H	
Rep.	Andrew Wilson	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House D	404D
Rep.	Angelo Chaia	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Austin Kwinta	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate H	
Sen.	Carly Fleischer	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Dan Agotstinho	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House F	
Rep.	David Lange	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House F	
Sen.	Dominika Blach	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate E	504E
Sen.	Dyland Sands	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate D	
Sen.	Eli Ben-Michael	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate E	504E
Sen.	Eric Calvo	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate B	
Rep.	Jason Fortunato	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House I	
Sen.	Jason Gerstenfeld	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Jose Sanchez	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House D	404D
Sen.	Joseph McQuoid	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate D	404D

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Judah Alexrod	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Kelsey Ames	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Leighton Heisey	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate B	
Rep.	Luke Dodge	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House E	504E
Sen.	Marc Brody	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate F	
Sen.	Matt Itzkowitz	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate B	
Sen.	Matt Monroy	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate D	404D
Rep.	Michael Lange	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Mike Illanovsky	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Nate Woerner	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House B	
Sen.	Olivia Wallden	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Rachel Brody	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Rebecca Melville	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House H	
Chair	Russell Davis	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate E	504E
Rep.	Samuel Mehorter	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Sara Lombardi	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Tommy Osterman	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Vikrant Ghate	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	House C	
Sen.	Zach Ciabattari	Scotch Plains-Fanwood H.S.	Senate F	
Chair	Aarushi Kumar	Secaucus High School	Senate F	610F
Sen.	Abdii Kassa	Secaucus High School	Senate I	906I
Rep.	Abmael Oliveira	Secaucus High School	House B	203B
Rep.	Adam Adriaenssens	Secaucus High School	House A	
Rep.	Akhmad Ernazarov	Secaucus High School	House F	610F
Rep.	Amanda Bustillo	Secaucus High School	House I	907I
Rep.	Andrew Wortman	Secaucus High School	House F	610F
Rep.	Angielly Dominguez	Secaucus High School	House H	804H
Rep.	Bethany Mancuso	Secaucus High School	House B	203B
Rep.	Cailey Christ	Secaucus High School	House H	804H
Sen.	Camille Jessica Cunanan	Secaucus High School	Senate H	804H
Sen.	Doug Curdgele	Secaucus High School	Senate G	
Sen.	Frankie Vanoni	Secaucus High School	Senate G	
Rep.	Hariom Tripathi	Secaucus High School	House I	906I
Rep.	Jennifer Nouredin	Secaucus High School	House A	
Rep.	Kevin Corral	Secaucus High School	House G	
Rep.	Matthew Zavala	Secaucus High School	House G	
Sen.	Max Ashkenazi	Secaucus High School	Senate B	203B
Rep.	Mohak Dave	Secaucus High School	House G	
Rep.	Nouri Rahbe	Secaucus High School	House F	610F
Sen.	Sean Jeffas	Secaucus High School	Senate B	203B
Sen.	Shaun Sengupta	Secaucus High School	Senate F	610F
Sen.	Shinal Kalia	Secaucus High School	Senate C	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Shiven Patel	Secaucus High School	Senate C	
Sen.	Tom Abramowitz	Secaucus High School	Senate H	804H
Rep.	Victoria De La Rosa	Secaucus High School	House H	804H
Sen.	Aadya Singh	South Brunswick High School	Senate D	
Rep.	Aarona Fong	South Brunswick High School	House B	
Sen.	Abhishek Dutta	South Brunswick High School	Senate C	
Rep.	Aditya Murali	South Brunswick High School	House E	
Rep.	Aishwarya Gaje	South Brunswick High School	House F	
Sen.	Alex Wu	South Brunswick High School	Senate I	
Rep.	Amisha Mehta	South Brunswick High School	House F	
Sen.	Ankita Dashmunshi	South Brunswick High School	Senate C	
Rep.	Anna Chen	South Brunswick High School	House H	805H
Rep.	Anoushka Parthasarathi	South Brunswick High School	House E	
Rep.	Anvita Tiwari	South Brunswick High School	House D	
Sen.	Archishman Ghosh	South Brunswick High School	Senate F	
Rep.	Ashish Pandya	South Brunswick High School	House B	204B
Rep.	Athurva Kahtu	South Brunswick High School	House B	
Rep.	Austen Gabrieipillar	South Brunswick High School	House C	
Clerk	Bhupali Kulkarni	South Brunswick High School	Senate G	709G
Rep.	Brian Shi	South Brunswick High School	House D	405D
Rep.	Chelsea Richardson	South Brunswick High School	House B	
Rep.	Chris Lim	South Brunswick High School	House I	
Sen.	Cimrin Bhalla	South Brunswick High School	Senate D	
Rep.	Eshani Dixit	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Rep.	Garry Teekah	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Rep.	Gowri Cheepurupalli	South Brunswick High School	House F	
Rep.	Hargun Kalsi	South Brunswick High School	House B	
Rep.	Irvin Khan	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Rep.	James Nirappel	South Brunswick High School	House A	
Rep.	Jehanzeb Nadeem	South Brunswick High School	House D	
Sen.	Jeremy Rodriguez	South Brunswick High School	Senate G	708G
Rep.	Jintao Hang	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Rep.	Juhi Vazirani	South Brunswick High School	House B	
Rep.	Kartik Khan	South Brunswick High School	House D	405D
Sen.	Kendrew Shum	South Brunswick High School	Senate B	204B
Rep.	Ketul Patel	South Brunswick High School	House I	
Sen.	Kooshul Jhaveri	South Brunswick High School	Senate D	405D
Rep.	Kunal Athreya	South Brunswick High School	House A	
Rep.	Kunal Verma	South Brunswick High School	House D	
Rep.	Malay Thaker	South Brunswick High School	House F	
Rep.	Manav Vora	South Brunswick High School	House G	
Clerk	Maryam Rahaman	South Brunswick High School	Senate H	805H

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Meghana Bansal	South Brunswick High School	House H	805H
Rep.	Mehul Salhorta	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Rep.	Mihir Dixit	South Brunswick High School	House A	
Sen.	Mihir Trivedi	South Brunswick High School	Senate D	405D
Rep.	Milan Patel	South Brunswick High School	House B	
Rep.	Monica Joshi	South Brunswick High School	House B	
Rep.	Namitha Somayayji	South Brunswick High School	House G	
Sen.	Nayan Sanjiv	South Brunswick High School	Senate B	204B
Rep.	Neel Doshi	South Brunswick High School	House B	204B
Sen.	Neha Krishnamachary	South Brunswick High School	Senate H	805H
Rep.	Nirmal Patel	South Brunswick High School	House C	
Sen.	Paul Gramieri	South Brunswick High School	Senate G	709G
Rep.	Pranay Adavelly	South Brunswick High School	House E	
Sen.	Pravek Karwe	South Brunswick High School	Senate D	
Rep.	Priyanka Sundarapandiyan	South Brunswick High School	House D	
Sen.	Priyanka Toddywala	South Brunswick High School	Senate C	
Rep.	Rachana Balakumar	South Brunswick High School	House E	
Rep.	Rahul Parekh	South Brunswick High School	House G	708G
Rep.	Ravi Patel	South Brunswick High School	House G	
Rep.	Rick Patel	South Brunswick High School	House I	
Rep.	Riddish Pandya	South Brunswick High School	House I	
Rep.	Robert Puzio	South Brunswick High School	House F	604F
Sen.	Rohan Patil	South Brunswick High School	Senate F	
Rep.	Rohit Namlada	South Brunswick High School	House C	
Rep.	Romiel Dave	South Brunswick High School	House A	
Rep.	Ruba Rizvi	South Brunswick High School	House D	
Rep.	Rusheil Patel	South Brunswick High School	House A	
Sen.	Ryan Yin	South Brunswick High School	Senate I	
Rep.	Sahil Bambulkar	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Rep.	Sanam Kakkad	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Sen.	Sankar Shanmugam	South Brunswick High School	Senate D	
Rep.	Sarika Pawar	South Brunswick High School	House B	
Rep.	Saumya Salhorta	South Brunswick High School	House E	
Rep.	Saurabh Gogia	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Sen.	Shakshum Chadha	South Brunswick High School	Senate C	
Rep.	Shan Ardeshta	South Brunswick High School	House C	
Rep.	Sheena Patel	South Brunswick High School	House C	
Rep.	Shekar Muruganthan	South Brunswick High School	House G	
Rep.	Shikha Patel	South Brunswick High School	House F	
Rep.	Shivani Bhangley	South Brunswick High School	House D	
Rep.	Shreya Rajgandi	South Brunswick High School	House D	
Rep.	Shruti Patel	South Brunswick High School	House E	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Shushil Mistry	South Brunswick High School	Senate G	708G
Rep.	Siddharth Murali	South Brunswick High School	House E	
Chair	Simone Klein	South Brunswick High School	House G	709G
Sen.	Soaptarshi Paul	South Brunswick High School	Senate I	
Rep.	Suman Sahstry	South Brunswick High School	House D	405D
Rep.	Suraj Anandalwar	South Brunswick High School	House A	
Rep.	Surya Prabhakar	South Brunswick High School	House B	204B
Sen.	Swami Raman	South Brunswick High School	Senate F	604F
Rep.	Tanushree Laud	South Brunswick High School	House F	
Rep.	Tanya Krishnkumar	South Brunswick High School	House G	709G
Rep.	Viknesh Lakshmanan	South Brunswick High School	House I	
Rep.	Vivek Subramani	South Brunswick High School	House H	
Rep.	Yash Shah	South Brunswick High School	House F	
Rep.	Yatharth Dubey	South Brunswick High School	House C	
Sen.	Alex Lines	South Jersey Homeschoolers	Senate F	
Rep.	Angela Taylor	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House F	
Rep.	Anna Wilson	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House E	
Rep.	Ben Wilson	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House C	
Rep.	Brianna Amantia	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House E	
Rep.	David Kimball	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House C	
Rep.	Erin McConomy	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House F	605F
Rep.	Imani Sanders	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House E	
Rep.	Liza Rad	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House E	
Sen.	Nate Wilson	South Jersey Homeschoolers	Senate F	605F
Sen.	Rosemary Shields	South Jersey Homeschoolers	Senate B	
Sen.	Ruth Boyajian	South Jersey Homeschoolers	Senate B	
Rep.	Shelby Hoffman	South Jersey Homeschoolers	House F	
Rep.	Lauren Bostick	St. Agnes Academy	House G	
Sen.	Alberto Jimenez	St. John's School	Senate H	803H
Sen.	Alexis Katz	St. John's School	Senate C	306C
Rep.	Andrea Ocasio	St. John's School	House I	905I
Rep.	Camila Rivera	St. John's School	House H	803H
Rep.	Camille Rothenberg	St. John's School	House G	707G
Rep.	Cristina Cortes	St. John's School	House I	
Rep.	Emily Ramirez	St. John's School	House H	803H
Rep.	Fernando Arabia	St. John's School	House I	
Sen.	Francisco Lopez	St. John's School	Senate C	306C
Sen.	Giulia Sagramoso	St. John's School	Senate E	503E
Sen.	Jacqueline Shames	St. John's School	Senate I	905I
Rep.	Jessica Meador	St. John's School	House I	
Sen.	Juansebastian Serrano	St. John's School	Senate I	905I
Rep.	Maria Fernanda Lugo	St. John's School	House I	905I

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Monica Casanova	St. John's School	Senate G	707G
Rep.	Rubi Perez	St. John's School	House E	503E
Rep.	Sarijane Duenas	St. John's School	House G	707G
Sen.	Shariann Carlo	St. John's School	Senate G	
Rep.	Yarianne Aquino	St. John's School	House E	503E
Rep.	Austin Reid	St. Joseph's Prep.	House B	
Rep.	Chidera Oakaford	St. Joseph's Prep.	House C	
Sen.	Chris Oleary	St. Joseph's Prep.	Senate H	
Rep.	Gian Ray	St. Joseph's Prep.	House B	
Sen.	Khalil Johnson	St. Joseph's Prep.	Senate H	
Rep.	Malik Macon	St. Joseph's Prep.	House C	
Rep.	Sakani Wilson	St. Joseph's Prep.	House B	
Rep.	Steve Robinson	St. Joseph's Prep.	House C	
Clerk	Anthony Kayruz	St. Mary's Hall	House C	309C
Chair	Callum Morrison	St. Mary's Hall	Senate C	309C
Rep.	Caroline Cochran	St. Mary's Hall	House H	
Rep.	Grace Mays	St. Mary's Hall	House H	
Sen.	Jared Naylor	St. Mary's Hall	Senate A	106A
Sen.	Mariah McFadin	St. Mary's Hall	Senate H	
Sen.	Mollie Rochelle	St. Mary's Hall	Senate H	
Rep.	Sam Callahan	St. Mary's Hall	House C	309C
Rep.	Stephen Lee	St. Mary's Hall	House C	309C
Rep.	Alex Kirby	St. Stephens H.S.	House F	
Sen.	Alex Schierlmann	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate C	
Rep.	Austin Russell	St. Stephens H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Chaire Menard	St. Stephens H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Chris Hefner	St. Stephens H.S.	House B	210B
Rep.	Daniel Anauo	St. Stephens H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Dylan Brown	St. Stephens H.S.	House F	
Sen.	Emma Gilmore	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate F	
Rep.	Jackson Hambrick	St. Stephens H.S.	House B	210B
Rep.	Jared Davis	St. Stephens H.S.	House I	
Rep.	Jordan Hardaway	St. Stephens H.S.	House G	
Sen.	Kara Chamberlain	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate F	
Sen.	Kristen McKaraHer	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate G	705G
Rep.	Kyle Belvin	St. Stephens H.S.	House F	
Sen.	Landry Brown	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate F	
Rep.	Leelee Miller	St. Stephens H.S.	House H	809H
Sen.	Logan Barkley	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate C	
Rep.	Marina Pitofsky	St. Stephens H.S.	House I	
Sen.	Mary Bernhardt	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate H	809H
Sen.	Megan Shook	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate G	705G

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Morgan Bibey	St. Stephens H.S.	House B	210B
Rep.	Nick Hunt	St. Stephens H.S.	House H	809H
Sen.	Nina Hawthorne	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate H	809H
Rep.	Rebecca Millsaps	St. Stephens H.S.	House G	705G
Sen.	Sami Alkoutami	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate C	
Rep.	Sarah Luckadoo	St. Stephens H.S.	House G	705G
Rep.	Seth Davis	St. Stephens H.S.	House I	
Sen.	Sophie Hunt	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate F	
Rep.	Spencer Sigmon	St. Stephens H.S.	House G	705G
Sen.	Tate Waddell	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate C	
Sen.	Taylor Cummins	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate B	210B
Rep.	Taylor Knox	St. Stephens H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Virinia McMahan	St. Stephens H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Will Banish	St. Stephens H.S.	House H	809H
Rep.	Will Hefner	St. Stephens H.S.	House B	210B
Sen.	Youssef Arnrani	St. Stephens H.S.	Senate B	210B
Rep.	Zach Taylor	St. Stephens H.S.	House G	
Rep.	Alyssa Hernandez	Sunset High School	House G	
Rep.	BreAna Rangel	Sunset High School	House G	
Sen.	Jannet Barrera	Sunset High School	Senate G	
Rep.	Laura Romero	Sunset High School	House G	
Sen.	Priscilla Pendroza	Sunset High School	Senate G	
Rep.	Yuri Vargas	Sunset High School	House G	
Rep.	Aedan Marty	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House H	
Sen.	Andrew Cohen	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate C	307C
Rep.	Andrew Horvitz	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House D	
Sen.	Anthony Didonato	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate B	
Sen.	Aron Minkoff	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Ben Swaby	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House I	
Sen.	Ben Wolfson	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Bowen Schmitt	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Ceillum Ohare	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Claire Cawley	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House D	
Rep.	Corry Cawley	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Courtney Fowler	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Isaac Miller	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House D	
Rep.	Jacob Kander	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House C	307C
Rep.	Jenna Buchwach	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Jesse Moldovan	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Joaquin Gonzalez	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House I	
Sen.	Jordan Lawson	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate I	
Rep.	Julia Castro	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House F	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Madison Heuston	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate C	307C
Rep.	Michael Gentile	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Nico Kass	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House H	
Rep.	Rachel Kalson	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House C	307C
Rep.	Sarah Rizk	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Scott Horvitz	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	House C	307C
Sen.	Talia Holc	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate E	
Sen.	Yael Goldblum	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate B	
Sen.	Yasmin Sacks	Taylor Allderdice H.S.	Senate E	
Rep.	Adrian Robertson	Thomas Jefferson H.S. for Science & Technology	House C	308C
Rep.	Alan Kulatti	Thomas Jefferson H.S. for Science & Technology	House C	308C
Rep.	Marcus Prater	Thomas Jefferson H.S. for Science & Technology	House C	308C
Sen.	Sravan Yeluru	Thomas Jefferson H.S. for Science & Technology	Senate C	308C
Rep.	William Eatherly	Thomas Jefferson H.S. for Science & Technology	House C	308C
Rep.	Benjamin Goldberg	Thomas S. Wootton H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Danyal Ahmad	Thomas S. Wootton H.S.	House A	110A
Sen.	David Oganessian	Thomas S. Wootton H.S.	Senate A	110A
Sen.	Gaia Mattiace	Thomas S. Wootton H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Nasib Hafeez	Thomas S. Wootton H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Sean Wallace	Thomas S. Wootton H.S.	House B	
Rep.	Zabrian Hafeez	Thomas S. Wootton H.S.	House B	
Sen.	Alysson Maurin	Villa Victoria Academy	Senate G	
Sen.	Charlotte Wood	Villa Victoria Academy	Senate G	
Rep.	Courtney West	Villa Victoria Academy	House E	
Rep.	Gabrielle Leverance	Villa Victoria Academy	House C	
Clerk	Katie Mooney	Villa Victoria Academy	House E	
Rep.	Lauren Wood	Villa Victoria Academy	House E	
Rep.	Marielle Donlon	Villa Victoria Academy	House C	
Sen.	Aidan Darragh	Walt Whitman H.S.	Senate F	
Sen.	Alex Luta	Walt Whitman H.S.	House A	104A
Clerk	Benjamin Smolen	Walt Whitman H.S.	Senate F	
Sen.	Caroline Park	Walt Whitman H.S.	Senate D	410D
Rep.	Claire Bartholomew	Walt Whitman H.S.	House D	410D
Rep.	Dana Salvucci	Walt Whitman H.S.	House D	410D
Rep.	Evan Koretsky	Walt Whitman H.S.	House A	
Sen.	Jonathan Chen	Walt Whitman H.S.	Senate A	
Chair	Kevin Kay	Walt Whitman H.S.	Senate A	104A
Rep.	Matthew Lee	Walt Whitman H.S.	House G	
Sen.	Nico Valdes	Walt Whitman H.S.	Senate A	
Rep.	Paul Lee	Walt Whitman H.S.	House G	
Sen.	Rolanda Wang	Walt Whitman H.S.	Senate D	410D
Rep.	Seth Cohen	Walt Whitman H.S.	House A	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Sucheng Chi	Walt Whitman H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Tyler Weiss	Walt Whitman H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Yann Decressin	Walt Whitman H.S.	House A	
Sen.	Alexander Wang	Wardlaw Hartridge	Senate F	
Rep.	Ali Reza	Wardlaw Hartridge	House G	
Rep.	Aryaman Nichani	Wardlaw Hartridge	House B	
Sen.	Danny Marques	Wardlaw Hartridge	Senate F	
Rep.	Ernest Afflu	Wardlaw Hartridge	House F	
Rep.	George Minnium	Wardlaw Hartridge	House F	
Rep.	Jimmy Nolan	Wardlaw Hartridge	House F	608F
Sen.	Liban Ahmed	Wardlaw Hartridge	Senate F	608F
Rep.	Micheal Anastasiou	Wardlaw Hartridge	House B	
Rep.	William Buchbinder	Wardlaw Hartridge	House G	
Rep.	Yousaf Razvi	Wardlaw Hartridge	House B	
Rep.	Alex Masarizzi	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Allison Rietze	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House H	806H
Rep.	Alyssa Braver	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House F	
Sen.	Brian Pester	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate I	907I
Sen.	Brian Stickler	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate B	
Rep.	Chrissy Wallace	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House H	806H
Rep.	Dan Rietze	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House I	907I
Rep.	Devon Kaiser	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House B	205B
Rep.	Drew Desai	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Garrett Jochnau	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House A	
Sen.	India Braver	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate C	
Sen.	Isabella DiBianca	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate C	
Sen.	Isha Khosla	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate H	806H
Sen.	Jane Burnett	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate C	
Sen.	Kevin Guo	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate B	205B
Sen.	Kush Mukerjee	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate I	907I
Rep.	Matt Carbone	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House E	505E
Rep.	Matt Goldan	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House A	
Clerk	Morgan Kaiser	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House B	
Sen.	Nick Akrawi	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate B	
Sen.	Omar Choudhury	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate E	505E
Rep.	Phil Wythe	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House E	505E
Rep.	Rachel Pester	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House A	
Rep.	Rajvi Mehta	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House B	205B
Sen.	Ryan Trumpore	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate E	505E
Sen.	Sarah Brown	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	Senate H	806H
Rep.	Wesley Yiin	Watchung Hills Regional H.S.	House I	907I
Sen.	Dante Leach	West Orange High School	Senate H	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Rep.	Mariola Chery	West Orange High School	House C	
Sen.	Matt Lawlor	West Orange High School	Senate H	
Sen.	Raul Ausa	West Orange High School	Senate H	
Rep.	Sabrina Williamson	West Orange High School	House C	
Rep.	Sarah Gordon	West Orange High School	House C	
Rep.	Toni Gordon	West Orange High School	House C	
Rep.	Akbar Hassonjee	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House A	105A
Sen.	Allison Fleming	West Windsor Plainsboro North	Senate G	
Sen.	Anitha Ahmed	West Windsor Plainsboro North	Senate F	606F
Rep.	Benjamin Zhang	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House D	
Sen.	Daniel Wang	West Windsor Plainsboro North	Senate A	
Rep.	Fahad Jamal	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House A	105A
Rep.	Gary Li	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House D	
Sen.	Jacqueline Litwin	West Windsor Plainsboro North	Senate E	
Sen.	Jessica Pe	West Windsor Plainsboro North	Senate E	
Rep.	Kevin Lin	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House F	606F
Sen.	Marshall Evans	West Windsor Plainsboro North	Senate G	
Rep.	Minu Kim	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House D	
Rep.	Molly Zhu	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House C	
Rep.	Priyanka Radhikrishnan	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House F	606F
Rep.	Ranjitha Vasa	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House C	
Sen.	Shivani Badgi	West Windsor Plainsboro North	Senate F	606F
Sen.	Stanford Zhou	West Windsor Plainsboro North	Senate A	105A
Clerk	Thea Ma	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House A	
Rep.	Timothy Brooks	West Windsor Plainsboro North	House A	105A
Rep.	Aafereen Khan	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House H	
Rep.	Aarcha Sagar	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House G	
Rep.	Abhi Jampana	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House A	
Sen.	Adam Cohen	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate F	607F
Sen.	Akarsh Teki	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate H	807H
Rep.	Alizay Maniya	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House H	
Sen.	Andrew Holubec	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate A	
Rep.	Cameron MacArthur	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House B	206B
Rep.	Danielle Gbeckle	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House A	
Sen.	Dhara Mehta	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate D	
Sen.	Irina Matos	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate B	206B
Sen.	Jasel Patel	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate H	807H
Sen.	Joe Mulcahy	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate A	
Sen.	Joey Byrnes	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate D	
Rep.	Karn Setya	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House B	206B
Sen.	Kristina Parag	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate D	
Rep.	Kushaal Mehta	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House G	

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Sen./Rep.	Name	Delegation	Committee	Bill
Sen.	Molly Lowell	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate B	206B
Rep.	Rahul Mehta	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House H	807H
Rep.	Raul Trevino	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House G	
Rep.	Rohan Vasu	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House F	607F
Rep.	Sahir Sagar	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House H	807H
Rep.	Shaina Brahma	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House A	
Rep.	Shaurya Luthra	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House B	206B
Chair	Shreya Luthra	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House F	
Rep.	Stephen Ochoa	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House F	607F
Rep.	Tarang Jain	West Windsor Plainsboro South	House A	
Sen.	Tom Piuggi	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate F	607F
Clerk	Tsipora Hacker	West Windsor Plainsboro South	Senate B	
Chair	Shreya Luthra	West Windsor-Plainsboro South	House F	
Rep.	Nick Goulding	Westwood H.S.	House A	106A
Rep.	Allison Bierman	Woodgrove H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Cayla Sherrell	Woodgrove H.S.	House F	609F
Rep.	Harpreet Bhathal	Woodgrove H.S.	House D	
Rep.	Joseph Laude	Woodgrove H.S.	House E	508E
Sen.	Kylie Campbell	Woodgrove H.S.	Senate F	
Rep.	Lidya Sophiani	Woodgrove H.S.	House F	
Rep.	Marianna Zabkowski	Woodgrove H.S.	House D	408D
Sen.	Michael Erb	Woodgrove H.S.	Senate F	609F
Sen.	Nicholas Spare	Woodgrove H.S.	Senate E	508E
Sen.	Sean Copeland	Woodgrove H.S.	Senate E	508E
Sen.	Zan Guendert	Woodgrove H.S.	Senate D	408D
Chair	Lillian Erickson	Woodlands College Park	Senate G	706G
Rep.	Tristan Britt	Woodlands College Park	House G	706G

SENATE & HOUSE A

101A: A BILL TO ALLOW ACCESS TO DIGITAL ITEMS FROM UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Sponsored by: Senator Reuben Cohen from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School
Representative Jacob Serfaty from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School

102A: A RESOLUTION TO DISCONTINUE THE PENNY

Sponsored by: Senator Anna Matlin from Governor Livingston High School
Representative Allen Zhitomir from Governor Livingston High School
Representative Janet Monroe from Governor Livingston High School

103A: A BILL TO REQUIRE ELECTRONIC BLIND SPOT MONITORS BE STANDARD IN ALL-NEW NON-COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES

Sponsored by: Senator Noah Leibowitz from Manalapan High School
Representative Anthony Sulfaro from Manalapan High School

104A: AN AMENDMENT TO SET A SINGLE SIX-YEAR TERM LIMIT FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENCY

Sponsored by: Senator Kevin Kay from Walt Whitman High School
Representative Alex Luta from Walt Whitman High School

105A: A BILL TO CREATE A LUNAR BASE

Sponsored by: Senator Stanford Zhou from West Windsor Plainsboro High School North
Representative Fahad Jamal from West Windsor Plainsboro High School North
Representative Tim Brooks from West Windsor Plainsboro High School North
Representative Aliakbar Hassonice from West Windsor Plainsboro High School North

106A: A BILL FOR TEXAS SECESSION

Sponsored by: Senator Jared Naylor from Saint Mary's High School
Representative Nick Goulding from Westwood High School

107A: A BILL TO REPLACE THE DOLLAR BILL WITH COINS

Sponsored by: Senator Hugo Santos from Colts Neck High School
Senator Alex Kubie from Colts Neck High School
Representative Josh Fox from Colts Neck High School
Representative Matthew Vallaro from Colts Neck High School

108A: A BILL TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO EXPERIMENTAL DRUGS FOR SERIOUSLY ILL PATIENTS

Sponsored by: Senator Priya Dave from High Tech High School
Representative Dhriti Dedhia from High Tech High School

109A: A BILL TO REDUCE LONG TERM MILITARY EXPENDITURES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL BUDGET IN AN EFFORT TO REDUCE THE BUDGET DEFICIT AND NATIONAL DEBT

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Kam from Parsippany High School
Representative Dominique Fortes from Parsippany High School

110A: A BILL TO REGULATE MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Sponsored by: Senator David Ogaesyan from Thomas S. Wootton High School
Representative Danyal Ahmad from Thomas S. Wootton High School

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101A: A BILL TO ALLOW ACCESS TO DIGITAL ITEMS FROM UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Sponsored by: Senator Reuben Cohen from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School
Representative Jacob Serfaty from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School

The Internet Age presents great opportunities for materials belonging to university or college research libraries to be accessible to a wider group of people to use for personal, academic or professional research purposes. Many times, though, items from a university or college library's digital collection will be made available only to users on an internet connection originating from the library itself, making these items no more accessible than the library's print collection. The United States government boasts the largest library in the world, a destination for researchers from around the world – the Library of Congress. This bill will unite the resources of the United States, making them available at one research institution as well as the institutions that they originated from.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: All limited-access online content belongs to the libraries of colleges and universities in the United States shall be accessible from the Library of Congress.

Subsection 1: “Limited-access” shall be defined as only being accessible to certain IP addresses; namely, those from the college/university or its library itself.

Section 2: Wireless Internet access shall be made available in all of the Library of Congress's reading rooms for the benefit of researchers.

Subsection 1: Connections will not be available in visitor areas.

Section 3: Current computer workstations in the Library will remain for use by researchers without their own portable computers or using reading rooms where computers are not allowed.

Subsection 1: A database shall be created in these computers to direct users more easily to these new resources.

102A: A RESOLUTION TO DISCONTINUE THE PENNY

Sponsored by: Senator Anna Matlin from Governor Livingston High School
Representative Allen Zhitomir from Governor Livingston High School
Representative Janet Monroe from Governor Livingston High School

Whereas: The combined cost of raw materials and production for the penny exceeds the coin's worth, thus creating an incentive for currency to be illegally melted down into raw materials; and

Whereas: The value of the penny has been continually decreasing with inflation; and

Whereas: Pennies reduce the efficiency of transactions; and

Whereas: It is common for a country to discontinue use of lower denomination coins

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: One-cent coins shall be removed from circulation within two years.

Section 2: To prevent drastic deflation, coins of higher denominations will be produced in higher quantities.

Section 3: The production of one-cent coins will be discontinued within two years.

103A: A BILL TO REQUIRE ELECTRONIC BLIND SPOT MONITORS BE STANDARD IN ALL-NEW NON-COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES

Sponsored by: Senator Noah Leibowitz of Manalapan High School

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Representative Anthony Sulfaro of Manalapan High School

Standardizing electronic blind spot monitors in all new non-commercial motor vehicles would put an end to almost 400,000 car collisions each year. An electronic blind spot monitor uses radar signals to detect cars in the blind spot of the driver. It will then make a beeping noise, and a small light on the mirror will light up, letting the driver know that it is not safe to switch lanes. Electronic blind spot monitors are available as a \$250-\$500 upgrade in most new cars, but it costs less than \$100 for car companies to buy and install them. \$100 is a small price to pay to guarantee the safety of American drivers, when switching lanes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: It will be mandatory for all new non-commercial motor vehicles to have electronic blind spot monitors installed in their mirrors.

Section 2: This law only includes non-commercial motor vehicles with a model year of 2014 or later.

Section 3: This law will be enforced by the Department of Transportation.

Section 4: If proper procedures are not followed, the violator will be forced to recall any model that violates this law; and be fined up to \$275,000 for non-compliance.

104A: AN AMENDMENT TO SET A SINGLE SIX-YEAR TERM LIMIT FOR THE U.S. PRESIDENCY

Sponsored by: Senator Kevin Kay from Walt Whitman High School
Representative Alex Luta from Walt Whitman High School

With the 2012 presidential election quickly approaching, President Obama is preparing a massive reelection campaign that is taking much of his attention away from the country's business. As head of state, chief diplomat and legislator, and Commander-in-Chief, the President's plate is always overfilled. Factor in frequent unanticipated problems, and the job can become insufferably demanding. According to University of Texas presidential politics scholar Bruce Buchanan, "to run for reelection in the midst of this can best be described as an unreasonable addition." The public policy issues that the President was elected to deal with miss out on a tremendous amount of time, energy, and resources, and "the reelection period ultimately becomes a diverting experience for the President." Establishing a single, six-year presidential term would allow energy that was once allotted to campaigning for reelection to be directed toward issues that actually matter. The President would be able to focus on his or her agenda without the constant burden of selling his or her public image and competence in order to maintain political viability. Decisions could be based on the issues themselves rather than on their political value, and the partisan opposition would have far less incentive to subvert the President's solution to a problem primarily as a means of feathering its own political nest. Moreover, because the President would only be serving one term, he or she would no longer be compelled to pander to special interests during his or her first term in order to get reelected. This insulation from corporate influence would help drive big money out of politics. Overall, the rules of the presidential game have changed dramatically since the Constitution was signed in 1789, and it's time to reconsider the length and term of the American presidency.

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The twenty-second amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2: A presidential and vice presidential term shall henceforth last six years.

Subsection 1: No person shall be elected to the office of the President or Vice President more than once.

105A: A BILL TO CREATE A LUNAR BASE

Sponsored by: Senator Stanford Zhou from WW-P North
Representative Fahad Jamal from WW-P North
Representative Tim Brooks from WW-P North

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Representative Aliakbar Hassonjee from WW-P North

To push American into the next age of technology, a NASA modular lunar base should be built on the moon. In just 8 short years after President John F. Kennedy launched the Apollo program, three American astronauts landed on the moon. This success moved American into a period of great economic success and cultural movements – defining the country as a global superpower. With Operation Enduring Freedom and our economic recession coming to a close, the United States of America is in the most ideal position to invest in the future. An American Lunar Outpost, to be created between 2020-2035, is needed to preserve our current lifestyle and further our country's triumph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The reformation of the NASA Constellation Lunar Surface Systems Project Office.

Subsection 1: An increase in the study of lunar surface systems, such as "habitation systems", ISRU, rovers, power production and storage systems.

Subsection 2: The creation of a Research and Development program. This department will focus on the advancement of lunar technology, using student programs to further American education and scientific grants to improve space technology.

Subsection 3: The creation of a Public Affairs office for the project.

Section 2: The creation of the NASA Lunar Outpost Mission (LOM).

Subsection 1: The activation of a new branch of NASA, to be headed by a Director-in-chief, with a maximum of 300 federal employees on the payroll.

Subsection 2: To be managed and regulated by the United States House Committee on Science, Space and Technology – Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics.

Subsection 3: To ultimately allow a manned-lunar outpost to safely exist.

Section 3: The funding and the implementation be done as follows:

Subsection 1: A budget of \$15,000,000 is provided to the colonization program. (75% of total NASA budget, around 0.375% of total Federal Budget)

Subsection 2: Other active spacecraft (both unmanned and manned) missions (ISS, MESSENGER, New Horizons, Dawn, Maven, etc.) will be inactivated/cancelled due to the importance of the Lunar Outpost Mission.

Section 4: The creation of a modular Lunar Base, to be constructed and completed over 15 years, between 2020-2035.

Subsection 1: To be designated as the Neil A. Armstrong Lunar Outpost. (NASA Authorization -Section 404 – Lunar Outpost)

Subsection 2: To be a self-sustainable, manned lunar station. By using solar power units, habitation modules, and In-situ resource utilization (the use of resources found on astronomical objects); the Neil A. Armstrong Lunar Outpost will be a habitable space station in which living quarters will be provided to 5-20 astronauts.

Subsection 3: Extend human presence to the Moon to enable eventual settlement/colonization by 2035.

106A: A BILL FOR TEXAS SECESSION

Sponsored by: Senator Jared Naylor from Saint Mary's Hall

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Representative Nick Goulding from Westwood High School

“Texas is a free and independent State ... All political power is inherent in the people ... they have at all times the inalienable right to alter their government in such manner as they might think proper.” (Texas Constitution, 1876) "When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people, from whom its legitimate powers are derived...[it is] the inherent and inalienable right of the people to...abolish such government, and create another in its stead..." (Texas Declaration of Independence, 1836) "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed... Whenever government becomes destructive to life, liberty, or property [i.e., the pursuit of happiness], it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it... It is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security." (American Declaration of Independence, 1776)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The United States of America relinquish the State of Texas from its control, jurisdiction and influence.

Subsection 1: The United States of America transfer the titles and deeds of all federal properties of U.S. federal government to the new Republic of Texas.

Subsection 2: The United States of America transfer all federal workers to the employment of the new Republic of Texas.

Subsection 3: The United States of America relinquish all federally owned assets to the new Republic of Texas.

Section 2: The government of the United States of America ends all revenues from the new Republic of Texas.

Section 3: The United State of America officially recognizes the new Republic of Texas as a stable democracy, trading ally and partner for future endeavors.

Subsection 1: The President of the United States of America appoint an ambassador to represent the USA in international relations in the new Republic of Texas.

Subsection 2: The United States of America establishes a fully functional American Embassy in the capital city of Austin, Republic of Texas.

Section 4: The United States of America officially hand over Texas’s proportion of the US Military.

Subsection 1: The President of the new Republic is officially named the Commander in Chief of all native Texans who are currently working in the US Military by the President of the United States of America.

Subsection 2: All Texan members of the US Military be reorganized to form the new Republic of Texas Military with its individual forces divided into the Texas Army, Texas Marine Corps, Texas Air Force, Texas Navy, and Texas Coast Guard.

107A: A BILL TO REPLACE THE DOLLAR BILL WITH COINS

Sponsored by: Senator Hugo Santos from Colts Neck High School
Senator Alex Kubie from Colts Neck High School
Representative Josh Fox from Colts Neck High School
Representative Matthew Vollaro from Colts Neck High School

Whereas: The current economy is in a terrible state, and;

Whereas: The dollar is worth very little, and;

Whereas: It is incredibly difficult to pay off the debt, and;

Whereas: Coins would make the debt easier to pay, and;

Whereas: The coin will start off in no economic hole, and;

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Whereas: The coin will have actual value, and;
Whereas: The economy will be safer.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The government will revert back to the gold or silver standard.

Subsection 1: This will save the country \$5.6 billion in one year.

Section 2: There are 1.1 million one-dollar coins unused in bank vaults across the country. Dollar coins will be brought back into circulation.

108A: A BILL TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO EXPERIMENTAL DRUGS FOR SERIOUSLY ILL PATIENTS

Sponsored by: Senator Priya Dave from High Tech High School
Representative Dhriti Dedhia from High Tech High School

Abigail Burroughs died at the age of twenty one from a squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. Diagnosed two years earlier, Burroughs received access to developmental drugs only months before her death. In order to prevent this from occurring to any other person, the Abigail Alliance fights to help create wider access to developmental cancer drugs and other drugs for serious life-threatening illnesses. Modeled after the Access, Compassion, Care, and Ethics for Seriously Ill Patients (ACCESS) Act, we propose an amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to create a new two-tiered approval system for drugs, biological products, and devices that is responsive to the needs of seriously ill patients, and for other purposes. Terminally ill patients, especially, should have access to these experimental drugs even though these drugs may not be 100% successful. Any glimmer of hope can make a difference.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: New guidelines for approval will be enacted.

Subsection 1: The current emphasis on statistical analysis of clinical information will be balanced by a greater reliance on clinical evaluation of this information.

Subsection 2: Food and Drug Administration advisory committees will have a greater representation of medical clinicians who represent the interests of seriously ill patients in early access to promising investigational therapies.

Section 2: Responsibility when dealing with the experimental drugs lies with the physician and the patient.

Subsection 1: The use of available investigational products for treatment falls under the sector of the physician and the patient.

Subsection 2: The use of combinations of available investigational and approved products for treatment falls under the judgment of both parties.

Section 3: Although placebo controlled studies has been questioned on both scientific and ethical grounds for seriously ill patients, the use of them is deemed necessary.

Section 4: The Food and Drug Administration must implement a new two-tiered approval system.

Subsection 1: Tier 1 - A sponsor of the experimental drug must submit an application to the Secretary which contains: data and information from completed Phase I clinical investigations and any other nonclinical or clinical investigations, preliminary evidence that the product may be effective against a serious or life-threatening condition or disease, and an assurance that the sponsor will continue clinical investigation to obtain Tier III approval. Tier I approval shall be primarily based upon clinical evaluation, not statistical analysis. Not later than 30 days after the receipt of an

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application for Tier I approval, the Secretary shall either approve the application or refer the application to the Accelerated Approval Advisory Committee.

Subsection 2: Tier 2 – A sponsor of the experimental drug must submit an application to the Secretary which contains: data and information that the drug, biological product, or device has an effect on a clinical endpoint and an assurance that the sponsor will continue clinical investigation to obtain Tier III approval. Not later than 30 days after the receipt of an application for Tier II approval, the Secretary shall either approve the application or refer the application to the Accelerated Approval Advisory Committee.

109A: A BILL TO REDUCE LONG TERM MILITARY EXPENDITURES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL BUDGET IN AN EFFORT TO REDUCE THE BUDGET DEFICIT AND NATIONAL DEBT

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Kam from Parsippany High School
Representative Dominique Fortes from Parsippany High School

In recent years, the Federal Budget has been marred by generous spending which has resulted in astronomical fiscal deficit and accumulated debt. This debt has had a highly adverse effect on the health of our economy, causing many parties to lose confidence in America and stagnating growth. The only sure way to address this issue is to drastically cut military expenditures and curb unnecessary funding that is draining valuable resources. In 2010 alone, defense spending totaled \$689 billion, or 20% of the entire federal budget, and in 2009, US defense spending accounted for 40% of global arms spending. This is unacceptable, given our country's current financial situation. Implementation of this bill would result in a gradual decrease in military spending over the next 5 years to a much more reasonable and manageable amount. It would return much needed capital to the domestic arena, where it would be used primarily to lower the massive debt that has accrued over the years, although there is also potential for this capital to be placed in investing in the country's infrastructure and education. This is not to say that military spending would become a foregone practice; rather, that it would be reduced to a manageable amount, while still allowing the armed forces of this great country to adequately protect our freedom and our borders.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The current Defense expenditures for fiscal year 2012 is to be reduced by \$150 billion.

Subsection 1: Immediate cuts will be redirected toward educational funds.

Section 2: Curtail tender quantities and cancel pre-existing contracts for inessential infrastructure and equipment procurements.

Subsection 1: Draft definition of inessential procurements mentioned in Section 2.

Section 3: Further reduce Defense expenditures by \$150 billion from the revised 2012 spending level by 2015.

Subsection 1: 50% of the aforementioned cuts will be redirected toward welfare programs with the remaining 50% still being directed toward education funds.

Section 4: Further reduce Defense expenditures by \$100 billion from the revised 2015 spending level by 2018.

Subsection 1: Capital from cuts in section 4 shall be reserved to expedite payment of Federal Debt and reduce the annual deficit.

Section 5: Savings in federal revenue shall be redirected accordingly as specified in subsections 1a, 3a, and 4a.

Section 6: At a time during which it is agreed that the Defense expenditures reach a reasonable level, spending will be allowed to surpass that given amount by a maximum of 10% with the exception of a condition mentioned in section 7 of this bill.

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Section 7: An emergency provision shall be provided in case of a heightened national emergency to raise expenditures to a pre-bill level in order to finance increased military activity in a time of war.

Subsection 1: Heightened national emergency shall be qualified as an event necessitating an active military draft.

110A: A BILL TO MANDATE MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Sponsored by: Senator David Oganessian from Thomas S. Wootton High School
Representative Danyal Ahmad from Thomas S. Wootton High School

Throughout history, banks' usual response to financial crises with regards to housing has been to lower interest on mortgage and on numerous occasions their efforts have realized little success. Such is an example is evident with the recent financial crisis, to which banks have responded with mortgage rates as low as 3.16% for 15-year loans and 3.89% for 30-year loans. While such a strategy may be conducive to more loan purchases, it exposes banks to irresponsible behavior on the side of borrower.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Purchase of mortgage insurance be a requirement following the borrower's first delinquency, despite loan-to-value ratio or any indicator from the underwriting process.

Section 2: Payments of mortgage insurance continue until lender deems that borrower's risk has decreased sufficiently, at which point insurance may be canceled.

Section 3: The mortgage insurance be paid to a third party not affiliated to the lender as a medium, through which the lender can then make claims.

Section 4: Mortgage insurance be optional for those borrowers who have an LTV of less than 80%.

SENATE & HOUSE B

201B: A BILL TO ADMINISTER A CIVICS TEST TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ELECTING A CANDIDATE TO THE PRESIDENCY

Sponsored by: Senator Lauren Santullo from Governor Livingston High School
Representative Janaki Chadha from Governor Livingston High School
Representative Adrian Medeiros from Governor Livingston High School

202B: A BILL TO MAKE IT A FELONY TO HURT, MAIM, TORTURE, OR KILL COMPANION ANIMALS

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Witkowski from Manalapan High School
Senator Steffi Shapiro from Manalapan High School
Representative Matt Samaan from Manalapan High School
Representative Brianna Quilla from Manalapan High School

203B: A BILL TO LIMIT GENETIC ENGINEERING

Sponsored by: Senator Sean Jaffas from Secaucus High School
Senator Maximilian Ashkenazi from Secaucus High School
Representative Bethany Mancuso from Secaucus High School
Representative Abmael Oliveira from Secaucus High School

204B: A BILL TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ARTS PROGRAMS IN LOW-INCOME SCHOOLS

Sponsored by: Senator Kendrew Shum from South Brunswick High School
Senator Nayan Sanjiv from South Brunswick High School
Representative Ashish Pandya from South Brunswick High School
Representative Surya Prabhakar from South Brunswick High School
Representative Neel Doshi from South Brunswick High School

205B: THE AMERICAN SPACE EXPLORATION REINVESTMENT ACT

Sponsored by: Senator Kevin Guo from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Rajvi Mehta from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Devon Kaiser from Watchung Hills Regional High School

206B: A BILL TO BAN THE SALE OF INCANDESCENT LIGHT BULBS

Sponsored by: Senator Irina Matos from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Senator Molly Lowell from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Representative Cameron MacArthur from West Windsor High School South
Representative Kam Setya from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Representative Shaurya Luthra from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South

207B: A BILL TO PROVIDE FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE MAKE A WISH FOUNDATION

Sponsored by: Senator Toni Nickel from Clear Creek High School
Representative Taylor Johnston from Clear Creek High School

208B: A BILL TO ALLOW NATURALIZATION OF ILLEGAL ALIENS VIA AN EDUCATIONAL OR MILITARY PATH

Sponsored by: Senator Zachary Shakked from Colts Neck High School
Senator Raza Asghar from Colts Neck High School
Representative Gokul Mukunda from Colts Neck High School
Representative Kais Jivani from Colts Neck High School

209B: A RESOLUTION TO BAN HYDROGENATED OILS IN THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by: Senator Adam Dickter from North Allegheny High School
Representative Daniel Bein from North Allegheny High School

210B: A BILL TO STABILIZE THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

Sponsored by: Senator Youseef Amrani from St. Stephens High School

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Senator Taylor Cummings from St. Stephens High School
Representative Will Hefner from St. Stephens High School
Representative Morgan Bibey from St. Stephens High School
Representative Chris Hefner from St. Stephens High School
Representative Jackson Hambrick from St. Stephens High School

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201B: A BILL TO ADMINISTER A CIVICS TEST TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ELECTING A CANDIDATE TO THE PRESIDENCY

Sponsored by: Senator Lauren Santullo from Governor Livingston High School
Representative Janaki Chadha from Governor Livingston High School
Representative Adrian Medeiros from Governor Livingston High School

Potential candidates' lack of knowledge about basic American history, world history, and government functions detracts from debates on actual issues. If these people were weeded out before major debates, better candidates could become front runners. Debates would run smoother and better people would have a good chance of becoming better presidents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: A test on basic American history and the Constitution shall be assembled by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. The USCIS should model this test after the citizenship examination.

Section 2: Every prominent United States presidential candidate and their vice president must take this test.

Subsection 1: A prominent candidate shall be defined as a candidate who has participated in an official debate or a party-sponsored debate.

Section 3: If a candidate fails the test, his/her party is responsible for dropping the candidate's nomination. Any party unwilling to comply must incur a fine of \$100,000.

202B: A BILL TO MAKE IT A FELONY TO HURT, MAIM, TORTURE, OR KILL COMPANION ANIMALS

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Witkowski of Manalapan High School
Senator Steffi Shapiro of Manalapan High School
Representative Matt Samaan of Manalapan High School
Representative Brianna Quilla of Manalapan High School

There is no federal law pertaining to Companion Animal abuse and the lack of a federal standard causes many people to be ignorant of what is against the law and is detrimental not only to the people but also to the animals who do not deserve the abuse which is bestowed upon them by unwary and abusive people who may be at risk to hurt people once their aggressive tendency's escalate to include people. Nearly 2,000 animal cruelty cases occur annually, and dogs — pit bulls, in particular — are the most common victims of animal cruelty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: This act makes it a felony to maim or kill any companion animals.

Section 2: There will be a minimum sentence of three years in federal prison for any persons who maim or torture a companion animal; a minimum sentence of five years in federal prison for any persons who kill a companion animal.

Subsection 1: The law does not apply to any persons who kill or maim a companion animal in self-defense.

Subsection 2: This law does not apply to licensed veterinarians providing properly administered euthanasia to an animal.

Section 3: A Federal level Veterinary Medical Board will verify and distribute licenses to veterinarians by September 1, 2012.

Subsection 1: The Veterinary Medical Board will be established under the US Department of Agriculture.

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Subsection 2: The purpose of this Board would be to qualify and distribute licenses to veterinarians so as to standardize the proper level of education and knowledge for a veterinarian nationwide.

Subsection 3: The implementation of a national level board would reduce the need of a state level Veterinary Medical Board freeing up funds that may be used for other programs in need of funding and/or reducing taxes on the taxpayers.

Subsection 4: The federal board will be funded by a diversion of funds from farm subsidies.

203B: A BILL TO LIMIT GENETIC ENGINEERING

Sponsored by: Senator Sean Jeffas from Secaucus High School
Senator Maximilian Ashkenazi from Secaucus High School
Representative Bethany Mancuso from Secaucus High School
Representative Abmael Oliveira from Secaucus High School

Modern DNA technology allows us to modify a person's genome in order to manipulate their phenotypes and genotypes. Genetic engineering began thousands of years ago with a process known as artificial selection, first practiced by the Romans. Charles Darwin, an English naturalist, utilized the process of breeding species based on desirable characteristics rather than allowing natural selection to take its course. Throughout the years, artificial selection has progressed to become mutagenesis: the process of an organism's DNA being customized in a steady manner, resulting in a mutation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Unnecessary alterations to a human's genotype are hereby illegal.

Subsection 1: "Unnecessary" is defined as: unrelated to an individual's health or wellbeing, including their aesthetic appearance

Section 2: The genotype of a human being may be altered if the alteration is progressively beneficial to, and will sustain, their health.

Subsection 2: Genomes shall only be altered to prevent or curtail a life-threatening or degenerative disorder.

Section 3: Congress shall have the power to enforce this bill following the sections' limitations previously stated and explained.

Section 4: If passed, this bill will go into effect August 1st, 2012.

204B: A BILL TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ARTS PROGRAMS IN LOW-INCOME SCHOOLS

Sponsored by: Senator Kendrew Shum from South Brunswick High School
Senator Nayan Sanjiv from South Brunswick High School
Representative Ashish Pandya from South Brunswick High School
Representative Surya Prabhakar from South Brunswick High School
Representative Neel Doshi from South Brunswick High School

The United States education system in recent years has focused primarily on standardization to increase test scores for language arts and math. As a result, schools, according to the Center on Education Policy, have cut funding to subjects not tested, especially the visual arts and music. The assumption by schools is that the arts are not necessary for students – this is wrong. There is ample evidence supporting the idea that studying the arts allows students to explore their talents, and increases scores in math and reading subjects. In addition, there is a direct correlation between engaging in art and an increase in attention. Increasing funding for arts programs specifically to increase test scores overall, instead of all academic courses, is important because the arts teach students a unique set of skills called the studio habits of mind, which includes

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the ability to engage and persist, as well as envision new ideas. The funding targets low average income schools because low income families often do not have the means to provide lessons in arts and music outside of school, while middle to high income families do.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** School districts that meet the guidelines mentioned in Section 2 shall receive additional funding, depending on the population of students and implemented art programs, from the United States Department of Education. This additional funding shall serve as an incentive for schools, as the funding received is based upon the expenditure of the programs they implement and the state of the school's current funding.
- Section 2:** School districts must meet the following prerequisites in order to qualify for additional funding:
- Subsection 1:** Schools shall be located in low-income districts, containing a majority of schools with 30% or more of its students in low income families. (A family is defined as low-income if it earns less than twice the federal poverty guidelines provided by the Department of Health and Human Resources.)
 - Subsection 2:** Schools shall emphasize importance of the arts through the application of varied courses as well as extracurricular activities. Such programs in the arts shall include visual arts, music, drama, and computer graphics.
 - Subsection 3:** School districts that receive funds shall have an organized department devoted to the arts, staffed with a supervisor.
- Subsection 4:** Schools shall provide a number of courses equal to 5% of the total number of courses in the school.

205B: THE AMERICAN SPACE EXPLORATION REINVESTMENT ACT

Sponsored by: Senator Kevin Guo from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Rajvi Mehta from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Devon Kaiser from Watchung Hills Regional High School

In 1969, NASA launched a spacecraft to the moon with three men aboard and soon made history as two of them became the first humans to walk on the moon. Yet, more than three decades later, Americans haven't gone back. That should be a priority to follow the footsteps of the Apollo program and go back to the moon and eventually, even further to Mars. Not only does this promise to push humanity beyond its secure boundaries, a space program like this would help people down on earth. The task of developing these spacecrafts will naturally fall on engineers, specialists, scientists, etc, and this helps create high paying, high skill level jobs; a mission that will benefit the rest of the economy. Also, the technological innovations invented by NASA due to the degree of difficulty of space travel have eventually been capitalized on by private investors, leading to the creation of jobs and industries. Long distance communications, digital image processing (used in CAT scans), water filters, knowledge on science and many more, were created and developed by NASA which are now being pushed even further by private industries, creating jobs, driving innovations, and helping make this world become more interconnected and healthier. Imagine what else would be made if NASA was tasked with sending men to the Red Planet. Finally, the implications of discoveries made on these missions could also positively affect life on Earth. It has been presumable that the moon contains a helium isotope called Helium-3 that could be used for clean energy back on earth. In conclusion, this bill is meant to not only send man to the moon and beyond, but it will also benefit the all that that is still very much still on earth.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** All low earth orbital operations normally governed by NASA are to be transferred to private corporations.
- Subsection 1:** A new contract is to be created that will move all NASA flights to the International Space Station to be operated by private corporations. All astronauts will remain under the helm of NASA, but

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the spacecrafts and all subsequent maintenance, construction, etc. are to be managed by private corporations. All available companies are welcome to start bidding for the contract.

Section 2: NASA will be responsible for fulfilling the following goals and receive the necessary funding to accomplish the following:

Subsection 1: NASA will send a manned mission to the moon by the end of 2016 and start laying down the groundwork for a permanent moon colony.

Subsection 2: A manned craft on the surface of the planet Mars by the end of the year 2019 based on the Mars Direct proposal detailed by NASA engineers Robert Zubrin and David Weaver.

Section 3: A new subcommittee will be created to allocate funds for these new initiatives.

206B: A BILL TO BAN THE SALE OF INCANDESCENT LIGHT BULBS

Sponsored by: Senator Irina Matos from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South
Senator Molly Lowell from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South
Representative Cameron MacArthur from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South
Representative Karn Setya from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South
Representative Shaurya Luthra from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South

The incandescent light bulb is regarded as one of the most revolutionary technologies ever invented. However, it is outdated. LEDs use one-tenth the amount of energy of incandescent bulbs, and Fluorescents use one-fourth the amount of energy (both for the same amount of light output). An LED is one-tenth the operating cost of an incandescent to run and produces one-tenth the amount of carbon emissions. Both fluorescents and LEDs emit far less heat than incandescent and last significantly longer. While the incandescent was a great invention, it pales in comparison to the more energy-efficient and environmentally friendly innovations of the fluorescent and LED bulbs. Continuing the life of the incandescent light bulb is a waste of resources and is keeping our society in the past when better options are available.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The sale of incandescent light bulbs be banned in the United States of America starting June 1, 2013.

Subsection 1: All incandescent light bulbs currently in use, as well as those produced and sold before the aforementioned date, may remain in use.

Section 2: All parties in the United States that continue to sell incandescent light bulbs after June 1, 2013, will be punishable by law, as deemed appropriate by the United States Judicial system based on the severity of the offense.

207B: A BILL TO PROVIDE FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE MAKE A WISH FOUNDATION

Sponsored by: Senator Toni Nickel from Clear Creek High School, TX
Representative Taylor Johnston from Clear Creek High School, TX

Thousands of children suffer with terrible illnesses, many of them terminal. The Make A Wish Foundation offers simple joy to these suffering children. The Make a Wish Foundation's mission began by granting an ill seven year old his wish of becoming a police officer, and has since then been able to improve the lives of thousands of children. The Make a Wish Foundation has been hampered by a lack of financial resources. Through federal funding, the organization can reach a greater number of children and improve the lives of ill children and their families.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The United States Federal Department of Education shall match funds donated to The Make A Wish Foundation up to the sum of two hundred and fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000) per year.

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Section 2: Granted funds may increase by up to one percent (1%) per year.

208B: A BILL TO ALLOW NATURALIZATION OF ILLEGAL ALIENS VIA AN EDUCATIONAL OR MILITARY PATH

Sponsored by: Senator Raza Asghar from Colts Neck High School
Senator Zachary Shakked from Colts Neck High School
Representative Gokul Mukunda from Colts Neck High School
Representative Kais Jivani from Colts Neck High School

Many illegal aliens came to this country when they were still children, meaning they did not have a say in the process, and they had to do what their parents told them to. Many of these people are also of Good Moral Character, have the potential to and want to contribute to American society. This bill would allow for these aliens to become citizens by either serving in the military or getting a college education. Any person who would go through this process is clearly a dedicated person who deserves to be a part of the country.

Whereas: Illegal immigrants can become citizens if they serve for at least 2 years in the armed forces to get a bachelor's degree.

Whereas: The applicants must meet certain requirements

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The standards of qualification are as follows:

- Subsection 1:** The student must qualify as an illegal immigrant.
- Subsection 2:** The student must have completed 4 years of high school with a diploma or a GED.
- Subsection 3:** The student must be a resident of the United States for a minimum of 4 years. The proof will reside in the student's high school diploma or GED.
- Subsection 4:** The student must have the academic potential to be successful in college by graduating high school with a minimum GPA of 3.5.
- Subsection 5:** The student demonstrates some sort of extracurricular activity. This includes any physical, musical, or intellectual activities along with any other activities the student participates in.
- Subsection 6:** The student cannot have a criminal record or have committed 3 misdemeanors. The student cannot have committed marriage fraud, engaged in unlawful voting, or pose a public health risk.
- Subsection 7:** The parent, the legal guardian, and/or the student himself must have a minimum of \$10,000 to pay for their first year of college. This money will be shown up front to the Committee that runs this act.
- Subsection 8:** The student must provide medical and biometric information. Any psychiatric and/or medical examinations that were performed on the students will be disclosed.

Section 2: The application process is as follows:

- Subsection 1:** The student must apply for college in the same way a legal student would apply. This includes following the university's standards regarding essays, supplemental essays, transcripts, resumes, etc. The student must submit 2 teacher recommendations supporting their academic capabilities.
- Subsection 2:** The student must be capable of paying the deposit for application for each college/university they apply to.

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Section 3: The requirement for completing the program will be as follows:

Subsection 1: The student must participate in the armed forces for at least 2 years unless the student can afford to pay for four years of college.

Subsection 2: The student is not allowed to drop out of the university or program he is enrolled in prematurely. However, honorable discharge can be tolerated under examination of the student's circumstance.

Subsection 3: The student must maintain and graduate with a minimum GPA of 3.0 for every year of his college career.

Section 4: The penalty for not completing the program will be as follows:

Subsection 1: Failure to adhere to the above requirements will result in student expulsion. At this point, the student will be unable to reapply under this act.

Subsection 2: If honorable discharge is granted to the student, then he can reapply for it based on the intensity of the situation.

Section 4: The funding and implementation will be as follows:

Subsection 1: If the student demonstrates excellency in his abilities, he is eligible to receive a scholarship or grant.

Subsection 2: If the student is able to pay taxes throughout his education he will be able to apply for a financial aid grant.

209B: A RESOLUTION TO BAN HYDROGENATED OILS IN THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by: Senator Adam Dickter from North Allegheny High School
Representative Daniel Bein from North Allegheny High School

Obesity has become an epidemic in our nation due to an unhealthy diet and lack of exercise. We assembled here today have the choice to ban what is causing this nation-wide problem. Trans fats raise the low-density lipoprotein (LDL), or "bad" cholesterol in the body. They also cause weight gain to such a high degree that a 2 percent increase in energy intake from trans fatty acids was associated with a 23 percent increase in the incidence of coronary heart disease (New England Journal of Medicine, 2006). By approving this bill, food companies and restaurants will be forced to take the necessary steps to protect our citizens from the deadly disease of obesity and heart disease. Americans can have a better chance of fighting weight gain, our children are less likely to suffer from obesity, and we can set the example for the rest of the world. Eliminating trans fat has the potential to reverse the course of the United States and transform it into a healthy longer-living nation.

Whereas: Hydrogenated oils contain trans fat, which has been proven to drastically increase the risk of heart disease and cancer; and

Whereas: Restaurants are not required to declare hydrogenated oils in their food; and

Whereas: The United States does not always require food labels to show trans fat in their products, thus deceiving consumers into buying their supposedly healthier products that in fact have hydrogenated oils; and

Whereas: Countries that have previously banned trans fat in hydrogenated oils have lowered the national average for cardiovascular disease by twenty percent; and

Whereas: There are many foods that taste the same as foods which contain hydrogenated oils that do not have the ill effects which trans fat causes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: All hydrogenated oils be removed from the consumers' diet within three years.

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210B: A BILL TO STABILIZE THE FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

Sponsored by: Senator Youssef Amrani from St. Stephens High School
Senator Taylor Cummings from St. Stephens High School
Representative Jackson Hambrick from St. Stephens High School
Representative Will Hefner from St. Stephens High School
Representative Morgan Bibey from St. Stephens High School
Representative Chris Hefner from St. Stephens High School

The federal minimum wage has long been a part of the American business world. Often raising the minimum wage is used as a means to gain support from constituents for something that is only good housekeeping. This bill will remedy the situation by tying the federal minimum wage to the national annual inflation rate as determined by the Consumer Price Index.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: At the start of each new fiscal year the federal minimum wage will be raised in relation to the national inflation rate from the previous fiscal year as calculated by the CPI.

Subsection 1: The federal minimum wage will be changed at a 1:1 ratio with inflation as calculated by the CPI.

SENATE & HOUSE C

301C: A BILL TO ABOLISH THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Sponsored by: Senator Alex Monaco from Bergen County Academies
Representative Anton Cebalo from Bergen County Academies
Representative Jonathan Sorce from Bergen County Academies

302C: A BILL TO SHORTEN THE CAMPAIGN SEASON

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Harvey from Freehold Township High School
Senator Thomas Cortez from Freehold Township High School
Representative Kristen Cortez from Freehold Township High School
Representative Jacqueline Benevento from Freehold Township High School

303C: A BILL TO STRENGTHEN INSIDER TRADING LAWS ON MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Sponsored by: Senator Allison Berger from Kent Place High School
Representative Natalie Kwan from Kent Place High School
Representative Veronica Child from Kent Place High School

304C: A BILL TO ESTABLISH FOSTER CARE AGING OUT FACILITIES

Sponsored by: Senator Sarah McDowell from Newark High School
Senator Panos Melisaris from Newark High School
Representative Trevor DeMonte from Newark High School
Representative Heath Dobson from Newark High School
Representative Stephen Popiel from Newark High School
Representative Sayali Desai from Newark High School

305C: A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE DETENTION OF US CITIZENS SUSPECTED OF TERRORISM BY THE US MILITARY WITHOUT A FAIR TRIAL

Sponsored by: Senator Anima Anwar from Plainfield High School
Representative Nada Mohamed-Aly from Plainfield High School

306C: A BILL TO ALLOW PUERTO RICAN CITIZENS TO VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Sponsored by: Senator Alexis Katz from Saint John's School
Senator Francisco Lopez from Saint John's School
Representative Jessica Meador Hernandez from Saint John's School
Representative Cristina Cortez from Saint John's School

307C: THE SECURE BANKING ACT

Sponsored by: Senator Andrew Cohen from Taylor Allderdice High School
Senator Madison Heuston from Taylor Allderdice High School
Representative Rachel Kalson from Taylor Allderdice High School
Representative Scott Horvitz from Taylor Allderdice High School
Representative Jacob Kander from Taylor Allderdice High School

308C: A BILL TO ALLOW ANIMAL TESTING SOLELY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

Sponsored by: Senator Sravan Yeluru from Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology
Representative Adrian Roberston from Thomas Jefferson for Science and Technology
Representative William Eatherly from Thomas Jefferson for Science and Technology
Representative Alan Kulatti from Thomas Jefferson for Science and Technology
Representative Mig Gebril from Thomas Jefferson for Science and Technology
Representative Marcus Prater from Thomas Jefferson for Science and Technology

309C: A BILL TO INCREASE NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATION

Sponsored by: Senator Callum Morrison from Saint Mary's Hall High School
Representative Stephen Lee from Saint Mary's Hall High School
Representative Anthony Kayruz from Saint Mary's Hall High School

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Representative Sam Callahan from Saint Mary's High School

310C: A BILL TO ERADICATE COPAYMENTS FOR MEDICARE PATIENTS 65 AND OLDER

Sponsored by:

Senator Nabiha Khakoo from Colts Neck High School

Senator Dominic Umbro from Colts Neck High School

Representative Bhavini Kahani from Colts Neck High School

Representative Alexandria Arbeitel from Colts Neck High School

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301C: A BILL TO ABOLISH THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Sponsored by: Senator Alex Monaco from Bergen County Academies
Representative Anton Cebalo from Bergen County Academies
Representative Jonathan Sorce from Bergen County Academies

The Selective Service System is an agency formed in 1917 as an effort to effectively register males in the United States for military conscription if needed. It was specifically used during the First and Second World Wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War to recruit troops needed for the war effort through coercion and force. The policy was met with resentment and retaliation during World War One, where many labor unions viewed it as exploitative and destructive to their efforts at mobilizing the working class, and during the Vietnam War, where it precipitated violent engagements with authorities and draft-card burnings. In response to poor public approval of the Vietnam War, the U.S government brought the troops home and announced in 1973 that no further draft cards would be issued. Although the military draft has been defunct since then, the Selective Service System is still in place in case a future military engagement needs it, receiving 22 million in federal funding annually. There is no question whether it is justified for the government of a free society to force individuals through coercion, and without consent, to fight for a war policy which may not coincide with their best interests. The Selective Service System is an abomination of the American ideals of liberty and freedom and should be promptly relegated to the dustbins of history.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The Selective Service System will be abolished as follows:

Subsection 1: The federal agency will be dismantled and closed over the course of the next three months, ending mandatory registration of males living in the U.S for possible military conscription.

Subsection 2: Documentation of persons for conscription registration to this now defunct agency will be discarded.

Section 2: The specified public employees of the federal agency will proceed as follows:

Subsection 1: The estimated 136 full-time public employees in the Selective Service System will be given standard pay for 6 months after resignation from their positions, with all the benefits of a public worker.

302C: A BILL TO SHORTEN THE CAMPAIGN SEASON

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Harvey from Freehold Township High School
Senator Thomas Cortez from Freehold Township High School
Representative Kristen Cortez from Freehold Township High School
Representative Jacqueline Benevento from Freehold Township High School

The campaign season leading up to any political election – whether it is the presidential election or congressional elections – is a time for America to get to know the candidates and their platforms in order to make a well-informed decision on election day. However, the Presidential election season in America, lasting a whopping eighteen months, is far too long to be effective. Media coverage and campaigning becomes too overwhelming for most Americans to understand the important ideas or make levelheaded decisions. Long campaign seasons favor the richest candidates because they have the most money to spend over the ridiculously long season. Unimportant matters that have nothing to do with a candidate's political skill get blown out of proportion and becoming deciding factors in elections. Most other European countries and other countries around the world have limited their campaign seasons to as little as six weeks. These countries find success, so why can't America do away with this nonsensically long campaign season and embrace a more rational, fairer, and shorter election season?

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: August 1 of the Presidential election year shall be the official day one can announce his or her bid for the Presidency.

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Subsection 1: All candidates campaigning beforehand will face disqualification.

Section 2: One can announce his bid for any congressional seat two months prior to the election.

Subsection 1: All candidates campaigning beforehand will face disqualification.

303C: A BILL TO STRENGTHEN INSIDER TRADING LAWS ON MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Sponsored by: Senator Allison Berger of Kent Place School
Representative Natalie Kwan of Kent Place School
Representative Veronica Child of Kent Place School

The United States has some of the most stringent laws in the world prohibiting insider trading. However, there is a wide disparity in the extent to which average citizens are held accountable under these laws as compared to members of Congress. Congressmen and women have access to a wide range of information; they are briefed about companies, industries, and the economy, and they know intimate details about the status of impending legislation and regulatory hearings. Several studies show that members of Congress do better financially to a degree that is statistically significant; this means that there is less than a 5% chance that they could have done that much better simply by chance. Senators annually outperform the market by 12%. This can be explained by elected officials engaging in insider trading based on the nonpublic information they learn as they carry out their official duties. Given the harsh fines and jail sentences levied on individuals who profit from material, non-public information, it is important that members of Congress be held to similar standards. Under this bill, a member of Congress's knowledge of possible government activities (including, but not limited to, pending legislation or regulatory actions) would be included as material, non-public information as part of the current insider trading laws.

Whereas: There is no law that explicitly prevents members of Congress from profiting from the knowledge they acquire on Capitol Hill.

Whereas: Insider trading is the trading of securities based on material, non-public information, including knowledge of anything that affects a stock's price, from the takeover of a company to the development of a new product.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, that:

Section 1: The definition of material, non-public information will include Congressional knowledge of all government activities, including, but not limited to, pending legislation and regulatory actions.

Section 2: Anyone (including, but not limited to, the aides and family members of members' of Congress) who uses this information for economic gain will be subjected to appropriate punishment under pre-existing insider trading laws.

Section 3: To ensure that members of Congress, their employees, and family members do not make trades based on knowledge of such material, non-public information, they will be required to get prior approval for all securities transactions from a Compliance Department and submit monthly brokerage account statements.

304C: A BILL TO ESTABLISH FOSTER CARE AGING OUT FACILITIES

Sponsored by: Senator Sarah McDowell of Newark High School
Senator Panos Melisaris of Newark High School
Representative Trevor DeMonte of Newark High School
Representative Heath Dobson of Newark High School
Representative Stephen Popiel of Newark High School

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Representative Sayali Desai of Newark High School

At age 16, children in foster care begin attending meetings and programs once every 6 months to prepare them for the real world. The day they turn 18, they are no longer in the system. Many of them go straight into the work force and never attend college. Many end up homeless, or unemployed. Our current system does not do enough for children in the system. We must provide for them so they do not end up on the streets or in jail.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** Beginning in 2015, state colleges and trade schools must provide inexpensive or free classes to foster children who graduate from high school or earn a GED so they can earn a certification or degree.
- Section 2:** More programs and services will be made available for those still in the system to prepare them for aging out.
- Section 3:** Inexpensive housing will be made available for those who choose to attend a state college or trade school.
- Section 4:** Mandatory monthly educational meetings will be implemented for foster children starting at age 15.
- Section 5:** Funding will come from moneys already allotted to the foster care system to be redistributed to accommodate these programs.

305C: A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE DETENTION OF US CITIZENS SUSPECTED OF TERRORISM BY THE US MILITARY WITHOUT A FAIR TRIAL

Sponsored by: Senator Anima Anwar from Plainfield High School
Representative Nada Mohamed-Aly from Plainfield High School

This bill is intended to secure the rights of an American citizen or documented resident according to the 5th and 6th amendment. The Homeland Battlefield Act allows the US military to regulate the prosecution of suspected terrorists. This would wrongfully promote racial profiling as done during World War II when Japanese-American citizens were detained. By detaining US citizens, suspected of terrorism, the military undermines the idea of freedom and liberty, which is the foundation of American statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** This bill shall prohibit the United States military apprehension in detention of American citizens and documented residents suspected of terrorism.
- Subsection 1:** The terms of this bill shall not be construed to deny other government agencies by using their prosecutorial powers from detaining suspected terrorists.
- Section 2:** A terrorist is defined as someone who uses violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims.
- Section 3:** The military shall not be permitted to use force in order to arrest U.S. citizens or documented residents that are suspected of terrorism.
- Subsection 1:** For purposes of this bill a documented resident is defined as an individual who has been approved to be in this country pursuant to any of the permitted legal immigration classifications.
- Section 4:** Congress shall have the power to enforce the terms of this bill by appropriate legislation.
- Section 5:** This bill shall take effect no later than April 21, 2012.

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306C: A BILL TO ALLOW PUERTO RICAN CITIZENS TO VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Sponsored By: Senator Alexis Katz from Saint John's School
Senator Francisco Lopez from Saint John's School
Representative Jessica Meador Hernandez from Saint John's School
Representative Cristina Cortes from Saint John's School

Currently residents of Puerto Rico are not recognized with the right to vote in presidential elections. Since, 1952 Puerto Rico has been a commonwealth of the United States of America and has never been granted the right to vote for the presidency. The United States of America has direct power over interstate trade, foreign relations and commerce, customs administration, control of air, land and sea, immigration and emigration, nationality and citizenship, currency, maritime laws, military service, military bases, army, navy and air force, declaration of war, constitutionality of laws, jurisdictions and legal procedures, treaties, radio and television--communications, agriculture, mining and minerals, highways, postal system and social security; however, Puerto Rico has a say in its constitution and has authority over international affairs as long as they do not deal with public health or pollution issues. However, Puerto Rico does not even have sole power over these rights, they are in a bilateral agreement with the U.S., and the United States has much control over these aspects. When former state citizens move to Puerto Rico they lose their right to vote, this law also applies to army and government officials. The residents of Puerto Rico should be granted the right to vote for their leader.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The United States is a constitutional democracy. Accordingly, all citizens should have the right to vote in presidential elections regardless of their residence

Section 2: The Puerto Rico tax system is modeled after that of The United States. Puerto Rico has 5.5% sales tax and the municipalities have the option of imposing an additional sales tax of up to 1.5%. Puerto Rico has a 5.5% sales tax. The residents do not pay the national tax established by that of the United States. Since Puerto Rico is not a state the national tax would not be imposed.

307C: SECURE BANKING ACT OF 2012

Sponsored by: Senator Andrew Cohen from Taylor Allderdice High School
Senator Madison Heuston from Taylor Allderdice High School
Representative Rachel Kalson from Taylor Allderdice High School
Representative Scott Horvitz from Taylor Allderdice High School
Representative Jacob Kander from Taylor Allderdice High School

As the United States economy suffered through the crippling Great Depression of the 1930s, President Franklin Roosevelt passed several regulatory bills to secure America's financial future and give Americans a "New Deal." One regulation passed as a part of Roosevelt's New Deal was a provision of the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 requiring Bank Holding Companies to limit their services to solely commercial banking, investment banking, or providing insurance, deeming any combination of two or three of these services unlawful. In 1999 with the passage of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (also known as the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999) these provisions were repealed to allow for a wider range of competition amongst banks. The resulting consolidation of investment and commercial banks reduced the stability of American banking. In the most recent recession the effects of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act were felt because as investment banks failed due to poor economic conditions, commercial banks failed as well, risking the safety of the Americans' deposits. To prevent the failure of many American financial institutions, the Federal Government had to extend itself and risk taxpayer money in the controversial bank bailouts of 2008 and 2009. To prevent any further financial instability, it is essential that Congress restore the Glass-Steagall regulation, separating commercial and investment banks, as proposed by this bill.

Whereas: Glass-Steagall regulations prevented any major trend of American banking failure throughout its 66 year implementation.

Whereas: Within only ten years of the repeal of Glass-Steagall regulations the recession of the late-2000's was severely intensified by the failure of federal regulators to prevent bank failure.

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Whereas: The United States' Federal Government risked \$700 billion of taxpayer money to bailout banks through the Troubled Asset Relief Program of 2008.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that:

Section 1: No bank holding company may provide any combination of services in investment banking, commercial banking, and/or providing insurance.

Section 2: This bill shall go into effect one month after passage.

Subsection 1: All companies in violation of section one by the time this bill goes into effect will be granted a one-year waiver to appropriately divide into separate financial entities.

Section 3: Any company in violation of section one, either after the expiration of a waiver or anytime after this bill's implementation, is subject to the full authority of the United States Federal Reserve.

308C: A BILL TO ALLOW ANIMAL TESTING SOLELY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

Sponsored by: Senator Sravan Yeluru from Thomas Jefferson High School
Representative Adrian Robertson from Thomas Jefferson H.S.
Representative William Eatherly from Thomas Jefferson H.S.
Representative Alan Kulatti from Thomas Jefferson High School
Representative Mig Gebril from Thomas Jefferson High School
Representative Marcus Prater from Thomas Jefferson H.S.

Thus far only one law has been designed to regulate the complex interactions that take place in research laboratories around the U.S. This law is the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966, signed by then President Lyndon B. Johnson. Currently, birds, rats, mice, horses, and other farm animals are excluded from the act due to the relative frequency in which they are used for profit purposes as well as medicinal purposes. Also, facilities and institutions that do not receive federal funding are excluded from this act. The iconoclastic attitude that goes into research by companies that are not bound by this law harms animal welfare.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The federal government will create a new department for animal testing.

Section 2: The Federal government will restrict the use of animal testing that is conducted solely to gain a profit.

309C: A BILL TO INCREASE NATIVE AMERICAN REPRESENTATION

Sponsored by: Senator Callum Morrison from Saint Mary's Hall
Representative Stephen Lee from Saint Mary's Hall
Representative Anthony Kayruz from Saint Mary's Hall
Representative Sam Callahan from Saint Mary's Hall

Taxation without Representation, a protest that defined our fledgling colonial pride, remains today one of the few remaining injustices against America's Native Americans. Native Americans number 4.1 million in our nation and make up 1.2 percent of our great country. They make up that much of our nation and don't have the corresponding significance in our elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The Native Americans of each state will be given a collective single seat in the Electoral College.

Section 2: The polling precincts for each of those seats will only use data from stations within the reservations.

Section 3: The system will take effect in the Presidential Election of 2016.

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310C: A BILL TO ERADICATE COPAYMENTS FOR MEDICARE PATIENTS 65 AND OLDER

Sponsored by: Senator Nabiha Khakoo from Colts Neck High School
Senator Dominic Umbro from Colts Neck High School
Representative Alexandria Arbeitel from Colts Neck High School
Representative Bhavini Kakani from Colts Neck High School

Many citizens of the United States that are 65 and older have contributed to the Medicare system their entire working lives and are now required to pay copayments as a part of their medical expenses. A copayment is a payment defined by the insurance policy that can be anywhere from as little as 10% to as high as 50% of the total medical bill. This payment must be made each time a medical service is provided. This bill would allow for the removal of this overbearing cost on citizens that are 65 and older and need this alleviation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The reasons for enactment are as follows:

- Subsection 1:** Beneficiaries 65 and older are more prone to diseases.
- Subsection 2:** With a higher frequency of office visits, the number of copayments to be made increases as well.
- Subsection 3:** As the severity of the disease(s) increases, the cost and the amount of medication that is needed will increase.
- Subsection 4:** Beneficiaries 65 and older often don't have the opportunity to generate a stable source of income to pay for medical expenses due to a number of reasons. To begin with, companies do not hire them because they are a liability. Furthermore, patients are often retired by this age. In addition, insurance companies do not provide complete coverage, or coverage at all, due to their medical history.
- Subsection 5:** Beneficiaries 65 and older have contributed to the Medicare system their entire working lives and deserve to be compensated for their investment. If afflicted with a disease that prevented his ability to work, then the beneficiary is still qualified for this bill so long as he worked for as long as he was physically able to. If he could not work at all, due to a disease specified in Section Two Subsection Two, this bill still applies.
- Subsection 6:** The Medicare Part D coverage gap, informally known as the "Medicare donut hole," is the difference between the initial coverage limit (\$2830 as of 2010) and the coverage threshold (\$6440 as of 2010), as described by the federal government. After a Medicare beneficiary surpasses the initial coverage limit, he is responsible for the entire cost of surplus expenses until these additional expenses reaches the coverage threshold. However, many beneficiaries 65 and older do not have the resources to pay for these additional expenses.

Section 2: The standards for qualification are as follows:

- Subsection 1:** The beneficiary must be 65 or older.
- Subsection 2:** The beneficiary must have a disease(s) that falls under these specific categories: progressive diseases, cancers, paralysis, and/or debilitating diseases.
- Subsection 3:** The beneficiary must be a legal citizen who has contributed to the Medicare system his entire working life. Exceptions can be found in Section One Subsection 5.
- Subsection 4:** Beneficiaries of both Medicare and Medicaid are approved under this bill.
- Subsection 5:** Beneficiaries must be of upstanding moral character. There can be no criminal record of any misdemeanors or felonies after the age of legal adulthood, whether such crimes are committed

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on a state or national level. Possession of illegal substances is grounds for rejection. All other federal offenses are grounds for rejection as well.

Subsection 6: Crimes committed in another country may or may not be considered to be crimes in the United States. Such cases will be considered individually and are grounds for possible rejection to the benefit of this bill.

Subsection 7: The removal of copayments for beneficiaries 65 and older applies to citizens of all 50 states and United States territories. This bill does not discriminate against gender, gender identity, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, preexisting conditions, physical characteristics, or any other bases of prejudice.

Section 3: The application process is as follows:

Subsection 1: Birth certificate must be provided for proof of age. If birth certificate is not available, any other legal documentation of age will suffice.

Subsection 2: Medicare identification and/or Medicaid identification must be provided.

Subsection 3: Evidence of legal US residency/US citizenship must be provided.

Subsection 4: All medical documentations of disease(s) must be provided. Once application is approved, the beneficiary must consent to having these documents continuously provided to prove that he is still afflicted.

Section 4: The duration of this bill is as follows:

Subsection 1: As long as the patient is a Medicare beneficiary, he will qualify for the benefit of this bill.

Subsection 2: If the patient is a Medicaid beneficiary as well, he will qualify for the benefit of this bill. If he loses Medicaid benefits, he is still qualified for the benefit of this bill so long as he remains under Medicare.

Subsection 3: Beneficiaries that contributed to the Medicare system for as long as they were physically/financially capable have no limitations. This bill will benefit them for the rest of their lives.

Section 5: The funding and implementation will be as follows:

Subsection 1: Raise the national tax for healthcare by the minimum amount necessary for the function of this bill.

Subsection 2: Raise Medicare contribution by removing the income limit that is subject to tax. All income should be subject to a minimal tax.

Subsection 3: States without sales tax should create a sales tax. States with preexisting sales tax should increase the rate.

Section 6: Exceptions to this bill are as follows:

Subsection 1: Beneficiaries with ailments not mentioned in this bill are subject to investigation on a case-by-case basis. There will be minimal exclusion criteria, but caution will be taken to avoid an excessive amount of applications from being approved.

SENATE & HOUSE D

401D: A BILL TO REFORM AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO ADDRESS CLASS INEQUALITY IN COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

Sponsored by: Senator Koby Omansky from Kent Place High School
Representative Melissa Beswick from Kent Place High School

402D: A BILL TO COUNTER UNFAIR U.S. LAW PREVENTING GENUINE REFUGEE ASYLUM

Sponsored by: Senator Roger Kfoury from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Hait Leuva from Parsippany Hills High School

403D: A BILL TO REPEAL THE CURRENT LAW PROHIBITING THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HUMAN ORGANS

Sponsored by: Senator John Laberee from Renaissance Council
Senator Janey Bell from Renaissance Council
Representative Nora Labree from Renaissance Council
Representative Jeanette Bicking from Renaissance Council
Representative Susan Kerr from Renaissance Council

404D: A BILL TO PROMOTE THE USE OF THORIUM-BASED ENERGY

Sponsored by: Senator Matthew Monroy from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Senator Joseph McQuoid from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Representative Andrew Wilson from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Representative Jose Sanchez from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School

405D: A BILL TO CHANGE THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION ACT

Sponsored by: Senator Kooshul Jhaveri from South Brunswick High School
Senator Mihir Trivedi from South Brunswick High School
Representative Suman Shastry from South Brunswick High School
Representative Brian Shi from South Brunswick High School
Representative Kartik Saddi from South Brunswick High School

406D: A BILL TO REDUCE THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE FROM 21 TO 18

Sponsored by: Senator Roshni Bhat from Colts Neck High School
Senator Theresa Velardi from Colts Neck High School
Senator Cassidy Young from Colts Neck High School
Representative Claudia Mattos from Colts Neck High School
Representative Brianna Renna from Colts Neck High School
Representative Erica Cid from Colts Neck High School

407D: A BILL TO ELIMINATE TEACHER TENURE AND ENACT MERIT PAY IN THE NATION'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Sponsored by: Senator Anthony Pin from Parsippany High School
Representative Emily Weng from Parsippany High School

408D: A BILL TO INCREASE THE FEDERAL GAS TAX

Sponsored by: Senator Alexandra Guendert from Woodgrove High School
Representative Marianna Zabkowski from Woodgrove High School

409D: A RESOLUTION TO PREVENT THE RESTRICTION AND CENSORSHIP OF THE INTERNET

Sponsored by: Senator Anthony Ruiz from IDEA Quest College Prep
Representative Jearson Alfajardo from IDEA Quest College Prep

410D: A BILL TO MAKE THE DAY AFTER THE SUPERBOWL A FEDERAL HOLIDAY

Sponsored by: Senator Caroline Park from Walt Whitman High School
Senator Rolanda Wange from Walt Whitman High School
Representative Claire Bartholomew from Walt Whitman High School

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Representative Dana Salvucci from Walt Whitman High School

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401D: A BILL TO REFORM AFFIRMATIVE ACTION TO ADDRESS CLASS INEQUALITY IN COLLEGE ADMISSIONS

Sponsored by: Senator Koby Omansky from Kent Place School
Representative Melissa Beswick from Kent Place School

Affirmative action in the United States arose to address the historic disadvantages placed upon subjugated groups pertaining to race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, and creed. The primary objective of affirmative action is to account for obstacles that have been a hindrance to the success of minority applicants. It also exists to create a diverse student body reflective of the general population. However, this system has backfired in the instance of university admissions. In 2009, Princeton sociologist Thomas Espenshade and researcher Alexandria Walton Radford found that Whites were three times, Hispanics six times, and blacks more than 15 times as likely to be accepted at a United States university as Asian-Americans, despite the fact that Asian-Americans have also endured overt historic discrimination. By the race-based affirmative action code, their academic success has in fact limited them. Groups should not be penalized because their work ethic allowed them to rise above discrimination in the U.S. Class inequality is a disadvantage constant, while race is not. Because ethnic and racial minorities constitute a disproportionate amount of the lower class, such a policy would aid the same groups as race-based affirmative action. The ultimate goal of affirmative action is to ensure that underprivileged groups are not held back because of factors they cannot control. This bill would promote class mobility while addressing certain disadvantages and minimizing the negative impact of racial discrimination.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** Universities and colleges will no longer consider race as the dominant factor when practicing affirmative action to select students and create a diverse student body.
- Section 2:** These educational institutions will consider socioeconomic indicators when making admissions decisions. These include, but are not limited to, an applicant's family's income and savings. Students from lower-income families will be judged in the context of their upbringing and not penalized if they have been unable to have the same experiences as wealthier candidates.
- Subsection 1:** Admissions officers will not differentiate between applicants whose families make more than \$250,000 per year. For example, an applicant whose family makes \$250,000 will not be given an advantage when compared to an applicant whose family makes \$350,000 per year.
- Subsection 2:** An applicant can submit the materials required for financial aid to a given institution with their standard application to be considered for affirmative action. Much like in the case of race-based affirmative action (the optional race question on the Common Application), these materials are optional and will neither be a detriment nor an asset to the applicant if not submitted.
- Section 3:** If a college or university fails to adhere to the class inequality affirmative action guidelines, they can be subject to liability.
- Subsection 1:** An educational institution may still consider race to be an asset in the admissions process for the valuable purposes of diversity, however the rejection of a more highly qualified majority applicant in favor of a minority applicant will not be found in favor of the courts.
- Section 4:** Race-based affirmative action beyond educational institutions is upheld.

402D: A BILL TO COUNTER UNFAIR U.S. LAW PREVENTING GENUINE REFUGEE ASYLUM

Sponsored by: Senator Roger Kfoury from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Hait Leuva from Parsippany Hills High School

Under the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, the distinction between an illegal immigrant and a genuine asylum-seeking refugee was corrupted. Thus leaving the meaning that *any* alien arriving in the United States without legitimate travel documents could be deemed deportable. Under this format, any refugee seeking asylum whose rights have been violated, who might be but is not limited to: someone outside of their country of origin or

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their usual country of residence, someone unable or unwilling to return or to seek the protection of that country due to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. Due to unfair immigration laws, asylum seekers are not given a process to determine their eligibility. In addition, appeal is not available to these aliens, even though they committed no true crime other than arrive in the United States undocumented. Thus, the result is a one-size-fits-all-crimes injustice that ignores defendants' life circumstances.

Whereas: Under United Nations Convention relating to the status of refugees of 1951, a refugee is more narrowly defined as a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country."

Whereas: The amended definition rights of asylum seekers was skewed in the IIRIRA '96 due to the ability for law enforcement to: expedite removal wherein INS inspectors at airports and borders are given the power to order immediate deportation of those who arrive in the U.S. without proper documentation; mandatory detention of asylum seekers who are subject to expedited removal whom after release are entrusted to local immigration officials rather than a judge or other independent authority; the filing deadline is one year which denies many asylum claims due to their inability to satisfy one of two narrow exceptions.

Whereas: Section (2) (c) of 110 STAT. 3009-601 states —“An alien arriving at a port of entry of the United States who is ordered removed either without a hearing or pursuant to proceedings initiated at the time of such alien’s arrival shall be removed immediately on a vessel or aircraft owned by the owner of the vessel or aircraft on which the alien arrived in the United States.”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: To amend 110 STAT. 3009–601 of the IIRIRA, which refers to Aliens seeking asylum

Subsection 1: This new definition will include provisions to deal with undocumented aliens in the event they claim asylum.

Subsection 2: This amendment will also strike section (2) (c) of 110 STAT. 3009–601.

Section 2: A new section that will allow for appeal against deportation shall be added.

Section 3: The provision of a grace period in which aliens are given the due process of law and the right to a lawyer shall be required.

Section 4: This bill shall take effect 15 days after passing. All current aliens indicted may appeal for their residency within the United States.

403D: A BILL TO REPEAL THE CURRENT LAW PROHIBITING THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HUMAN ORGANS

Sponsored by: Senator John Laberee from Renaissance Council
Senator Janey Bell from Renaissance Council
Representative Nora Laberee from Renaissance Council
Representative Jeannette Bicking from Renaissance Council
Representative Susan Kerr from Renaissance Council

Section 301 of the National Organ Transplant Act prohibits any “valuable consideration in exchange for human organs.” It makes buying and selling human organs illegal. This restriction has exacerbated the shortage of human organs to the point where 17 Americans die every day waiting for organ transplants. Lifting the restrictions on “valuable consideration” would create incentives for donation resulting in more organs for those on transplant lists.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Section 301 of the National Organ Transplant Act be hereby repealed.

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404B: A BILL TO PROMOTE THE USE OF THORIUM-BASED ENERGY

Sponsored by: Senator Matthew Monroy from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Senator Joseph McQuoid from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Representative Andrew Wilson from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Representative Jose Sanchez from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School

Our society has resigned itself to a state of absolute dependence on fossil fuels such as oil, coal, and natural gas. Our infrastructure, our economy, and our daily lives have been built around this inefficient source of energy that could have been rendered obsolete half a century ago. Nuclear energy has always held the potential to solve our current energy crisis, but lost its favor in the public eye through a combination of unfortunate events and public misconceptions. The use of thorium-based nuclear energy could have easily circumnavigated past problems and is still capable of easily meeting today's energy demands. Thorium's abundance combined with its efficiency can create energy for the entire nation that is cleaner, safer, and more powerful than all currently known methods. The need for thorium-based energy has never been greater, and we must harness this power if we wish not to be left behind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The United States mandates that Liquid Fluoride Thorium Reactors (LFTR) make up one hundred percent of nuclear energy reactors in the United States and provide fifty percent of total domestic energy by the year 2035.

Subsection 1: The federal government will provide loans, without interest, to private companies to cover the cost of producing LFTRs or converting uranium reactors to LFTRs.

Section 2: Regulation of transporting, disposing, and handling of nuclear material shall be under the responsibility of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

405D: A BILL TO CHANGE THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION ACT

Sponsored by: Senator Kooshul Jhaveri from South Brunswick High School
Senator Mihir Trivedi from South Brunswick High School
Representative Suman Shastry from South Brunswick High School
Representative Brian Shi from South Brunswick High School
Representative Kartik Saddi from South Brunswick High School

The line of succession of the Presidency of the United States, if the current President were to be removed from office by death, incapacity, resignation, or impeachment and subsequent conviction, is defined by the Constitution and the Presidential Succession Act as the following; the Vice President, the Speaker of the House, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and so on. However, in the event of the removal of the current President from office, the winner of a presidential election would better fill the position. This would allow the citizens of the United States to directly choose their new leader instead of the new leader having been chosen by the President when his campaign was still taking place.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The process of succeeding the President in the event of his removal from office of the current President shall be altered.

Subsection 1: If this removal has occurred on or before December 1st of the first or second year of the presidential term.

Subsection 2: If the removal has occurred after the aforementioned date, the normal line of succession as laid out by the Constitution and the Presidential Succession Act shall be followed.

Subsection 3: Congress shall vote on whether or not the Vice President should take over the position of President. If there is no majority in both houses rejecting the Vice President's promotion, he or

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she shall be given the position of President until the end of the term of the former President which the Vice President is succeeding.

- Subsection 4:** If, however, a majority in both houses rejects the Vice President, he or she shall not become the President. Instead, there shall be a presidential election exactly one year after the removal of the current President from his or her office.
- Subsection 5:** The winner of the election shall not be President for a regular term length of four years; he or she shall only serve for the remainder of the term the preceding president would have served for.
- Subsection 6:** During this presidential election, the Vice President will serve as a temporary President regardless of whether or not Congress has approved of him serving for the entire remainder of the term.
- Subsection 7:** If the Vice President is removed from office during this time, the normal line of succession as set up by the Constitution and the Presidential Succession Act shall be followed. In addition, the Vice President will be permitted to run as a potential candidate in the presidential election. However, if the Vice President were to win the presidential election, the time he spent serving as the President before that would not count as one of the two terms he or she will be allowed to serve in their lifetime as per the Constitution's dictation.

Section 3: This legislation will be implemented upon passage.

Section 4: All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

406D: A BILL TO REDUCE THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE FROM 21 TO 18

Sponsored by: Senator Roshni Bhat from Colts Neck High School
Senator Theresa Velardi from Colts Neck High School
Senator Cassidy Young from Colts Neck High School
Representative Claudia Mattos from Colts Neck High School
Representative Brianna Renna from Colts Neck High School
Representative Erica Cid from Colts Neck High School

Every day, at college campuses, high school parties, fraternity houses, and other places, the drinking age limit is ignored completely, and teens everywhere become victim to binge drinking in questionable, unsafe environments, where more life-endangering actions may take place. Curious teens, pressured by the need to drink illegally are enticed by the taboo concept of drinking and partying; if the drinking age is reduced, the temptation to rebel fades. Also, turning 18 is a momentous year in the lives of America's youth. It entails receiving the rights and responsibilities of adulthood to vote, get prosecuted as an adult, serve on juries, get married, sign contracts, and of course, join the military. If at 18 a teen can fight and die for this country, they should be entrusted with the decision to legally consume and purchase alcohol.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The legal age of alcohol consumption will be 18.

Subsection 1: Once a teenager turns eighteen, he/she is legally allowed to drink alcohol.

Section 2: The legal age to purchase alcohol will be 18.

Section 3: All those under the age of 18 who are caught consuming or purchasing alcohol will be punished as follows:

Subsection 1: Those caught will receive a fine not less than \$500.00.

Subsection 2: Those caught will face suspension or postponement of driving privileges for 6 months to one year if the offense is committed in a motor vehicle.

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407D: A BILL TO ELIMINATE TEACHER TENURE AND ENACT MERIT PAY IN THE NATION'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Sponsored by: Senator Anthony Pin from Parsippany High School
Representative Emily Weng from Parsippany High School

American public schools do not adequately qualify its students to become capable workers in society. According to the 2000 National Assessment of Educational Progress assessments, only 32% of fourth graders are proficient in reading, 26% proficient in mathematics, 29% in science, and 18% in history. As a result, companies outsource jobs that could be given to Americans to foreign labor instead. In addition, the scholastic standards of other countries are much higher than those of the United States (the average mathematics literacy rate score in the United States on the 2009 Program for International Student Assessment was lower than the average score in 17 of the 33 other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries), eventually causing the United States to fall behind in a global economy. Even without listing every problem caused by the poor quality of education, it is clear the education system of the United States requires reformation. This reformation should start with teachers. Operating within the current system, it is extremely difficult to fire teachers who have achieved tenure (The New York Daily News wrote that only 88 out of 80,000 teachers in the N.Y.C. area were fired between 2007 and 2010), so they may become lazy and incompetent, knowing that regardless of whether they fulfill their duties satisfactorily or not, they will keep their jobs. The elimination of tenure will make teachers perform to the best of their abilities at all times or risk being fired, and the quality of education will rise. Furthermore, by enacting merit pay, teachers will be incited to teach as well as they can, not only to keep their jobs but also to raise their salary. Although education is considered a state issue, the reformation of all public schools across the country is of the utmost importance, and in this case, should be a reformation on the federal level.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The tenure system shall be eliminated in all public schools within the United States within one year of passage of this bill.

Section 2: 45.1% - 55% of a teacher's students must pass a federal exam about the subject he or she teaches, the difficulty of the exam corresponding with the difficulty of the course, at the end of the year so that the teacher's pay will remain constant. A passing rate of above 55% will result in a pay increase; a passing rate of below 45.1% will result in a pay decrease. The new salary of the teacher will be enacted the next year.

Subsection 1: A teacher will receive a 5% pay increase for a 55.1% - 65% student passing rate, a 10% pay increase for a 65.1% - 75% passing rate, a 15% pay increase for a 75.1% - 85% passing rate, etc. This system in reverse will be used for pay decreases, and a teacher's pay can be raised or lowered a maximum of 25% a year. The teacher must also have a minimum of 20 students taking the federal exam.

Section 3: The base pay of a new teacher will be decided by the school's board of education.

408D: A BILL TO INCREASE THE FEDERAL GAS TAX

Sponsored by: Senator Alexandra Guendert from Woodgrove High School
Representative Marianna Zabkowski from Woodgrove High School

The current federal excise gas tax is not high enough to make buyers think about the consequences of America's heavy oil consumption. Our reliance on foreign oil is dangerous if this trade is cut-off. We are dependent on their oil supply and must comply with their prices. Already the automobile industry has taken a serious toll on the environment and will continue to do so if we continue on that course. This would put subtle pressure on consumers to look for alternative fuel options and possibly buy more fuel-efficient cars. An easy way to increase awareness of the environmental effects and reduce our dependency on foreign oil is to raise the federal gas tax.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

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Section 1: The Federal Gas tax shall be raised from its current 18.4 cents per gallon to a new 22 cents per gallon to raise more money for road, environmental, and dependency improvements. For diesel fuel, the price will go from 24.4 to 28 cents per gallon.

409D: A RESOLUTION TO PREVENT THE RESTIRCTION AND CENSORSHIP OF THE INTERNET

Sponsored by: Senator Anthony Ruiz from IDEA Quest College Prep
Representative Jearson Alfajardo from IDEA Quest College Prep

Whereas: It is the right of the people to have full and uncensored access to internet communications.

Whereas: The internet is an essential tool in communications and commerce.

Whereas: Restrictions and censorship on the internet inhibit communications and commerce.

Whereas: The development, growth, and security of our economy is threatened by censorship and restriction of the internet.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The government shall not infringe upon the rights of the people.

Section 2: Any and all restrictions on the free flow of information on the internet by the federal government shall be prohibited.

410D: A BILL TO MAKE THE DAY AFTER THE SUPER BOWL A FEDERAL HOLIDAY

Sponsored by: Senator Caroline Park from Walt Whitman High School
Senator Rolanda Wang from Walt Whitman High School
Representative Claire Bartholomew from Walt Whitman High School
Representative Dana Salvucci from Walt Whitman High School

Every year on the Monday after the Super Bowl, millions of football fanatics trudge to work half-asleep, hungover, and overjoyed or depressed. Instead of celebrating or mourning with their families, they are forced to spend the day behind a desk. This unfortunate phenomenon leads to inefficiency and negligence. Too many mistakes are made at work on the day following the Super Bowl – mistakes that can easily be prevented with one day off of work.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The day after the Super Bowl shall be recognized as a federal holiday by Title 5 of the United States Code. All non-essential federal government offices shall be closed.

Section 2: All federal employees shall still be paid for working that day.

SENATE & HOUSE E

501E: A BILL TO PROMOTE SOLAR POWER

Sponsored by: Senator Amr Tawfk from High Tech High School
Representative Kajal Shah from High Tech High School

502E: A BILL TO MANDATE A TARIFF ON FOREIGN MADE MAERICAN FLAGS

Sponsored by: Senator Alice Lee from Parsippany Hills High School
Senator Alan Aldana from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Eric Chao from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Trevor Dickson from Parsippany Hills High School

503E: A BILL TO INCREASE BIRTH CONTROL AWARENESS AND SLOW DOWN POPULATION GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by: Senator Giulia Sagramoso from Saint John's School
Representative Rubi Perex from Saint John's School
Representative Yarianna Aquini from Saint John's School

504E: A RESOLUTION ON THE WAR POWERES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by: Senator Elijahu Ben-Michael from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Senator Dominika Blach from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Senator Russell Davis from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Representative Luke Dodge from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Representative Andrew Citera from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School

505E: A BILL TO CHANGE THE LIMITATIONS OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS, REGULATE (RIP)

Sponsored by: Senator Omar Choudhury from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Senator Ryan Trumpore from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Matthew Carbone from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Philip Wythe from Watchung Hills Regional High School

506E: A BILL TO REVIEW AND REMOVE ANTIQUATED LEGISLATURE

Sponsored by: Senator Isabel Mullooly from Colts Neck High School
Senator Connor McGowan from Colts Neck High School
Representative Maggie Powell from Colts Neck High School
Representative Julia Cianci from Colts Neck High School
Representative Danielle Gutman from Colts Neck High School

507E: A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CHILD SEXAL ABUSE CASES

Sponsored by: Senator Milani Hernandex from Plainfield High School
Representative Kenia Cordova from Plainfield High School

508E: A BILL TO ESTABLISH A FEDERAL UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Sponsored by: Senator Sean Copeland from Woodgrove High School
Senator Nicholas Spare from Woodgrove High School
Representative Joseph Laude from Woodgrove High School

509E: A BILL TO EXTEND THE FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAWS TO ALL CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Sponsored by: Senator Breunna Boyd from Carter High School
Representative Chandler Ferguson from Carter High School

510E: AN AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH CORPORATE FINANCING OF CAMPAIGNS

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Mintz from Bergen County Academies
Representative Rebecca Raub from Bergen County Academies

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Representative Joshua Leifer from Bergen County Academics

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501E: A BILL TO PROMOTE SOLAR POWER

Sponsored by: Senator Amr Tawfik from High Tech High School
Representative Kajal Shah from High Tech High School

The development and utilization of solar cell energy will protect the environment, reduce health risks, and stabilize the economy. By introducing solar energy, greenhouse emissions will decrease substantially. Solar panels will also reduce the medical harms introduced by coal burning, such as respiratory disorders and mercury poisoning in pregnant women and children. Additionally as reliance on the diminishing energy of coal increases, prices have begun to escalate. A study published in the prestigious journal *American Economic Review* estimates that the costs imposed on society by air pollution from coal-fired power plants are greater than the value added to the economy by the industry. Solar panels are an appropriate replacement because they function even in cloudy areas, relying on UV rays rather than direct sunlight; on average the panel systems require maintenance every 25 years and do not emit toxic pollutants. This bill should be seen as a preliminary test, a stepping stone for future projects with higher requirements, which incorporate other forms of clean energy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: By 2015, each newly constructed building must generate 30% of its energy through the use of solar power. The provisions shall be mandated by the United States Department of Energy, which will have the next three years to incorporate this project into its system.

Subsection 1: The local municipalities, which are responsible for handing out permits to building contractors, will ensure that the energy requirements are met by checking the architecture's blueprints. These sketches must include the appropriate solar panel system before construction will be approved.

Subsection 2: All contractors who do not abide by this legislature will be fined \$50,000.

502E: A BILL TO MANDATE A TARIFF ON FOREIGN MADE AMERICAN FLAGS

Sponsored by: Senator Alice Lee from Parsippany Hills High School
Senator Alan Aldana from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Eric Chao from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Trevor Dickson from Parsippany Hills High School

The Flag Makers Association of America states that 150 million U.S. flags are sold in the United States yearly. Importing about 5% of these flags each year, the United States buys approximately 3 million dollars worth of American flags each year from China alone. Flags are also imported from other nations such as: Pakistan, India, Indonesia, but China is the biggest contributor to foreign made American flags because of its cheap labor price and mass production. However, mandating that foreign made American flags pay a tariff would allow the American economy to prosper through an increase in domestically made goods. The tariff will protect fledgling domestic industries from foreign competition and protect American flag companies from reducing prices in order to compete with lower prices of other countries with similar products. Moreover, more American flags produced in American in will diversify industries and the economy, considering that flags are composed of many materials such as dye, cotton, linen, and polyester. This bill will not only instill nationalism and patriotism in the country, but also add 3 million dollars into the American economy each year.

Whereas: In 2009, the US Census Bureau revealed that \$3.0 million dollars worth of American flags are imported into the United States; and an estimated 2.5 million worth of flags are imported from China alone.

Whereas: Ever since September 11, 2001, the demand for American flags has increased from \$34.8 to \$51.7 million dollars. \$29.7 million dollars were contributed from China.

Whereas: The United States is involved in a Free Trade Agreement with more than 20 countries such as Mexico, South Korea, and Canada, etc; furthermore, the FTA allows any U.S. made goods qualify for a duty-free entry meaning that the U.S. does not have to pay staggering tariff rates to countries that are involved in the FTA.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

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- Section 1:** Foreign-made American flags will have to pay a tariff of 3.1% generating an average of \$100,750 annually.
- Section 2:** Any other products with pictures of the American flag will not be enforced to pay a tariff, only those products that are American flags whose sole purpose is to be displayed in public areas such as schools, libraries, government official offices, etc.
- Section 3:** Each flag woven and assembled in America will be authentically stamped “Made in the U.S.” on the package.
- Section 4:** This bill is to be in effect by September 30, 2012.

503E: A BILL TO INCREASE BIRTH CONTROL AWARENESS AND SLOW DOWN POPULATION GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by: Senator Giulia Sagramoso from Saint John’s School
Representative Rubi Perez from Saint John’s School
Representative Yarianne Aquino from Saint John’s School

The United States is currently the third most populous country in the world. It has a population of about 265 million and is growing by the millions as each year passes. It is estimated that by 2050, the population of the United States will increase by 130 million people. This is a huge problem in our country today. The United States has one of the highest teen pregnancy rates in the world and 60% of the pregnancies in our country are unplanned. Teens should be thoroughly informed in school about birth control measures. Not only should this be taught through sex-ed classes, but birth control should be available for all high school students without needing their parents consent. Also, families should be given incentives to have less children themselves, as they are overpopulating our country which will soon run out of space and resources to support the entire population.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** Birth Control be available to all high school students in the United States public schools without the need for parental consent.
- Section 2:** Starting in 6th grade, students should have sex-ed classes every year.
- Section 3:** Incentives be given to families to have no more than one child to encourage families to practice birth control methods and control the growing population problem.

504E: A RESOLUTION ON THE WAR POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by: Senator Elijah Ben-Michael from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Senator Dominika Blach from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Senator Russell Davis from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Representative Luke Dodge from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School
Representative Andrew Citera from Scotch Plains-Fanwood High School

In light of presidential commitment of troops from the late 20th century to today, Congress modifies the War Powers Resolution of 1973 to include a more stringent standard on what constitutes a "national emergency created by and attack on the United States." As well as an overhaul on the powers of the President to commit Americans to danger without the involvement of the main deliberative, body of the United States, Congress.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** An attack on the United States or any of her territories shall be defined as any physical attack on the United States or any of her territories resulting in loss or damage to life or property by a person or persons representing the interests of any organized group or nation.

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- Section 2:** The President of the United States can commit troops for a period lasting no longer than 30 days before seeking Congressional approval.
- Subsection 1:** A- Barring any special circumstances that may prohibit the convening of Congress, Congress must convene on or by the 30th day from deployment of the federal armed forces for a vote on the continuance of the military effort. B- If for any reason Congress cannot convene on or by the 30th day, the use of deployed troops will fall under the President's jurisdiction until the earliest convenience of Congress to convene and vote.
- Subsection 2:** If the President of the United States continues to deploy troops past the 30th day against the wishes of Congress following a vote, the President shall be liable for impeachment.
- Subsection 3:** If the President of the United States transfers direction of military troops to any other body or group, Congress is still required to approve the deployment of troops on or by the 30th day.
- Section 3:** The President of the United States or the administration is required to submit to Congress monthly status reports on the military engagement, as well as the expenditures of the war.
- Subsection 1:** A- Should Congress vote against the continuance of the military engagement at anytime after the 30th day, the President must comply and withdraw all troops. B- If the President does not comply, the President shall be liable for impeachment.

505E: A BILL TO CHANGE THE LIMITATIONS OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS, REGULATE IP (RIP)

Sponsored by: Senator Omar Choudhury from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Senator Ryan Trumpore from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Matthew Carbone from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Philip Wythe from Watchung Hills Regional High School

When first introduced into law, Intellectual Property or "IP" was an innovative concept. Its intention was to help secure the creations of inventors and authors alike. However, with multiple changes to the law, the concept is now used by large corporations to create "permanent and unregulated monopolies" on goods and more importantly, on ideas. It is clear through the recent propositions that attempt to further manipulate Intellectual Property, that the law itself requires checks to balance corporate power abuse, and preemptive regulations to prevent abuse in the future.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** By the year 2014, Patents will be further limited by the following circumstances:
- Subsection 1:** Patents may not be obtained for redesigns, additional features, or any changes to a previous creation or invention. A new patent will be required instead.
- Subsection 2:** The life of the Patent will be limited to 10 years for medical, mechanical, and chemical ideas. Software patents will be limited to 5 years. No patents will be renewable but can be "maintained" with new patents.
- Subsection 3:** Patents may only be obtained by an individual inventor, or group of inventors. They may not be taken out by a corporation, they may however, be owned and sold by corporations.
- Subsection 4:** Ideas within companies can be protected by a company under patent for up to 5 years, regulated renewals are possible under case to case jurisdiction of the patent office.
- Subsection 5:** The "Idea" or Intellectual item will be defined identically to the definition currently stated by IP.
- Section 2:** By the year 2014, Copyrights will be limited by the following circumstances:

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- Subsection 1:** Copyrights may be obtained by the creator of the original work (i.e. Authors, play writes, bands, etc.), if they are obtained through a publishing company the creator will still have rights and ownership of the copyright.
- Subsection 2:** The creator may give a company rights to reproduce the medium, but the copyright will still be under the control of the original creator.
- Subsection 3:** The period of the copyright will be changed to a flat 100 year period. If the owner of the copyright wishes to increase or decrease the period, then they must file an additional request after the copyright has been granted.
- Section 3:** Current patents will exist for as much time as they are allotted before 2014, renewals will no longer be allowed on these patents.

506E: A bill to review and remove antiquated legislature

Sponsored by: Senator Isabel Mullooly from Colts Neck High School
Senator Connor McGowan from Colts Neck High School
Representative Maggie Powell from Colts Neck High School
Representative Julia Cianci from Colts Neck High School
Representative Danielle Gutman from Colts Neck High School

Requiring each state to revisit prior laws and remove stale or antiquated legislation would remove unnecessary or offensive legislature and provide an economic stimulant. It is offensive to have bigoted laws on the books and it is only just to remove laws that are in violation of the current United States Constitution. Additionally, legislation that was beneficial in the past now may be an unnecessary regulation cost to people or businesses. In today's tough economic times, this would provide a stimulus by eliminating unnecessary regulation for businesses.

- Whereas:** Discriminatory, antiquated, and unconstitutional laws, are in nature unnecessary to remain on the books, and;
- Whereas:** Once effective legislation may now be an unnecessary regulation cost to people or businesses, and;
- Whereas:** Eliminating unnecessary regulation for businesses will be a stimulant to the economy, and;
- Whereas:** Modern technology will help in the review of large amounts of legislature.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** Every fifty years each state's federal legislators are to revisit all legislature put into effect for at least fifty years and remove stale or antiquated legislation.
- Section 2:** Legislators are only required to review laws that have been in effect for more than fifty years. This ensures that only bills that have the possibility of being antiquated because of time are reviewed. This also ensured that the number of bills being revisited is reasonable and unnecessary assessment does not occur.

507E: A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES

Sponsored by: Senator Milani Hernandez from Plainfield High School
Representative Kenia Cordova from Plainfield High School

Children do not know they are being sexually abused until they are a lot older; and in fact it would be unfair and un-American to prohibit them from receiving a fair trial. Some of these cases will never seek justice because of the statute of limitations. This is strictly against the 6 amendment right to a fair trial. This bill could save many children from being helpless victims, they deserve their safety, and justice is a right not a privilege.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** All Statute of Limitations for Child Sexual Abuse shall be prohibited.

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Section 2: Congress shall have the power to enforce the terms of this bill by appropriate legislation.

508E: A BILL TO ESTABLISH A FEDERAL UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Sponsored by: Senator Sean Copeland from Woodgrove High School
Senator Nicholas Spare from Woodgrove High School
Representative Joseph Laude from Woodgrove High School

The current structure of our nation's higher education system is fundamentally flawed. In order to make higher education more accessible to everyone and ensure that the United States is the most educated nation on Earth, it is necessary to establish a public, federally supported system of Universities that is accessible to all qualified students at reasonable prices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Each state will have at least one federal University to be established by either by either the state or federal government, and to be governed by the Department of Education. All federal constituent universities will receive federal funding.

Section 2: In order for Congress to raise the funding necessary to implement this law, a federal "value-added tax" will be levied on all non-essential goods consumed, at a rate not to exceed 3% of the item's purchase price. In addition, a tax will be levied at a rate of 5% on all "luxury purchases," which shall be defined as all purchases that exceed one-million dollars.

Section 3: To ensure fair access to higher education for all citizens of the United States, the federal government will meet all proven financial need, but will not cover the full cost of federal university tuition with two exceptions:

Subsection 1: Individuals with limited financial resources will be eligible for a Federal National Service Tuition Subsidy Program (NSTSP), in which they will receive a scholarship that covers the entire cost of federal tuition provided that after graduation, they enlist in the U.S. Armed Forces or participate in another federally sponsored public-service program for a period of two years.

Subsection 2: Individuals that suffer from a disability that makes them ineligible for the NSTSP, and can prove that they have limited financial resources, may qualify for a fully subsidized tuition at the discretion of the Secretary of Education.

Section 4: Any existing funded university may opt to become a constituent university of the Federal University System. If no state funded universities in a particular state choose to become part of the Federal System, the Department of Education shall establish a new university in said state.

509E: A BILL TO EXTEND FEDERAL CHILD LABOR LAWS TO ALL CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Sponsored by: Senator Chandler Ferguson from Carter High School
Representative Breunna Boyd from Carter High School

Today more and more children feel obligated to work beyond their means. Since the percentage of employed teenagers has increased significantly in the past few decades, the work hour restrictions should be revised to include 16 and 17 year old students. Federal law states that teens ages 14-15 are not to work during school hours and no more than 3 hours on a school day equivalent to 18 hours during a school week. For teens ages 16-17 there are no restrictions giving employers the right to take students out of school and keep them out all night. Since there are no restrictions for these working students, their sense of urgency to excel in school has decreased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

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- Section 1:** All children attending school full time should have a maximum amount of working hours allowing them to complete their high school education.
- Section 2:** Employers are not permitted to have students work during regular school hours.
- Section 3:** Employers are not permitted to have students work past midnight on a regular school day.

510E: AN AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH CORPORATE FINANCING OF CAMPAIGNS

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Mintz from Bergen County Academies
Representative Rebecca Raub from Bergen County Academies
Representative Joshua Leifer from Bergen County Academies

Whereas: The current political system has been corroded by corporations and financial institutions through monetary influence; and

Whereas: The Supreme Court's ruling in case *Citizens United v. FEC* has served to allow corporations to be granted full permission to make unlimited donations to electoral campaigns.

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** The rights protected by the Constitution of the United States are the rights of natural persons and do not extend to for-profit corporations, limited liability companies, unions, or private entities established for business purposes or to promote business interests under the laws of any state, the United States, or any foreign state.
- Section 2:** Such entities established under law are subject to regulation by the people through the legislative process so long as such regulations are consistent with the powers of Congress and the States and do not limit the freedom of the press
- Section 3:** Such entities shall be prohibited from making contributions or expenditures in any election of any candidate for public office or the vote upon any ballot measure submitted to the people.
- Section 4:** Congress and the States shall have the power to regulate and set limits on all election contributions and expenditures, including a candidate's own spending, and to authorize the establishment of political committees to receive, spend, and publicly disclose the sources of those contributions and expenditures.

SENATE & HOUSE F

601F: A RESOLUTION TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Sponsored by: Senator Brennan Corrison from Bergen County Academies
Representative Winnie Lau from Bergen County Academies
Representative Bryan Lustig from Bergen County Academies

602F: A BILL TO CATEGORIZE SEX OFFENDERS FOR THE PUBLIC

Sponsored by: Senator Sebastian Shimmings from Manalapan High School
Representative Kavya Kandarpa from Manalapan High School

603F: A BILL TO LOWER THE DRINKING AGE TO 18 AND TO INCREASE PENALTIES FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Sponsored by: Senator Catherine McAnney from Pine-Richland High School
Senator Elisabeth Thomson from Pine-Richland High School
Representative Andrew Frehling from Pine-Richland High School
Representative Karol Kalinsky from Pine-Richland High School
Representative Noah Blake from Pine-Richland High School

604F: A BILL TO LIMIT THE USE OF EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY IN COURT

Sponsored by: Senator Swami Raman from South Brunswick High School
Representative Robert Puzio from South Brunswick High School

605D: A BILL TO REMOVE STATE HEALTH CARE REGULATIONS

Sponsored by: Senator Nathan Wislon from South Jersey Homeschoolers
Representative Erin McConomy from South Jersey Homeschoolers

606F: A BILL TO ALLOW WOMEN ON THE FRONTLINES

Sponsored by: Senator Shivani Bagdi from West Windsor Plainsboro High School North
Senator Anitha Ahmed from West Windsor Plainsboro High School North
Representative Priyanks Radhakrishnan from West Windsor High School North
Representative Kevin Lin from West Windsor High School North

607F: LINE ITEM VETO BILL

Sponsored by: Senator Adam Cohen from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Senator Tom Piuggi from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Representative Stephen Ochoa from West Windsor High School South
Representative Rohan Vasudevan from West Windsor High School South

608F: A RESOLUTION TO MANDATE OBJECTIVE CURRICULUMS IN ALL SCHOOLS

Sponsored by: Senator Liban Ahmad from Wardlaw Hartridge High School
Representative Jimmy Nolan from Wardlaw Hartridge High School

609F: A BILL TO CREATE A CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Erb from Woodgrove High School
Representative Cayla Sherell from Woodgrove High School

610F: AN AMENDMENT TO DENY CITIZENSHIP TO THE OFFSPRING OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Sponsored by: Senator Aarushi Kumar from Secaucus High School
Senator Shaun Segupta from Secaucus High School
Representative Akhmad Ernazarov from Secaucus High School
Representative Nouri Rabhe from Secaucus High School
Representative Andrew Wortman from Secaucus High School

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601F: A RESOLUTION TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN’S RIGHTS

Sponsored by: Senator Brennan Corriston from Bergen County Academies
Representative Winnie Lau from Bergen County Academies
Representative Bryan Lustig from Bergen County Academies

Whereas: The United States seeks to maintain its position as a global power and improve its standing in global matters; and

Whereas: The rights of children must be protected and promoted on national and international levels; and

Whereas: The Convention on the Rights of the Child has been internationally agreed upon as appropriate for such protection and promotion of the rights of children without infringing upon the sovereignty of nations.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The United States shall ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Section 2: The United States shall make changes to federal legislature pertaining to children’s rights as necessary for compliance with the Convention.

602F: A BILL TO CATEGORIZE SEX OFFENDERS FOR THE PUBLIC

Sponsored by: Senator Sebastian Shimmings from Manalapan High School
Representative Kavya Kandarpa from Manalapan High School

Sex offenders are people convicted of crimes involving sexual activities including rape, molestation, sexual harassment, and child pornography production/distribution. Each state has a registry in which these people are listed by risk level: 1 is the lowest and 3 is the highest. Though they are separated into levels, all sex offenders are put in the same category regardless of age, gender, sexual preference, occupation, and socioeconomic level. For example, a 48-year-old regressed pedophile (adult pedophile) is put in the same category as a 28-year-old ephobophile (teen pedophile). The U.S. Department of Justice coordinated an online system called the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW) where the public can obtain information about sex offenders by state, acquire information on sexual abuse education and prevention, and inquire about any doubts and concerns they have free of charge. Though this easily accessible and thoroughly kept system is available, it does not include separate categories for the different details listed above. By categorizing sex offenders, the public will know more information about the extent of these particular people.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The categorization of sex offenders should be put forth as follows:

Subsection 1: Sex offenders should be categorized by two main categories: age and gender. Different age groups will allow the public to differentiate between 55-year-olds and 32-year-olds. Age groups will also further separate into the type of offense they usually violate: child molesters, teen pedophiles (ephebophiles), and adult pedophiles (regressed pedophiles). The gender category will give a physical characteristic for people to go by when recognizing the offenders. This will be further separated into sexual harassers, pornographers, and rapists.

Section 2: The categorization of sex offenders under age should be stated as follows:

Subsection 1: Sex offenders should be categorized into age groups. The main age groups will be the following: ages 18-24, ages 25-32, ages 33-40, ages 41-50, ages 51-60, ages 61+. This will help the public differentiate between the young, middle-aged, and senile sex offenders.

Subsection 2: Along with each age group, further categorization should be available. First, child molesters will be put along with each age. This gives the public an opportunity to see which age group is relevant to which kind of offenders. The NSOPW only gives information about each particular person, but this will allow the public to specifically search for child molesters, which will automatically connect to the age of the offender.

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Subsection 3: Ephebophiles, teen rapists, should be placed in the second category along with age. This category will enable the public to directly search for this specific type of offense and immediately obtain the results.

Subsection 4: Regressed pedophiles and adult pedophiles should be placed in the final category along with age. Like the previous two categories, it will help the public find the information they are searching for quickly. For example, a 55-year-old adult pedophile will be in the same category, but the public will be able to search “adult pedophile” separately from “55-year-old”.

Section 3: The categorization of sex offenders under gender should be put forth as follows:

Subsection 1: Sex offenders should be categorized based on gender because it gives the public a conspicuous physical characteristic to look for. The two gender categories will be male and female. They may or may not be placed with age, but unlike the current registry in the United States, this will enable the public to search for gender alone.

Subsection 2: Under gender, sex offenders will be categorized as sexual harassers. Physical characteristics help differentiate people for the public and allow them to be more aware. Not only will each person be able to look for gender, but they can also look for sexual harassers. It will raise more awareness in society than the main objective of NSOPW.

Subsection 3: Sex offenders will be categorized as pornographers. The public will be able to differentiate between male and female pornographers. Gender and pornographers can be searched separately, even if categorized together.

Subsection 4: Under gender, sex offenders will be categorized as rapists. The public should know which sexual predators to look for, and gender will help determine who to look for. If the public knows which gender and if the offenders are rapists, it will help the people more aware of what to look for.

603F: A BILL TO LOWER THE DRINKING AGE TO 18 AND TO INCREASE PENALTIES FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Sponsored by: Senator Catherine McAnney of Pine-Richland High School
Senator Elisabeth Thomson of Pine-Richland High School
Representative Andrew Freehling of Pine-Richland High School
Representative Karol Kalinsky of Pine-Richland High School
Representative Noah Blake of Pine-Richland High School

The United States has the highest drinking age among 23 countries cited in a study recently performed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The study shows that in the United States, 41.2% of fatal vehicle crashes involve alcohol, the highest of the 23 countries surveyed. Since during the fall of 2008, more than 100 American university presidents around the nation have signed a declaration, which states that the current enforced drinking age is by no means effective. Many proponents of lowering the drinking age also argue that it is not fair that a citizen of the United States who can fight in the military, vote and participate in a contract at 18 cannot discuss these matters over a beer at the same age. The current drinking age is illogical and contradictory and being able to successfully integrate alcohol as a safe substance into the household is a more responsible action.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The United States Government shall withhold 7.8% of the federal highway funds from states that set their drinking age above 18.

Section 2: There shall be an adoption of tougher drunk driving restrictions.

Subsection 1: Zero tolerance policy regarding alcohol towards all drivers who have had a license for less than two years:

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- (i) If first offense with any measurable amount of alcohol, license is suspended for a 12-month period (determined by authorities depending on Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC))
- (ii) The name of the offender would be put on an index of traffic offenders
- (iii) If second offense, the driver's license shall be revoked for a four year period and there shall be a maximum five years imprisonment

- Subsection 2:** A Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of .04 shall be the legal limit for over two year license holders:
- (i) If the BAC level is .04 or over and it is the first offense, the driver's license shall be suspended for an 18-month period
 - (ii) If the BAC level is .04 or over and it is the second offense, the driver's license shall be suspended for a three year period.
 - (iii) If the BAC level is .11 or over, the driver's license shall be revoked for a 5-year period and there shall be a maximum 5 years imprisonment
- Subsection 3:** The severity of drunken driving punishments may individually depend upon BAC and other legal offenses:
- (i) This includes fines that accompany the reinstatement of the license, which will vary depending on the BAC and other legal offenses
- Subsection 4:** If the BAC level is 0.16 or over, the offender must successfully pass a medical-psychological driver assessment along with the penalties previously mentioned.
- Subsection 5:** All states must provide for primary enforcement

Section 3: This bill shall go into effect 90 days after passage.

604F: A BILL TO LIMIT THE USE OF EYEWITNESS TESTIMONY IN COURT

Sponsored by: Senator Swami Raman from South Brunswick High School
Representative Robert Puzio from South Brunswick High School

For over 200 years, the United States judicial system has operated under a doctrine of trial by jury, reinforced by the belief that every citizen is innocent until proven guilty. For the most part, this system has been very effective in discerning between fact and fiction and meting out justice. However, in recent years troubling scientific discoveries have brought into question the reliability of eyewitness testimony, impelling a reevaluation of how eyewitnesses are used in the courtroom. Since the discovery of DNA evidence hundreds of prisoners have been exonerated who were wrongly convicted based on eyewitness testimony. Even more disturbing is the fact that some of these prisoners were serving time on death row. In order to prevent the further miscarriage of justice it is time to restrict the influence of this unreliable source of evidence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** All federal courts enact a time limit of 1 week between the time that a crime occurs and the witness's statement is recorded
- Subsection 1:** Any statements recorded more than 1 week following the incident will be deemed inadmissible.
- Subsection 2:** Judges will be able to adjust this time limit for extenuating circumstances at their own discretion on a case-by-case basis.
- Section 2:** All decisions in federal court cases involving capital offenses be prohibited from relying solely on the testimony of eyewitnesses.
- Subsection 1:** DNA evidence must be provided to warrant the use of the death penalty.

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Section 3: Federal Judges be required to employ stricter regulations with regard to the permissibility of eyewitness testimony.

Subsection 1: Judges will be permitted to declare eyewitness testimony inadmissible if they find sufficient factors present that indicate poor initial memory quality or subsequent memory contamination.

Subsection 2: Witness testimony directly contradicted by DNA evidence will be inadmissible in court.

Subsection 3: Judges will be required to attend seminars on the latest science affecting memory and eyewitness testimony in order to make informed decisions.

Section 4: Expert testimony on the reliability of eyewitnesses will be required in every federal trial involving eyewitnesses.

605F: A BILL TO REMOVE STATE HEALTH CARE REGULATIONS

Sponsored by: Senator Nathan Wilson from South Jersey Homeschoolers
Representative Erin McConomy from South Jersey Homeschoolers

Currently, individual states in the United States of America have enacted regulations to require private health insurance providers to cover specific medical services. This means that major health insurers have to follow fifty different sets of rules that only apply to clientele in fifty different areas. Because of this, competitive marketing between health insurance companies has been trapped within each state, vastly limiting the potential for competition. By eliminating the current coverage requirements for health insurance in all states, health insurance providers will have to compete with all other health insurance providers in the country, thereby creating a more desirable market for health insurance consumers and simplifying the health care process in general.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: All state and provincial laws in the United States that require health insurers to cover certain medical services or prohibit the exclusion of coverage for such medical services shall be repealed by August 1st, 2013.

Subsection 1: Existing plans will not be terminated; health care consumers will keep their current plans until their expiration.

606F: A BILL TO ALLOW WOMEN ON THE FRONT LINES

Sponsored by: Senator Shivani Badgi from West-Windsor Plainsboro High School North
Senator Anitha Ahmed from West-Windsor Plainsboro High School North
Representative Priyanka Radhakrishnan from West-Windsor Plainsboro High School North
Representative Kevin Lin from West-Windsor Plainsboro High School North

While the United States Armed Forces including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, and National Guard allow women to enlist, none of the aforementioned allows women to fight alongside men on the front lines. During the conflict in Iraq since 2003, 240 women have been injured and 33 killed during various combat related tasks. There have been many petitions from enlisted women to be allowed to service along side their brothers-in-arms on the front lines as well as comments and petitions from politicians calling for women to be allowed to occupy all positions held by men.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The United States of America Armed Forces, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, and National Guard will permit all women to serve alongside their male counterparts.

Subsection 1: Women may be selected for any task, either combat or non-combat related,

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Subsection 2: Women have a choice whether they would like to take part in combat related tasks and missions

Section 2: Women may now serve as part of the following positions / teams / groups in all branches of the United States Armed Forces: Infantry, Special Forces, Artillery, Armor, Air Defense Artillery, and Submariner

Section 3: Women may now also hold the position of officer in the following positions / teams / groups in all branches of the United States Armed Forces: Infantry, Armor

Section 4: The United States of America Armed Forces, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, and National Guard will not discriminate when choosing personnel to complete a given task unless a serious physical or mental impediment exists,

Subsection 1: Armed Forces may not cite physical handicap as a reason for not choosing a person of a certain gender unless the individual has scored sufficiently below his / her peers in an assessment of physical fitness who have been chosen for the task and/or mission at hand,

Subsection 2: Or he / she has an existing physical handicap or chronic disease which is uncontrolled and may prove detrimental to the mission and/or task at hand,

Section 5: The United States of America Armed Forces, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, and National Guard will not cite female pregnancy as a cause for exclusion from a mission/task/assignment or discharge,

Subsection 1: In the case of pregnancy, females serving in the United States of America Armed Forces will be provided with unpaid maternity leave for no less than 12 months and more than 18 months

Subsection 2: A \$7500 stipend will be provided to a pregnant woman who takes leave, after which the serviceperson must partake in physical conditioning at a boot camp for no less than 90 days.

Subsection 3: This new policy is only available to women serving on the front lines

Section 6: All personnel who serve on the front lines and are found guilty of committing a crime, either domestic, international, or a war crime, are liable to the same prosecution, fair trial, and sentencing, regardless of gender.

Section 7: The United States of America Armed Forces, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, and National Guard will make all necessary modifications to current vessels, vehicles, barracks, and/or weaponry in order to allow women to serve/utilize them.

Subsection 1: Women shall be given separate quarters from Men at all times, aboard vessels or in barracks,

Subsection 2: All necessary renovations will occur within 24 months

Subsection 3: All necessary funding will be provided by the United States Senate Ways and Means Committee

Section 8: The United States of America Armed Forces, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, and National Guard will provide all necessary training required for men and women to serve positions that men serve with full ease and capability as well as to accommodate servicemen of the opposite gender.

Section 9: This bill will take effect 91 days after its passage.

607E: A BILL TO INSTATE A LINE ITEM VETO

Sponsored by: Senator Adam Cohen from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South
Senator Tom Piuggi from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South

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Representative Stephen Ochoa from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South
Representative Rohan Vasudevan from West Windsor-Plainsboro High School South

As the 2012 presidential election comes closer, the issue of government spending becomes more of a paramount topic. While one party believes that the key to settling the national debt is to greatly reduce spending, the other believes that the key to reviving the struggling economy is to fund various industries in order to open up jobs. As for legislation, the recent healthcare bill is viewed as a controversial bill because of the government spending required to pay for processes such as cancer screenings, x-rays and surgeries, etc. While many bills point out the amount of money needed in order to carry it out, other bills have miscellaneous terms which lead to unnecessary “pork barrel” spending. These miscellaneous terms are called earmarks. Earmarks are random tidbits that may not have anything to do with the main purpose of the bill. Congressmen sometimes secretly insert these extra earmarks in order to let something like fixing roads be included with a Bill involving Alternative Energy. That was just an example. A plausible solution to this waste of money would be to empower the president with the right to issue a line item veto. A line item veto would give the president the ability to delete a portion of the bill but not veto the entire document. A line item veto would allow the government to run faster and save time, thus making the line item veto a crucial catalyst to the bill process.

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: A bill proposed in the Senate shall be handled as follows:

Subsection 1: The President now has the right to issue a line item veto.

Subsection 2: Once the bill is line item vetoed, it will be sent back to the Senate to await a two-thirds majority vote on the draft of the bill which does not include the portion that the president has removed.

Subsection 3: If the revised bill receives a two-thirds majority vote, the bill shall be sent directly back to the president in order to wait signing or a veto. If the revised bill doesn't receive a two-thirds majority vote from the Senate, then it will be sent to the House of Representatives to be voted on. In the House of Representatives, the revised bill requires a three-quarters majority vote in order to be sent back to the President. If the revised bill does not come to an agreement in the House of Representatives, then the original draft of the bill (the draft that was sent to the president prior to the line item veto) shall be sent to the president to be either signed or vetoed. The president may not line item veto the same portion that had already been line item vetoed despite failure in Congress. He may line item veto another portion with approval in Congress.

Section 2: A bill proposed in the House of Representatives shall be handled as follows:

Subsection 1: The President now has the right to issue a line item veto.

Subsection 2: Once the bill is line item vetoed, it will be sent back to the House of Representatives to await a two-thirds majority vote on the draft of the bill which does not include the portion that the president has removed.

Subsection 3: If the revised bill receives a two-thirds majority vote, the bill shall be sent directly back to the president for signing or veto. If the revised bill doesn't receive a two-thirds majority vote from the House of Representatives, then it will be sent to the Senate to be voted on. In the Senate, the revised bill requires a three-quarters majority vote in order to be sent back to the president. If the revised bill does not come to an agreement in the Senate, then the original draft of the bill (the draft that was sent to the president prior to the line item veto) shall be sent to the president to be either signed or vetoed. The President may not line item veto the same portion that had already been line item vetoed despite failure in congress. He may line item veto another portion with approval in Congress.

608F: A RESOLUTION TO MANDATE OBJECTIVE CURRICULUMS IN ALL SCHOOLS

Sponsored by: Senator Liban Ahmad from Wardlaw Hartridge High School
Representative Jimmy Nolan from Wardlaw Hartridge High School

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- Whereas:** A universal curriculum, based around factual and undeniable principles, be adopted by all elementary, middle, and high schools, including religious and preparatory academies.
- Whereas:** All American students are entitled to an unbiased and well-rounded education.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The curriculum will provide a primer.

Subsection 1: However, schools can teach and offer classes beyond the minimum provided by the bill.

Section 2: All schools must be taught sciences and histories from a purely objective point of view.

Section 3: Regular standardized tests will be given in history and science subjects to ensure that all schools teach through the core curriculum.

609F: A BILL TO CREATE A CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET

Sponsored by: Senator Michael Erb from Woodgrove High School
Representative Cayla Sherell from Woodgrove High School

Recent financial difficulties in the nation have shown that Congress has had too much power over the financial security of the nation. The recent over-spending by Congress in recent years has shown that Congress needs some form of financial restriction. This restriction needs to be well organized and adaptable to fit all situations, but still needs to restrict the spending. Forming a budget based on spending years prior will function as this adaptable restriction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: There shall be, in effect, a budget for Congress that will not exceed the average spending of Congress since ten years before each Senate election.

Section 2: If funds are viewed as a necessity, then Congress may, as a result of a majority vote, utilize more funds.

Section 3: There shall be a creation of a bank account large enough to hold the money taken in by Congress, but given to them by their budget. This bank account may be withdrawn from or deposited in at a majority vote of Congress.

Section 4: Any excess money that is not used in the years allowance shall be saved in the bank account established in Section 3 of this bill.

610F: AN AMENDMENT TO DENY CITIZENSHIP TO THE OFFSPRING OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Sponsored by: Senator Aarushi Kumar from Secaucus High School
Senator Shaun Sengupta from Secaucus High School
Representative Akhmad Ernazarov from Secaucus High School
Representative Munir “Nouri” Rahbe from Secaucus High School
Representative Andrew Wortman from Secaucus High School

As it stands, the 14th Amendment allows citizenship to all constituents born within the United States’ jurisdiction. The Supreme Court has ruled that this extends to the children of illegal immigrants. These so-called “anchor babies” can sponsor their parents’ applications for US citizenship. An applicant’s route to citizenship is faster if the applicant is sponsored by their US-born child. On the other hand, legal immigrants who are also law-abiding residents do not have the rights and privileges of citizens.

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of these United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

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- Section 1:** The children of illegal immigrants be denied citizenship, and sent home to their country of origin, along with their parents. If the family wishes to remain in the country, they must apply legally and begin the process to become a citizen of this country from scratch. At this point, the child will not be granted citizenship, and will be dependent on the parent with the work visa.
- Subsection 1:** To prevent further such cases, it must be properly documented at delivery of the baby, that the members of the family, and thus the newborn child, are not legal residents of the United States of America.
- Section 2:** For anchor babies that have already previously provided their families with citizenship, social workers must confirm that the family is now legal and is abiding by all the laws and principles stated in the United States Constitution.
- Section 3:** Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.
- Section 4:** The provisions outlined in this bill shall go into effect February 1, 2014.

SENATE & HOUSE G

701G: A BILL TO REPEAL THE DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT

Sponsored by: Senator Shaifali Prajapati from Freehold Township High School
Senator Anna Reich from Freehold Township High School
Representative Aliza Barnett from Freehold Township High School
Representative Annamarie Rienzi from Freehold Township High School
Representative Michael Milo from Freehold Township High School

702G: A BILL TO ABOLISH THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE

Sponsored by: Senator Janki Patel from High Tech High School
Representative Khushi Vakil from High Tech High School

703G: A BILL TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USAID

Sponsored by: Senator Yiana Matthews from Immaculate Heart Academy
Senator Elena Alvarez from Immaculate Heart Academy
Representative Jalisa Mills from Immaculate Heart Academy
Representative Jessica Whelan from Immaculate Heart Academy
Representative Kristina Mertz from Immaculate Heart Academy

704G: A BILL TO ELIMINATE THE REQUIREMENT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE FOR MALES THAT APPLY FOR FAFSA AID

Sponsored by: Senator Jarret Brown from Plainfield High School
Representative Elmer Veliz from Plainfield High School

705G: A BILL TO REQUIRE FOOD COMPANIES TO INFORM CONSUMERS OF ARTIFICIAL HORMONES

Sponsored by: Senator Megan Shook from St. Stephen's High School
Senator Kristen McKarher from St. Stephen's High School
Representative Sarah Luckadoo from St. Stephen's High School
Representative Spencer Sigmon from St. Stephen's High School
Representative Rebecca Millsaps from St. Stephen's High School

706G: CULTIVATING UNDERSTANDING THROUGH ESPERANTO (CUTE): A BILL TO IMPLEMENT ESPERANTO-LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sponsored by: Senator Lillian Erickson from Woodlands College Park
Representative Tristan Britt from Woodlands College Park
Representative Gino Occhialini from San Marcos

707G: A BILL TO BAN THE USAGE OF THE PLASTIC BAG

Sponsored by: Senator Monica Casanova from Saint John's School
Representative Sarijane Duenas from Saint John's School
Representative Camille Rothenberg from Saint John's School

708G: A BILL REQUIRING ALL APPLICANTS OF WELFARE TO TAKE A MANDATORY DRUG TEST

Sponsored by: Senator Sushil Mistry from South Brunswick High School
Senator Jeremy Rodriquez from South Brunswick High School
Representative Rahul Parekh from South Brunswick High School

709G: A BILL TO PROMOTE FINANCIAL LITERACY EDUCATION

Sponsored by: Senator Bhupali Kulkarni from South Brunswick High School
Senator Paul Gramieri from South Brunswick High School
Representative Simone Klein from South Brunswick High School
Representative Tanya Krishnakumar from South Brunswick High School

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701G: A BILL TO REPEAL THE DEFENSE OF MARRIAGE ACT

Sponsored by: Senator Shaifali Prajapati from Freehold Township High School
Senator Anna Reich from Freehold Township High School
Representative Aliza Barnett from Freehold Township High School
Representative Michael Milo from Freehold Township High School
Representative Annamarie Rienzi from Freehold Township High School

The Constitution of the United States makes it clear that it is not within the power of the American federal government to decide what constitutes a marriage, yet the Defense of Marriage Act allows the government to refuse to recognize any state-sanctioned homosexual marriages. Not only is the Defense of Marriage Act unconstitutional, it is also harmful to American citizens because some children are raised by homosexual couples who do not have access to the same rights that heterosexual couples have. Repealing the Defense of Marriage Act would help such children, protect states' rights, and stimulate the economy by encouraging homosexual marriages.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The Defense of Marriage Act be repealed.

Section 2: The federal government of the United States of America shall recognize all American state-sanctioned marriages.

Subsection 1: The federal government shall grant all federal benefits of marriage to married couples, regardless of sexuality.

Section 3: All American states shall recognize all marriages sanctioned by other American states.

Subsection 1: No American territory, possession, or Indian tribe shall be required to recognize all marriages sanctioned by other American states.

Section 4: This bill shall go into effect six months after its enactment.

702G: A BILL TO ABOLISH THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE

Sponsored by: Senator Janki Patel from High Tech High School
Representative Khushi Vakil from High Tech High School

The Attorney-Client Privilege is a law that allows clients to speak honestly to legal advisors disclosing all relevant information and creating a privacy zone. This advantage applies only to the client. Attorneys have no right to prevent the client from testifying in court or to the police. However, clients can prevent attorneys from disclosing their secrets. This privilege may be applied during any type of legal proceeding, civil, criminal, or administrative at any time during those proceedings, pre-trial, during trial, or post-trial. The Attorney-Client Privilege extends beyond the attorney-client relationship and includes the attorney's partners, associates, and staff members. Since this law often prevents disclosure of information that would be relevant to a legal proceeding, courts are discreet when analyzing objections acknowledging the privilege.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Noncompliance with this bill shall be carried out as such:

Subsection 1: If the court finds out that the lawyer is protecting valuable information shared by the client, the first offence would be an \$8,000 fine.

Subsection 2: The second offence would lead to dismissal from the case.

Subsection 3: The third and final offense would result in a confiscation of the attorney's license.

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703G: A BILL TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USAID

Sponsored by: Senator Yiana Matthews from Immaculate Heart Academy
Senator Elena Alvarez from Immaculate Heart Academy
Representative Jalisa Mills from Immaculate Heart Academy
Representative Jessica Whelan from Immaculate Heart Academy
Representative Kristina Mertz from Immaculate Heart Academy

In January 2006, former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice reoriented the policies of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) by establishing USAID Administrator Randall Tobias as the first Director of Assistance, thus aligning the organization's activities and management with the State Department and reversing the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. While this restructured program has made significant strides in promoting transparency and accountability, the USAID continues to face numerous obstacles, including ineffective disease control, limited budget control and the presence of "phantom aid" (funding that is never seen by those who need it the most). It is imperative for the United States to take the initiative and ensure the next 2.3 trillion dollars of aid does, in fact, reach the poor; it is time for USAID to be judged by its results instead of its intentions.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The USAID focus its efforts to achieve its overall mission as follows:

Subsection 1: It is necessary for the USAID to streamline its agriculture, democracy and governance, economic growth, education, health, infrastructure, gender and participant training and stabilization programs to ensure results in all aspects of aid.

Subsection 2: USAID, with cooperation from other donor nations, should operate in fewer countries, such as Armenia, Sri Lanka, Ghana, El Salvador, Mozambique, Senegal and Vanuatu, who meet the standard Millennium Challenge Account-defined criteria. Solely focusing on least developed countries (LDC) in a particular section of the world will provide a higher concentration of funds and stimulate local economic activity.

Section 2: USAID should handle foreign aid as follows:

Subsection 1: Instead of the broader interpretation of developmental aid, which includes debt relief, subsidies on exports to developing countries, food aid which disposes of agricultural surpluses, administrative costs, provision of surplus commodities of little economic value, payments for care and education of refugees, and technical cooperation grants, USAID could make a greater fundamental impact on the long-term development of LDC.

Subsection 2: Supporting USAID's initiative to implement proactive efforts such as investment in a LDC's infrastructure, invest in an LDC's capacity to manage its own food security, invest in better health care services and education, and support efforts to make information affecting food security more widely available will ensure the long-term improvement of an LDC and prevent the presence of "phantom aid."

Section 3: Improving economic infrastructure, a major component of ensuring long-term development within an LDC and a goal of the USAID, can be accomplished as follows:

Subsection 1: By requiring targeted investment, productive development strategies to attract currency and sustain economic growth, and regional integration, the USAID will help least developed countries (LDCs) minimize their disadvantages.

Subsection 2: Providing greater investment and greater debt relief, and eliminating forced trade agreements on struggling countries that promote the donor's agenda will ensure the recipient country is not being taken advantage of by the donor country.

Subsection 3: Halting the support of large beltway contractors, such as the Academy for

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Educational Development, Management Sciences for Health and the Research Triangle Institute) that interfere with USAID's commitment to building country capacity and fostering sustainable development.

Section 4: The USAID further improve its obscure health programs as follows:

Subsection 1: Implementing a reform initiative similar to the 2005 Malaria Initiative regarding diseases such as tuberculosis, diarrheal diseases and HIV/AIDS to promote effective management, best practices, transparency and accountability within LDCs.

Subsection 2: Purchasing medical equipment for disease control from cheaper markets instead of relying solely on American products to decrease cost and increase output of needed materials.

Section 5: The limited budget control should be expanded as follows:

Subsection 1: USAID should be able to shift funds across accounts within USAID and the State Department.

Subsection 2: The Director of Foreign Assistance be allowed to control the US Department of Agriculture's 26% of food aid funding, thus increasing USAID's control of funds to 81%.

704G: A BILL TO ELIMINATE THE REQUIREMENT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE FOR MALES THAT APPLY FOR FAFSA AID

Sponsored by: Senator Jarrett Brown from Plainfield High School
Representative Elmer Veliz from Plainfield High School

The Selective Act as it exists uses sex, gender, and economic status as a means to grow the military. The act lends itself to discrimination specifically against males. Women are not required to sign up for the selective service act in order to be eligible for financial aid. Those who can afford to pay for their own education consequently are not required to sign up for the selective service act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: This bill will prohibit the federal government from requiring an individual to sign up for the selective service act as a requirement for financial aid eligibility.

Section 2: For purposes of this act the Selective Services Act is defined as the Federal Government requirement that an individual place his name on a list in case there is a war.

Section 3: This act will further prohibit the federal government from using either sex, gender, or economic status as a means to grow the U.S. military.

Section 4: Congress shall have the power to enforce the terms of this bill by appropriate legislation.

Section 5: This bill shall take effect no later than January 1, 2012.

705G: A BILL TO REQUIRE FOOD COMPANIES TO INFORM CONSUMERS OF ARTIFICIAL HORMONES

Sponsored by: Senator Megan Shook from St. Stephens High School
Senator Kristen McKarher from St. Stephens High School
Representative Sarah Luckadoo from St. Stephens High School
Representative Specer Sigmon from St. Stephens High School
Representative Rebeccas Millsaps from St. Stephens High School

In a modern era of fast-food restaurants headed by massive food conglomerates, the origin of much of America's food purposely remains a mystery. The goal of food companies, primarily the meat industry, is to grow better produce in

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half the time. In the world of meat harvesting, the goal of farmers is to produce the most genetically superior animal possible through the use of artificial hormones. Eighty percent of all cattle in the United States are grown with these hormones, causing each animal to yield an abnormally large amount of meat and thus utilizing the highest value of each animal. Chicken is likewise largely grown with artificial growth hormones. The hormones used to genetically enhance livestock are not required to be labeled on meat packaging. Citizens of the United States should have the right to know what hormones are being injected into the meat they are consuming, since the full effects of artificial hormones are not yet known to scientists and could appear years down the road. It is known that hormones can be harmful to humans when consumed, with some being linked to breast, colon, prostate, and lung cancer. Companies should be forced to be truthful to their consumers so that they may make a healthy rather than blind choice in the food they are consuming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Food companies will be required to clearly label all meat products with artificial hormones.

Section 2: The Food and Drug Administration will enforce this legislation.

Section 3: This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2013.

706G: CULTIVATING UNDERSTANDING THROUGH ESPERANTO (CUTE): A BILL TO IMPLEMENT ESPERANTO-LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sponsored by: Senator Lillian Erickson from The Woodlands College Park High School
Representative Tristan Britt from The Woodlands College Park High School
Representative Gino Occhialini from San Marcos High School

According to the 2010 census, less than a quarter of all Americans speak a language other than English, despite the fact that multilingualism has massive benefits in an increasingly globalized world. Multilingualism allows countries to relate better and execute a more effective foreign policy and compete in a global marketplace. Most schools require foreign language study in high school and at the university level; however, linguists agree that the critical stage of language learning is in the early childhood. Thus, it is vital to implement language programs early on, as in primary school. This bill would allow students to begin their multilingualism at an early age with a language that is easy to learn, politically neutral, and is proven to enhance language acquisition skills later in life.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: A categorical grant, the Cultivating Understanding Through Esperanto Grant (CUTE Grant), will be created.

Subsection 1: This grant will be a baseline amount of \$50 million dollars the first year, with \$25 million renewable for up to ten years after the start of the program, provided the state is increasing the scope of the Esperanto programs.

Subsection 2: As part of the CUTE Grant, bonuses will be given at a value of \$1000 per teacher hired or trained to instruct Esperanto and \$100,000 per school district that implements a district-wide program.

Subsection 3: States that agree to implement the Esperanto program will be given the grant and must match the contribution.

Section 2: The United States Department of Education will audit states to ensure that all requirements for the receipt of the CUTE Grant are met and maintained.

707G: A BILL TO BAN USAGE OF PLASTIC BAGS

Sponsored by: Senator Monica Casanova from Saint John's School
Representative Sarijane Duenas from Saint John's School
Representative Camille Rothenberg from Saint John's School

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Plastic bags should be banned from the United States because of their harmful effects on the environment and the high costs on plastic clean-up efforts. Over 1 trillion plastic bags are used every year worldwide. Plastic bags are not biodegradable and depending on the type of plastic, it can take from 10-100 years to break down. Plastic bags are harmful to marine life, large birds, pollute Earth, and increase our dependence on oil-based products. They litter our waterways, parks, beaches, and streets, which kills about 100,000 animals such as dolphins, turtles, whales, penguins (due to the ingestion of the plastic), and infuse the air with toxic fumes if burned. China officially banned free plastic bags June 1, 2008, San Francisco banned plastic bags on March, 2007, and Ireland passed a plastic bag tax in 2002; in a matter of weeks, there was a 94 percent drop in Ireland's plastic bag use. By banning the production of plastic bags, we will diminish our litter, spare our wildlife, reduce our dependence on oil-based products, and make a difference in our environment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** The federal government has the power to ban the production of plastic bags, by passing a bill through congress.
- Section 2:** The usage of paper bags is safer for the environment since it can be fully recycled. In 2008, Whole Foods Market became the first food retailer in North America to offer 100% recycled fiber content paper bags.
- Section 3:** Markets will switch to the production of reusable cloth bags instead of plastic bags which will reduce loss of jobs. The French island of Corsica was the first to ban plastic bags in 1999 by replacing all plastic bags with biodegradable bags such as cloth bags.

708G: A BILL REQUIRING ALL APPLICANTS OF WELFARE TO TAKE A MANDATORY DRUG TEST

Sponsored by: Senator Sushil Mistry from South Brunswick High School
Senator Jeremy Rodriguez from South Brunswick High School
Representative Rahul Parekh from South Brunswick High School
Representative Pawan Mehta from South Brunswick High School

Welfare is financial or other assistance to an individual or family from the national government. A government mandate to have all applicants for welfare to have mandatory drug test. This is mainly because people will use it to buy drugs. This will lead to issues, family problems; hurt the economy, and possibly more deaths. This will also create a kind of assurance for citizens also; Would we want to know that our governments money is indirectly being used to buy drugs, when its intention was to help those who live in poverty and are in need either way money is being spent, whether on drugs or drug tests

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** All welfare applicants must take a mandatory drug test in order to be eligible for benefits.
- Subsection 1:** Drug tests shall be administered at a chosen government building.
- Subsection 2:** Drug tests shall be free of charge, unless applicants test positive. In the event of a positive test, that applicant will be charged for that test.
- Section 2:** Those who fail the mandatory drug test will not be eligible for welfare.
- Subsection 1:** If an applicant fails a second drug test, he/she will no longer be eligible for welfare.
- Subsection 2:** If an applicant fails his/her first drug test, he/she will have the option to retake it.

709G: A BILL TO PROMOTE FINANCIAL LITERACY EDUCATION

Sponsored by: Senator Bhupali Kulkarni from South Brunswick High School
Senator Paul Gramieri from South Brunswick High School
Representative Simone Klein from South Brunswick High School

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Representative Tanya Krishnakumar from South Brunswick High School

Over the last few years, the state of the economy has proven that the general perception of money has changed significantly. The use of credit has dramatically increased, causing perhaps the worst economic downturn of this generation; this “Credit Crisis,” as it has popularly been referred to, has been the result of people buying large ticket items and, being unable to pay back such expenses, leaving a giant hole in the nation’s economy. The recent economic downturn has had a negative impact on the lives of many, causing them to alter their lifestyles in ways that had previously been unimaginable. We believe this crisis could have been mitigated or even averted if people were better informed about the workings of the American economy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** In order to promote the inclusion of financial literacy in the social studies curriculum of all US public schools, fiscal benefits shall be given to states that require a financial literacy section in the social studies curriculum.
- Section 2:** States that incorporate the designated aspects of financial education into their curriculum receive a grant of \$150 million towards their Department of Education.
- Subsection 1:** States that have already started such programs will receive the same benefits.
- Section 3:** The material can be incorporated in the existing curriculum without the addition of a new class; however the curriculum must include the same core topics.
- Subsection 1:** The curriculum must include an education of the workings of investing, managing debt and credit, using loans and insurance, balancing a bank account, and understanding compound interest.
- Subsection 2:** Students must demonstrate proficient knowledge of the previously mentioned topics through the administration of an end-of-section assessment.

SENATE & HOUSE H

801H: A BILL TO MAKE AMERICA'S PORTS MORE SECURE

Sponsored by: Senator Ethan Pedoeim from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School
Representative Jacob Dorn from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School

802H: A BILL FOR THE CONTINGENT LEGALIZATION OF VICTIMLESS CRIMES

Sponsored by: Senator Steven Kilawattie from High Tech High School
Representative Harry Freedman from High Tech High School

803H: A BILL FOR AN ACT TO RATIFY THE KYOTO PROTOCOL IN THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by: Senator Alberto Jimenez from Saint John's School
Representative Camila Rivera from Saint John's School
Representative Emily Ramirez from Saint John's School

804H: AN AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL PEOPLE REGARDLESS OF SEX

Sponsored by: Senator Thomas Ambromowitz from Secaucus High School
Senator Camille Jessica Cunanan from Secaucus High School
Representative Cailey Christ from Secaucus High School
Representative Angielly Dominquez from Secaucus High School
Representative Victoria DeLaRosa from Secaucus High School

805H: A BILL TO REGULATE SUPER PACS

Sponsored by: Senator Neha Krishnamachary from South Brunswick High School
Senator Maryam Rahaman from South Brunswick High School
Representative Meghana Bansal from South Brunswick High School
Representative Anna Chen from South Brunswick High School

806H: A BILL TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY CARE FOR HOMELESS PETS

Sponsored by: Senator Sarah Brown from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Senator Isha Khosla from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Allison Rietze from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Christina Wallace from Watchung Hills Regional High School

807H: A BILL TO PASS THE FAT TAX AND TO HELP ERADICATE OBESITY

Sponsored by: Senator Jasel Patel from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Senator Akarsh Teki from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Representative Sahir Sagar from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Representative Rahul Mehta from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South

808H: AN AMENDMENT TO IMPOSE TERM LIMITS ON CONGRESSMEN

Sponsored by: Senator Griffin Brodman from Manalapan High School
Senator Jeff Tao from Manalapan High School
Representative Harry Goldstein from Manalapan High School
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809H: A BILL TO BAN THE ADVERTISEMENT OF ALCOHOL

Sponsored by: Senator Mary Bernhardt from St. Stephen's School
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Representative Leelee Miller from St. Stephen's School
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Representative Nicholas Hunt from St. Stephen's

810H: A BILL TO EXPEDITE THE PROCESS OF SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

Sponsored by: Senator Helen Smith from Alamo Heights
Senator Katie Best-Richmond from Alamo Heights
Representative Emily Jacobson from Alamo Heights

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Representative Ryan Kenney from Alamo Heights
Representative Tynan Guerra from Alamo Heights

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801H: A BILL TO MAKE AMERICA'S PORTS MORE SECURE

Sponsored by: Senator Ethan Pedoeim from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School
Representative Jacob Dorn from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School

Nuclear security overseas is in shambles. A former Russian Chief of National Security has estimated that as early as August 1997, over 100 “suitcase” nuclear weapons had been reported either lost or stolen. While Russia’s government denied that such weapons exist, other Russian scientists corroborated his report and the Council on Foreign Relations has found that Russian facilities lack paid guards or even locks. Some nuclear weapons can easily fit into trucks and shipping containers and present a threat of ground-borne nuclear terrorism. Muon-based Tomographic Scanners detect present elements and, unlike Geiger counters, according to Los Alamos National Laboratories, they “can’t be fooled.” Such scanners would make shipping more efficient and the United States more secure by reducing false alarms, radiation exposure, and delays while securing America’s ports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** 100% of shipping containers entering the US must be scanned for nuclear devices or components by July 1, 2014.
- Section 2:** All major U.S. Ports must install tomography scanners to scan incoming packages for nuclear weapons by July 1, 2014.
- Section 3:** \$300 million be allotted to install this technology.
- Section 4:** \$300 million be subtracted from the over \$29 billion spent on nuclear weapons and weapons maintenance costs.

802H: A BILL FOR THE CONTINGENT LEGALIZATION OF VICTIMLESS CRIMES

Sponsored by: Senator Steven Kilawattie from High Tech High School
Representative Harry Freedman from High Tech High School

In a country founded on the ideas of individual liberty it is a strange perversion of our justice system that there are so many crimes where no individual’s moral rights are infringed upon. Beyond this perversion of our national ideals many of the laws have virtually no enforceability, and so we are put in the position of spending billions of dollars on catching and jailing these “criminals” without any hope of victory against these acts in sight. For these reasons, this bill hopes to alleviate the stress on our economy and on our collective conscience.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** All criminal penalties for drug possession and/or purchase shall be abolished for those above the age of 18 for schedule 1 controlled substances and age 23 for substances in the schedule 2 controlled substances list.
- Section 2:** All controlled substances legalized in this bill follow all regulations currently in place for alcohol, except for those specifically here inscribed.
- Section 3:** Special licenses be given to any party wishing to create or sell any previously controlled substance. Without these no party may create or sell these substances.
- Section 4:** A sales tax of fifty percent be placed on any sale legalized here in and the money be used to pay for new programs to help with addiction such as rehab.
- Section 5:** All other victimless crimes, as defined by a special committee here in formed, shall be legalized including but not restricted to the following: seatbelt laws and all other laws restricting individuals age 18 or older purely for their personal safety, prostitution, curfews, and organ selling.

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Subsection 1: That part of the definition of victimless crimes shall apply only to individuals and not corporations.

Subsection 2: That part of the definition of victimless crimes shall not include and shall not apply to any act allowing political corruption.

803H: A BILL FOR AN ACT TO RATIFY THE KYOTO PROTOCOL IN THE UNITED STATES

Sponsored by: Senator Alberto Jimenez from Saint John's School
Representative Camila Rivera from Saint John's School
Representative Emily Ramirez from Saint John's School

The Kyoto Protocol was negotiated in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997. It is an international treaty intended to bring countries together to reduce global warming and to cope with the effects of temperature increases that are unavoidable after 150 years of industrialization. The United States releases more greenhouse gases than any other nation and accounts for 25 percent of those generated by humans worldwide. Unfortunately, the United States pulled out of the Kyoto Protocol in 2001 because President Bush said it would damage the US economy in the long run.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Nationwide taxes on any industries that emit carbon after the limit given to each company depending on their size and products. The tax would be 20 dollars per ton of carbon if the limit is passed for companies that are just starting a permit would be granted for a limited amount of time where the company does not need to regulate its emission this permit couldn't be sold or traded. Companies that do not use all of their limits can sell or trade it as credit of emissions allowed left to anyone they desire.

Section 2: Manage transportation to slow or reduce emissions from automobiles.

Section 3: U.S will ratify the Kyoto Protocol and submit an inventory of Green House Gas emissions to the UN.

804H: AN AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL PEOPLE REGARDLESS OF SEX

Sponsored by: Senator Thomas Abramowitz from Secaucus High School
Senator Camille Jessica Cunanan from Secaucus High School
Representative Cailey Christ from Secaucus High School
Representative Angielly Dominguez from Secaucus High School
Representative Victoria De La Rosa from Secaucus High School

The Declaration of Independence states that "all men are created equal", but even that statement has an inherent gender bias towards men. Furthermore, residents of the United States are entitled to equal opportunity regardless of race, religion, or gender; however, these advantages are not equally available to all U.S citizens in all areas aside from the voting. The issues of gender equality have been overlooked and ignored due to the many urgencies presented today, such as the deflation in our economy. The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) has been proposed to Congress, but was never ratified. This amendment primarily nullifies any state and federal law that discriminates opportunities based on sex and adds a constitutional precedent for those that prohibit discrimination. The ERA guarantees that the rights asserted in the U.S. Constitution are upheld regardless of gender.

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and upon approval of 2/3 of the States that:

Section 1: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2: Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Section 3: This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

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805H: A BILL TO REGULATE SUPER PACS

Sponsored by: Senator Neha Krishnamachary from South Brunswick High School
Senator Maryam Rahaman from South Brunswick High School
Representative Meghana Bansal from South Brunswick High School
Representative Anna Chen from South Brunswick High School

Independent-expenditure only committees, or Super PACs, are groups that raise large sums of money from a variety of sources such as corporations, unions and individuals in order to fund the campaigns of certain candidates. The current laws regarding Super PACs allow these committees to raise unlimited sums of money that can be spent without informing the donors if the money's use. As long as they do not directly contact candidates and receive orders, they can spend their donations however they choose. Candidates can use Super PACs to avoid regulations on donations to campaigns, corrupting the election process.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Super PACs must disclose information to both the government and donors.

Subsection 1: Super PACs reasonably inform their donors of how the money is being spent at the discretion of the Federal Election Commission .

Subsection 2: Super PACs must file disclosure reports at the end of every financial quarter, and at the end of every month during the election season.

Subsection 3: Super PACs be prohibited from working in conjunction with 501(c)4 groups in order to maintain donor transparency.

Subsection 4: Super PACs adhere to all the regulations of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 regarding appropriate accounting disclosures.

Section 2: Super PACs must follow the same regulations as candidate campaigns if they use funds to openly support a candidate.

Subsection 1: Super PACs be subject to the \$2,500 cap on individual donations if using funds to support a candidate.

Section 3: Regulation of Super PACs be overseen by the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

Subsection 1: Super PACs be fined \$100,000 if they do not follow regulations.

806H: A BILL TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY CARE FOR HOMELESS PETS

Sponsored by: Senator Sarah Brown from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Senator Isha Khosla from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Allison Rietze from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Christina Wallace from Watchung Hills Regional High School

Due to the rising epidemic of homelessness and foreclosures over the last four years, pet owners across the country are faced with the question of what to do with their pets—a question that often leads to pet abandonment. Pets that are abandoned are often found on the brink of death, suffering from starvation or kidney failure after being locked in a foreclosed house or tethered to an abandoned piece of furniture. Others are released into the streets to fend for themselves, raising the population of stray animals. Other organizations recognize this problem exists. In 2011, the Humane Society of the United States created a foreclosure fund to aid shelters with an increasing inflow of animals due to a rising foreclosure rate. Although somewhat effective, only a mere 19 shelters received grants. T.H.A.T. (Temporarily Housing Animals, Today!) aims to effectively reduce the amount of abandoned pets in a quicker, more efficient way by creating a program that works with pre-existing government-run animal shelters. With government grants, the shelters will be able to create a

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safe place where pets can be kept temporarily while homeless or displaced pet owners get back on their feet, or find another solution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: Pet owner eligibility for the T.H.A.T. program would be set as follows:

Subsection 1: Pet owners faced with homelessness or foreclosure who are unable to find other temporary or permanent housing for their pets will have the option to enter their cat/s and/or dog/s into the T.H.A.T. program.

Section 2: Shelter eligibility/grant distribution for the T.H.A.T. program would be set as follows:

Subsection 1: The shelter must be municipal, or government run, in order to be eligible for the T.H.A.T. program.

Subsection 2: Shelters that participate in the T.H.A.T. program will receive grants based on the foreclosure and homelessness rate in the area, as well as the number of shelters in the vicinity that participate in the program. Grants will range from \$500-\$2,000 annually based on the before-mentioned factors.

Section 3: Money for the T.H.A.T. program will be collected as follows:

Subsection 1: A “Politicians with Pets” fundraising initiative would be created in which politicians with pets are encouraged to donate to a fund that would help run the program, and ask for donations from the general public.

Subsection 2: The adoption price of animals that are eventually adopted through this program would compensate for all living fees of the animal, and most likely create a profit to be distributed to the housing and care of other animals.

Section 4: Guidelines for the T.H.A.T. program would be set as follows:

Subsection 1: The shelter will house and feed the pets for up to three months. If possible, pets from the same family will be housed in the same shelter.

Subsection 2: During the three months holding period, a few different options can take place by the choosing of the pet owner: one being that the pet owner can choose to not have their pets displayed for adoption, the second being that the pet owner can choose to have the pet displayed for adoption.

Subsection 3: If at any time during the three months the pet owner becomes financially stable or wishes to reclaim their pet for any reason, they can reclaim their pet.

Subsection 4: After the three month period is up, the family can a) reclaim their pets regardless of their situation, or b) place their animal under the jurisdiction of the shelter. The shelter can then put the animal up for adoption or choose to euthanize it if the situation deems it necessary.

807H: A BILL TO PASS THE FAT TAX AND TO HELP ERADICATE OBESITY

Sponsored by: Senator Jasel Patel from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Senator Akarsh Teki from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Representative Sahir Sagar from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South
Representative Rahul Mehta from West Windsor Plainsboro High School South

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Obesity is already being considered a disease by government entities that include the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Many steps have been taken to lower the rate of obesity within metropolitan states in the nation. These include displaying calories on menus, making healthier meal options such as the Subway fresh fit meal. In 1995 50% of states had an obesity rate of 15 and 19% while the other half had 10-14%. In 2010 26% of states had a population with a rate of obesity greater than 30%. By 2020, the goal is to bring those percentages to below 10% and by 2050, to below 5%.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The levels of obesity can be determined as follows:

Subsection 1: During annual physicals, doctors will carry out normal procedure and after all is complete, will measure the patient's Body Fat Percentage (BFP) and input into computer software known as "PercentagePoint" which will upload the data that has been input into an online secure server that will be maintained by the government. The doctor will receive a general analysis of the patient within 10 minutes and can provide basic recommendations such as a Nutritional Plan. Later on, analysts will analyze all the information and will classify the percentage of obese people by a classification system as follows:

Fit: BFP: 5%-15%
Normal: BFP: 16%-35%
Overweight: BFP: 36%-41%
Obese: BFP: >42%

Section 2: The regulations that will be imposed on restaurants to aid those whom are obese:

Subsection 1: Once the bill has been passed, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will expand on a division known as Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity (DNPAO) of highly trained and knowledgeable professionals that will maintain the earlier mentioned secure server of BFP analysis results.

Subsection 2: The FDA will provide all restaurants with BFP card reader decals provided by PercentagePoint. Customers can get an essential "heads up" of where they are when it comes to eating out simply by swiping their PercentageCard. Based on their results they will be recommended a certain diet to help them lose weight. Restaurants will be notified of each individual's diet restrictions. The FDA branch will evaluate the recommended menu items and will initiate a removal process of all the new items that do not comply with the standards set by the FDA so as to make available spots for any new items that will meet the standards. This process will be applied to all restaurants.

Section 3: The funding and the implementation be carried out as follows:

Subsection 1: Initial funding will be supported by the FDA branch that will provide PercentagePoint with a \$1000 starting amount that will be used to create PercentageCards and to develop the software needed to track individual progress. This amount will be returned in increments as soon as PercentagePoint begins to make a profit.

Subsection 2: Upon approval of this bill, FDA will cooperate with the DNPAO to incorporate what will be called a Fat Tax. The Fat Tax breakdown will be very precise and will offer both pros and cons for those in society that are overweight. The Fat Tax will state that individuals who have a BFP above 42% will be charged an additional 10% tax for every 5 percent points or 2% for every percent point that they are above 42%. This will allow for self-sustainment of the organization and will also motivate obese people to lose weight and to save money.

Subsection 3: In addition to this, public workout facilities (gyms, etc.) will receive tax rebates/cuts if they provide discounted memberships to constituents with a BFP above 42%.

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Subsection 4: Those that attend a gym for a minimum of 250 days will be subject to a discount on the Fat Tax. Those that drop their BFP below 42% will no longer be subject to Fat Tax and will receive a tax credit per BFP percent dropped below 36%.

Subsection 5: This bill will go into effect within 3 months of its enactment.

808H: AN AMENDMENT TO IMPOSE TERM LIMITS ON CONGRESSMEN

Sponsored by: Senator Griffin Brodman from Manalapan High School
Senator Jeff Tao from Manalapan High School
Representative Harry Goldstein from Manalapan High School
Representative Derek Gordon from Manalapan High School

Presently, no term limits exist for members of both houses of the United States Congress. Congressional representatives, therefore, are prone to campaigning throughout their term served to ensure their own reelection. This leads to stagnation in legislation proposals and votes. Instituting term limits disincentivizes this continuous political campaigning. Moreover, the institution of term limits encourages the voice of citizens in the government as opposed to career politicians

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: The terms of senators and representatives are set as follows.

Subsection 1: Senators be elected to a maximum of one 6-year term.

Subsection 2: Representatives be elected to a maximum of three 2-year terms.

809H: A BILL TO BAN THE ADVERTISEMENT OF ALCOHOL

Sponsored by: Senator Mary Bernhardt from Saint Stephens High School
Senator Nina Hawthorne from Saint Stephens High School
Representative Will Banish from Saint Stephens High School
Representative Nicholas Hunt from Saint Stephens High School
Representative Leelee Miller from Saint Stephens High School

Beginning in the 1970's, advertisements for tobacco products were banned from television and the radio as an effort to protect public health issues. If the U.S. bans the advertisement of tobacco products, then alcohol (the number one abused drug in world) should be too. Alcohol has been linked to 76% of rapes, 50% of homicides, 39% of fatal car crashes, and many more crimes in the U.S. (according to the Alcohol Epidemiology Program of the University of Minnesota). Why should we promote something that is affecting many people's lives in mostly a negative way more than a positive way? Alcohol therefore, should be banned from all advertisement due to its negative influences on society and the human body in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: All television and internet advertisements promoting the sale of alcohol are to be made illegal.

Subsection 1: The Federal Communications Commission is to be given authority to regulate these advertisements.

Subsection 2: This law shall go into effect on January 3, 2014.

810H: A BILL TO EXPEDITE THE PROCESS OF SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

Sponsored by: Senator Helen Smith from Alamo Heights
Senator Katie Best-Richmond from Alamo Heights
Representative Emily Jacobson from Alamo Heights
Representative Ryan Kenney from Alamo Heights

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Representative Tynan Guerra from Alamo Heights

Congress has been widely criticized for acting slowly and operating in a state of political gridlock. Additionally, the process of appointment confirmation has become extremely politicized. Whether under a Republican or Democratic regime, many Senators represent districts that oppose the President. Under the current rules for appointment confirmations, these Senators can use procedural manipulation to reflect their opinion of the administration and levy concessions from the governing party. Although this, in moderation, supports democracy, it can easily be used drastically. For instance, Senator Mike Lee recently vowed to oppose all appointments by President Obama in protest of his recess appointments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** The U.S. Senate be required to cast an up or down vote on any and all appointees requested by the President of the United States within sixty days of the submission. This act may be known as “Expediting the Confirmation of Appointees.”
- Section 2:** This bill adds to the Appointment Clause in Article 2 (sec.2, cl.2) of the Constitution, which gives the president, not Congress, the power to appoint cabinet members with approval from the Senate.
- Section 3:** If the Senate fails to hold an up or down vote and find a majority within sixty days of the submission, the appointee will be automatically adopted at that time.
- Section 4:** The bill goes into effect on the inauguration day of the subsequent President following the passage of the bill.

SENATE & HOUSE I

901I: AN AMENDMENT TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY AND AFFORDABILITY OF CIVIL LEGAL ACTION

Sponsored by: Senator Sara Bender-Bier from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School
Representative Cole Aronson from Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School

902I: A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE RETIREMENT RIGHTS OF VETERANS

Sponsored by: Senator Hall Jump from Easton High School
Representative Nate deGuzman from Easton High School

903I: A BILL TO REPEAL SECTIONS 1021 AND 1022 OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF FISCAL YEAR 2012

Sponsored by: Senator Prachi Mehrotra from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Shruti Tadepalli from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Safia Ansari from Parsippany Hills High School

904I: A BILL TO CREATE NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A HANDGUN

Sponsored by: Senator Cristian Vides from Plainfield High School
Representative Jonathan Roldan from Plainfield High School

905I: A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE USE OF THE BACKSCATTERS SYSTEMS

Sponsored by: Senator Jacqueline Shames from Saint John's
Senator Juan Sebastian Serrano from Saint John's
Representative Mario Fernanda from Saint John's
Representative Andrea Ocasio from Saint John's

906I: A BILL TO MAKE IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE INSTALLATION MANDATORY FOR ALL LAND VEHICLES BY THE YEAR 2022

Sponsored by: Senator Abdii Kasa from Secaucus High School
Representative Hariom Tripathi from Secaucus High School
Representative Amanda Bustillo from Secaucus High School

907I: A BILL TO CREATE A NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BANK

Sponsored by: Senator Kush Muskerjee from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Senator Brian Pester from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Daniel Rietze from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Wesley Yin from Watchung Hills Regional High School

908I: A BILL TO STANDARDIZE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Sponsored by: Senator Laura Bowers from A.M. Barbe High School
Representative Jacqueline Landry from A.M. Barbe High School

909I: AN AMENDMENT TO ELIMINATE THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

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910I: A RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE GOVERNMENT SPENDING FOR EMBRYONIC STEM CELL RESEARCH

Sponsored by: Senator Anubha Srivastava from IDEA Quest College Prep
Representative Shahkar Khursheed from IDEA Quest College Prep

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901I: AN AMENDMENT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND AFFORDABILITY OF CIVIL LEGAL ACTION

Sponsored by: Senator Sara Bender-Bier of the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School
Representative Cole Aronson of the Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School

The purpose of juries in criminal trials is to check the power of the government against the people. In criminal trials, juries make decisions based on evidence: they assess what is valuable and they weigh testimonies. In civil cases involving complex laws best understood by judges and lawyers, juries prolong the process, and make it much more expensive. The original purpose of juries in civil cases was to check the power of a judiciary that was presumed to be corrupt. The United States does not have a problem with corrupt judiciaries anymore, so a jury in a civil case is no longer required. On the contrary, juries—made up of people who are not law-savvy, are more likely to be prejudiced by sentimental statements. Very impartial judges much better decide civil cases, where the government is not in a position to oppress private parties. This amendment has outlived its necessity, and has become an enormous financial expense and time-consuming device.

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** The following portion of the 7th amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be limited to criminal cases: “In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.”
- Section 2:** In civil cases, one or three judges and no jury shall preside.
- Section 3:** The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

902I: A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE RETIREMENT RIGHTS OF VETERANS

Sponsored by: Senator Hall Jump of Easton High School
Representative Nate deGuzman of Easton High School

Congress recently passed the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2012, which redefines retirement benefits for military veterans. Previously, retirement could start after twenty years of service; under the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2012, retirement benefits begin after fifteen years of service, and the result is increased retirement and the loss of six hundred and sixty two billion dollars. In addition, the bill cuts defense funds, veterans of twenty years or more are given inadequate medical benefits, and the National Guard is given a seat on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The appropriate response to this congressional failure is to clearly define the benefits that veterans have earned after a full, twenty-year career serving their country in the United States military.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled that:

- Section 1:** The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 will be repealed, the retirement rights of veterans will be outlined.
- Section 2:** A serviceman is able to receive retirement benefits after twenty years of service, and retirees of twenty years will be given a 50% pension. This will be increased 2.5% for every year afterwards, up to 100% pension after forty years, which will stay at 100% for all subsequent years of service.
- Section 3:** The Pre-National Defense Authorization Act benefits shall be fully restored, including the reinstatement of TRICARE medical coverage for all retired service members and their family members.
- Section 4:** The National Guard’s seat on the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be removed, effective immediately.

903I: A BILL TO REPEAL SECTIONS 1021 AND 1022 OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF FISCAL YEAR 2012

Sponsored by: Senator Prachi Mehrotra from Parsippany Hills High School

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Representative Shruti Tadepalli from Parsippany Hills High School
Representative Safia Ansari from Parsippany Hills High School

The United States of America was founded upon the principles of freedom, justice, and the right to equality for every citizen. However, in a misguided attempt to secure the country against terrorism, the U.S. government has taken inappropriate and unlawful actions to strip its citizens of basic human rights. The newly passed National Defense Authorization Act gives the government, including military personal, the authority to check, arrest, and detain indefinitely ‘suspected’ terrorists—including US citizens—without trial, despite the level of protection the Constitution guarantees to all Americans. For example, the Writ of Habeas Corpus was specifically included in the Constitution to ensure that no person could be imprisoned without a trial; similarly, the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution guarantee “due process of law” and explicitly state, “In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial.” Therefore, the NDAA is not only in direct violation of Habeas Corpus and the Bill of Rights, but it also can apply to those who are captured outside of an armed conflict and therefore infringes upon international law. Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, it is an alarming and disturbing indicator of how far our government will go in the direction of tyranny in the name of fighting terrorism. Because the values outlined by our Founders in the Bill of Rights are the very foundation of a democracy, they absolutely must not be neglected or repealed—we must work to uphold the principles of democracy immediately.

- Whereas:** The AUMF permits the use of armed forces on persons directly connected to the attacks on September 11th, but the NDAA allows the indefinite detention without trial of any person suspected of having any relation to any belligerent acts against the United States or its allies.
- Whereas:** Section 1021 of the NDAA expressly empowers the President to indefinitely hold detainees suspected of supporting Al-Qaeda or associated forces without trial. The actual wording of the section states that anyone accused of being “a part of or substantially supported al-Qaeda, the Taliban, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners” should be detained “without trial until the end of the hostilities.”
- Whereas:** Section 1022 requires that these detainees are held by the United States Armed Forces, and extends the option even to U.S. citizens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** Section 1021 of the 2012 NDAA will be repealed.
- Section 2:** Section 1022 of the 2012 NDAA will be repealed.
- Section 3:** This bill will be enacted immediately.

904I: A BILL TO CREATE NATIONAL REQUIRMENTS TO OBTAIN A HANDGUN

Sponsored by: Senator Cristian Vides from Plainfield High School
Representative Jonathan Roldan from Plainfield High School

When this bill is enacted, handgun licenses shall be obtained through the ways that are explained in the sections below. Gun ownership is a privilege, not a right. Over the past few years many heinous crimes have been committed with registered guns, and it is now time for us as Americans to instill a much more rigorous procedure to obtain a gun nationally. According to the Guns and Crime organization about five-hundred thousand crimes are committed by firearms; twenty three percent of those crimes are committed by registered firearms. Allowing people who seem to be a viable threat to the American public to have a handgun is incongruous to American morals and should be stopped immediately.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** This bill shall require a national registry for all handguns and automatic firearms that are manufactured, distributed, or sold in the United States.
- Section 2:** This bill shall require for license owners to reapply every three years and pay \$150.00 each time.
- Section 3:** The owner of the gun shall be held in fault for any act of violence committed with this gun.

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- Section 4:** This bill shall require the applicant to visit a psychiatrist to obtain mental satiability approval by a government approved psychiatrist.
- Section 5:** No government officials shall be exempt from this law.
- Section 6:** Individuals with a criminal record shall not be able to obtain a handgun.
- Section 7:** This bill shall be enacted April 1st, 2012.

905I: A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE USE OF THE BACKSCATTER SYSTEMS

Sponsored by: Senator Jacqueline Shames from Saint John’s School
Senator Juan Sebastian from Saint John’s School
Representative Maria Fernanda from Saint John’s School
Representative Andrea Ocasio from Saint John’s School

Full-body X ray machines, also known as backscatter systems, have recently been implemented in airports. These human X-ray machines allow staff to instantly spot any hidden weapons, explosives, liquids, or other illegal substance through ‘naked’ images. The beaming of electromagnetic waves on to a passenger as they stand in a booth for a maximum of five seconds creates a three-dimensional naked image of the individual. This use of technology is essential. On the other hand, due to fact that many individuals are opposed to it because it exposes body parts, it is crucial that the United States take action in order to adjust the features of the apparatus. This way, the United States can continue using this device in all of its airports to ensure security and diminish the importation of illegal substances.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** The Backscatter Systems will continue existing in order to ensure the security of the United States.
- Section 2:** The United States Congress will mandate that backscatter images be distorted. As an alternative to exposing private body parts, the machine will distort private areas such that photo-quality images will be replaced by chalk outlines.
- Section 3:** All individuals will be asked to pass through the X-ray machine upon entering and exiting an airport located in the United States. This way, The United States will protect itself from the import and export of illegal items.

906I: A BILL TO MAKE IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE INSTALLATION MANDATORY FOR ALL LAND VEHICLES BY THE YEAR 2022

Sponsored by: Senator Abdii Kassa from Secaucus High School
Representative Hariom Tripathi from Secaucus High School
Representative Amanda Bustillo from Secaucus High School

Narcotic and alcohol abuse has raged through the United States and the resulting death toll has been high. According to the 2008 census, 12.4% of persons ages 12 or older have driven under the influence of alcohol at least once. Eleven thousand, seven hundred seventy-three people were killed in alcohol-impaired driving crashes, accounting for nearly one third (32%) of all traffic-related deaths in the United States. Despite these statistics, people continue to drive under the influence of alcohol and illegal drugs. Why do they do this in spite of the legal ramifications and potential physical harm? A study done by Dr. Peter J. Snyder shows that cognitive abilities are impacted both in increasing and decreasing BAC levels. Motor movements and executive functions are those on which this bill will focus. The Executive function is affected to the point where the reduction in a subject's drunkenness is quite low compared to the reduction observed by the subject. This means alcohol affects a person to the point where they are not aware they are drunk. A creation of this awareness is required to prevent accidents. The ignition interlock device that tests the driver’s awareness before and while driving in order to guarantee that the subject driving is sober. The Ignition Interlock Device test cannot be cheated (unlike the Breathalyzer device). One hundred to two hundred dollars per vehicle is a small price to pay for increased road safety.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** Those who have been convicted of manslaughter by car, hit-and-run, and other fatal or mortal vehicle collisions have to install ignition interlock devices immediately on all vehicles registered to owner.
- Section 2:** Those who have been convicted of Narcotic Abuse and Distribution are required to install such device within the first 2 months of release of license.
- Section 3:** Those who have been convicted of any DUI charges must install this device into their vehicles immediately upon renewal of license.
- Section 4:** Those who have a class 4-8 Truck or are required to operate such vehicles by occupation must have the ignition interlock installed by year 2020. Those who operate trucks class 1-3 must have interlock device by year 2021.
- Section 5:** Those with a large-medium size car(s) are required to install devices by year 2021.
- Section 6:** All with a motor vehicle are required to install the ignition interlock by 2022.
- Section 7:** States will be responsible for enforcing this law and determining a penal fee for drivers who do not install the device.
- Section 8:** All states that fail to comply with this federal regulation will be in danger of losing all federal Highway funding.

907I: A BILL TO CREATE A NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BANK

Sponsored by: Senator Kush Mukerjee from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Senator Brian Pester from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Daniel Rietze from Watchung Hills Regional High School
Representative Wesley Yiin from Watchung Hills Regional High School

The American economy, once the wealthiest and most advanced in the world, is dead. With antiquated highways, bridges, tunnels, and railroads, the country's infrastructure has deteriorated. Energy sources are limited and communication technology is outdated. As the international community expands into a modern century marked by high-speed railroads, clean energy production, and digital correspondence, America has been left in the dust, unable to compete with the trade and business machines of the rest of the world. The American economy, however, can be revived. In order to resurrect the failing economy and prepare for a new era of global competition, the government and people of the United States must invest in their infrastructure. The National Infrastructure Development Bank (NIDB) will direct this investment. By collecting investments from individuals and private corporations, the NIDB will apply funding to rebuild and improve transportation systems, develop energy sources, and modernize communication technology without straining the federal budget. Through this development, the NIDB will create thousands of new jobs in the city planning, construction, and technology sectors. Most importantly, the NIDB will arm the United States with the resources and power needed to participate in today's global economy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** Independent of all existing government institutions, the National Infrastructure Development Bank (NIDB), a federal agency, will be created to orchestrate private investment in America's infrastructure.
- Subsection 1:** The projects funded by the NIDB may include, but are not limited to, the repair of bridges and tunnels, the maintenance of roadways and highways, the construction of high-speed railroads, the expansion of public parks, the improvement of sea and air ports, the production and sale of sustainable energy, and the development of digital communication.
- Subsection 2:** The NIDB will hire private architects, contractors, and technicians to plan and execute all development projects.

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Section 2: After the federal government funds the initial creation of the NIDB, the bank will sustain itself solely through private investment.

Subsection 1: Sixty billion dollars will be allocated by the federal government as “start-up” funds for the NIDB to assist the bank in its initial investments. A temporary congressional committee will be created to allocate these funds. Within the first few years of the bank’s creation, it is estimated that the NIDB will benefit from an additional 500 billion dollars of private investment.

Subsection 2: Private investors, both individuals and corporations, will own a percentage of NIDB, the amount of which will be proportional to the value of their investment. After the needed percentage of profits (from bridge and highway tolls, energy sales, etc.) are set aside for infrastructure maintenance, the remainder of the NIDB’s profits will then be paid to investors in proportion to the percentage of the bank that they own.

Section 3: The NIDB will consist of a five-member, bipartisan panel appointed by the president and approved by the Senate. The directors on this panel must be proven, to the Senate’s satisfaction, to have experience and expertise in various infrastructural fields, such as high-speed railroad design or clean energy production.

Subsection 1: The responsibilities of the directors will include, but are not limited to, determining which projects to invest in, which private contracting firms to hire, what prices to set for tolls and energy sales, and how to balance the NIDB’s expenditures between maintaining infrastructure and repaying investors.

908I: A BILL TO STANDARDIZE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION BENCHMARKS

Sponsored by: Senator Laura Bowers from A.M. Barbe High School
Representative Jacqueline Landry from A.M. Barbe High School

Currently, education benchmarks are largely left up to the states. While some states have risen to this challenge and created a successful system, others have fallen behind. This has placed students from certain states at a disadvantage. Standardizing primary and secondary education benchmarks would help provide equal opportunity to all American students.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

Section 1: A special joint committee shall be created to establish individualized timelines for raising the benchmarks in each state over the course of eight years to the level of the currently highest-ranked state.

Section 2: By the end of the eight year projected timelines, every state will also be required to be on a federal standardized test rather than the current state-specific tests.

Section 3: Benchmarks be evaluated every ten years to gauge their effectiveness and make necessary adjustments.

Section 4: Any state that does not comply will be subject to withholding of federal funds.

909I: An AMENDMENT TO ELIMINATE THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Sponsored by: Senator Jake McNichol from George School
Representative Neil Chakravarty from George School

When the Founding Fathers created the United States Constitution, they worried states with fewer residents would not have their interests fairly represented in presidential elections, nor did they trust direct democracy of people. Thus, created the Electoral College, in which every state has a certain number of electoral votes that are awarded to candidates during a time of election. The number of electoral votes is based on a state’s population, with more states controlling more electoral, votes.

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- Whereas:** The Electoral College has in the past led to candidates becoming president without winning the popular vote (1824, 1876, 1888, 2000).
- Whereas:** The Electoral College grants voters in states with fewer electoral votes proportionally more influence than those residing in states with a greater number of electoral votes.
- Whereas:** The Electoral College encourages candidates to focus their campaigns on certain states control many electoral votes.

Be it amended by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** The Electoral College will be abolished.
- Section 2:** The President will be elected based solely on the popular vote.

910I: A RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE GOVERNMENT SPENDING FOR EMBRYONIC STEM CELL RESEARCH

- Sponsored by:** Senator Anubha Srivastava from IDEA Quest College Prep
Representative Shahkar Khursheed from IDEA Quest College Prep
- Whereas:** Embryonic stem cells have the potential to transform into any type of cell in the body.
- Whereas:** Embryonic stem cell research has the potential to save thousands of lives.
- Whereas:** Sixty five percent of American approve of government spending for this type of research.
- Whereas:** Embryonic stem cell research will lead to medical innovations through technological advancements.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that:

- Section 1:** The federal government shall subsidize money from embryonic stem cell researching facilities.
- Section 2:** The federal government should encourage private businesses to invest money for embryonic stem cell research.