2016-2017

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Chambers may set the order of their docket. Legislation does not belong to the chamber until it has first been introduced by the author or sponsor. ESC authorship is designated. If none is designated (indicated by *), the legislation will be introduced by the State Congressional Debate Clerk and thus is open to a sponsorship speech by any school.

A Bill to Ban the Use of "Affluenza" Mitigation

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Criminal Defense Attorneys, whether privately retained or court appointed, are banned from using the mitigation of "affluenza." Especially when the defendant is charged with manslaughter and/or homicide, as in the case of *Texas v. Ethan Couch.*

SECTION 2. Affluenza: A social theory claiming that individuals with very privileged and wealthy backgrounds sometimes struggle to determine the difference between right and wrong due to the nature of their upbringing, (Business 8 Dictionary).

SECTION 3. The Judicial Branch of Government will be responsible for the oversight and enforcement of the mandates. If the term "affluenza" is used as a mitigating circumstance for any criminal or civil act in a court of law, the defense attorney for the case will be held in contempt of court and liable for punishment at the judge's discretion.

SECTION 4. This law shall take effect on January 1, 2017.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 3.

A Bill to Establish a US Guaranteed Minimum Income

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States must establish a guaranteed minimum income (GMI) to help lower the poverty rate among U.S. citizens.

SECTION 2. Guaranteed minimum income is a system to ensure all citizens as well as families have a sufficient income on which to survive.

SECTION 3. The Department of Labor (DOL) will strive to make sure this bill is carried out to aid in the American citizens' ability to fund their basic human necessities.

A. To be eligible for the GMI, a person must work no less than 20 hours per week. They must also be over the age of 18 and paying for their own expenses.

B. The GMI will be set at $20,000 a year for a single individual and $5,000 per child. These payments will only account for one adult parent per household. Payments will be released monthly.

C. This service will be funded using state and federal taxes.

SECTION 4. This bill will be put into effect as of January 1, 2018.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 5.

A Bill to Increase International Disease Screening for Infectious Disease; such as, but not limited to, Zika Virus and Ebola, for All People Entering the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All people traveling to the United States after being in an area of an outbreak for an extended period of time must go through a mandatory disease screening before departing for the United States.

SECTION 2. An extended period of time is defined as thirty days or more spent in an infected area. The person is not allowed to re-enter the United States until the screening is cleared by the Unites State federal government, which can take up to three weeks.

SECTION 3. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will be the enforcement agency.

A. The sample tested must be from within thirty days of the date of departure.
B. The citizen's passport will be suspended until they are declared clear by a negative test result from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
C. Under special circumstances, the results of the test can be expedited to achieve a faster departure.
D. The United States has the right to exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction over international airports.

SECTION 4. Implementation will occur for departures on February 1st, 2017.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 10.

A Bill to Require All 18-year old Citizens Without Plans for Education or Employment to Serve in the Military for a Minimum of 1 Year

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All 18-year old citizens who do not have plans for education or employment will be required to serve in the military for a minimum of 1 year.

A. Citizens will be required to register for the military before their 19th birthday.

B. Citizens who qualify for an exemption from military service must present proof of plans for either further education or employment before their 19th birthday.

C. Failure to register or prove education or employment will result in a fine of up to $250,000 or up to 5 years in prison.

SECTION 2. All required military service will be focused toward education and skill development.

SECTION 3. The Selective Service System shall oversee implementation of this bill

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be implemented on January 1st, 2017.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 14.

A Resolution to Allow College Athletes to Be Paid

WHEREAS, The National Collegiate Athletic Association prohibits athletes to be compensated apart from college scholarships; and

WHEREAS, NCAA generates a surplus of almost a billion dollars every year, and

WHEREAS, Much of the profits made from NCAA revenue does not go to support academic endeavors on the college campus but is used instead to increase compensation of coaches and other administrative officials, and

WHEREAS, College athletes often miss class for athletic events; and

WHEREAS, Athletes are unable to receive payment from fans for autographs, paraphernalia, or any use of their name or likeness; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the UIL Congress here assembled recommend that student athletes should be allowed to profit from the use of their name, likeness, or other representation.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 16.

A Bill to Remove Race and Ethnicity Questions from All Legal Documents

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Questions with inquiry of one's race or ethnicity be removed and prohibited from all legal documents, including, but not limited to, birth certificates and the census.

SECTION 2. A. "Race and ethnicity questions" are defined as any question or statement that requires or asks for a response regarding an individual's racial or ethnic background.

B. "Legal documents" refers to any item of information for purposes involving documentation by state or federal governments, and institutions relating to health and education, including, but not limited to, college and scholarship applications, medical records, census forms, and tax records.

SECTION 3. All institutions recording or requesting information and documentation will oversee the enforcement of prohibiting and removing race and ethnicity questions from their respective documents. Violators will face sanctions by the IRS, with the minimum punishment of a five percent tax increase for a minimum of five years.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect by January 1, 2018.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 17.

A Bill to Eliminate Anti-LGBT Laws to Prevent Discrimination in State Government

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Recent Anti-LGBT Laws in North Carolina, Arkansas, and Indiana are furthering discrimination and hate crimes in America.

SECTION 2. The United States Congress will be allowed to block Anti-LGBT laws that may arise in State Government.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Justice will oversee enforcement and administration.

SECTION 4. Implementation of the Bill will begin as soon as passed.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 19.

A Resolution to Annex Puerto Rico as a State in Exchange for Financial Assistance

WHEREAS, Puerto Rico has mismanaged their economy and are seeking an economic bailout; and

WHEREAS, Since the United States has no control over Puerto Rico's fiscal and economic planning, there is no guarantee that our help would stop this trend; and

WHEREAS, In the status quo, American citizens' tax dollars are going to these economic bailouts although Puerto Rico is not a state and therefore not paying the same taxes; and

WHEREAS, Puerto Rico is still reaping the benefits of states where citizens pay the taxes being used to bail them out of bankruptcy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the UIL Congress here assembled require Puerto Rico to be annexed as part of a bailout plan; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the United States subsequently economically assist Puerto Rico.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 20..

A Resolution to Standardize Voter ID Requirements

WHEREAS, There is a wide variety in the voter identification required to vote in the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, This has created confusion as people move from state to state and discover how radically different the voter ID laws within each state are; and

WHEREAS, There has been great debate between the states leading to this problem. Some believe that strict photo ID laws disfranchise minorities and restrict people below the poverty line from voting. Others believe states that allow voting without identification is allowing non-citizens of the U.S. to vote and making voter fraud easier to commit; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The UIL Congress here assembled make the following recommendation that voter ID laws be standardized nationally to eliminate confusion and increase voter turnout.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 15.

A Bill to Protect Ancient Native American Burial Grounds to Respect the Traditions and Sovereignty of Native Tribes

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Ancient Burial Grounds shall hereby be classified as Protected Lands, under Tribal Ownership.

SECTION 2. Historically, The United States has prioritized businesses' needs over the traditions and welfare of Native Americans. This bill prevents any further destruction of sacred land and traditions and places a cease and desist on any present activity on Native American Burial Sites.

SECTION 3. The Department of the Interior will recognize and oversee the Protection of Native American Burial Grounds.

SECTION 4. Fines not to exceed $500,000 and prison sentencing up to ten years for desecration of protected land shall be imposed for each infraction.

SECTION 5. This law shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 18.

A Bill to Ban Privately Managed Charter Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States will ban privately managed charter schools.

SECTION 2. Charter schools have repeatedly adopted policies that violate state and federal law. In addition, charter schools operate with little public transparency, encouraging financial dishonesty and mismanagement. Academic quality fluctuates widely throughout privately managed schools, as no national guidelines can oversee their administration.

SECTION 3. Implementation will be overseen by the U.S. Department of Education.

SECTION 4. This bill will be implemented January 2017.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 2.

A Resolution to Fund Resource-Recovery Systems to Turn Wastewater into Energy Sources

WHEREAS, Funding for wastewater systems is very minimal; and

WHEREAS, The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that at least $271 billion is needed to upgrade the wastewater infrastructure and an equal amount is needed to maintain and repair the existing systems; and

WHEREAS, Wastewater can be recovered to both save money and provide renewable energy, making the systems eventually self-sustaining; and

WHEREAS, Funding for wastewater resource-recovery systems is not currently available for most states and territories; and

WHEREAS, The technologies are promising and provide both a system to eliminate wastewater and a way to provide new energy; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the UIL Congress here assembled recommend to provide funding for further research in technology for resource-recovery systems; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That immediate funding be provided to build and maintain wastewater resource-recovery systems based on current technology in all 50 states and the U.S. territories, and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That funding be set aside for future technology to revamp and rebuild wastewater resource-recovery systems based on future technology in all 50 states and the U.S. territories.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 4.

A Bill to Disallow the Use of Entrapment by Law Enforcement

BE IT ENACTED BY THE UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Entrapment at all levels of government, local, state or federal, shall be discontinued.

SECTION 2. Entrapment shall be defined as a practice whereby a law enforcement agent induces a person to commit a criminal offense that the person would have otherwise been unlikely to commit.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security shall ensure the following:

A. **Entrapment is Disallowed as a Law Enforcement Method –** No level of law enforcement shall be allowed to use entrapment to provoke individuals or groups of individuals with the intent of later prosecuting them or taking them into custody.

B. **Convictions Using Entrapment –** All convictions linked to the use of entrapment are subject to review by the Department of Justice and may be voided.

C. **Violations are Enforced –** If any agency is found using entrapment to meet quotas or prosecute non-threatening individuals, they shall be lose an accumulating 15 percent of funding per infraction.

SECTION 4. This bill will go into effect on January 1, 2017

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by ESC 6.

A Resolution to Formally Recognize and Join the International Criminal Court

WHEREAS, The International Criminal Court has empirically shown its support for humanitarian causes, and the punishment and prosecution of egregious human rights violations; and

WHEREAS, The United States will serve as a beacon for other nations to join the Court, as well as ensure better rights for its people by adhering to the Court's rulings; and

WHEREAS, Nations like South Africa and Gambia have recently moved to withdraw from the Court, and may prompt other nations to do the same; and

WHEREAS, The United States' entrance to the Court will urge and influence these nations to return, and deter others from leaving; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the UIL Congress here assembled join the International Criminal Court; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that its international jurisdiction be recognized within the United States of America.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 7.

A Resolution to Increase Funding For Homeland Security's Cyber Security Division

WHEREAS, Due to insufficient funding for cyber-security units, an increase in hacking, attacks, and lack of privacy has ensued; and

WHEREAS, The current funding for The Department of Homeland Security is set at 41.2 billion dollars with only 587 million dollars allocated for the Cyber-Security Division; and

WHEREAS, Hacking can result in the loss of information, money and privacy, and damage reputations; and

WHEREAS, The increase in funding will be solely used for curtailing attacks and security breaches that occur because of the lack of cyber-security; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the UIL Congress here assembled make the following recommendation to allocate a substantial portion of the Homeland Security budget to the cyber security unit.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 8.

A Bill to Eliminate All High Stakes Standardized Testing In the United States

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All High Stakes standardized testing be eliminated in all United States public schools.

SECTION 2. High stakes tests are those which determine if a student will advance in grade level and/or be eligible for graduation.

SECTION 3. Grade level advancement and/or graduation will be determine by the student's grade average. Each school, working within their state laws will determine the required grades necessary.

SECTION 4. Students who do not meet the average grade requirements will be remediated in a manner determined by a local committee. The committee will be composed of the Superintendent, Principals and teachers, or their representatives.

SECTION 5. The U.S. Department of Education will oversee the enforcement of this bill.

SECTION 6. This bill shall become effective with the beginning of the 2017-18 school year.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 11.

A Bill to End Genetically Modified Organism Labeling Requirements

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States federal government shall not require that genetically modified food be labeled as genetically modified, genetically engineered, or as genetically modified organism.

SECTION 2. Genetically modified foods include any product or byproduct of any organism whose genetic code has been altered to include genes not usually present. Text, symbols, and QR codes are considered labels.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Agriculture will oversee the enforcement of the bill.

SECTION 4. This statute will take effect immediately, once passed into law.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 12.

A Bill to Establish Independent State Commissions to End Gerrymandering

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. An independent commission shall be established in each state in accordance with Section 4 of the Let People Draw the Lines Act (HR 2978) to oversee and enact redistricting.

SECTION 2. Each district created by state commissions must accomplish the following:

A. Have as equal of population as practicable.
B. Comply with the Voting Rights Act of 1965.
C. Minimize divisions of municipalities.
D. Be geographically compact and contiguous.

SECTION 3. The Election Assistance Commission shall provide payments to states in order to carry out redistricting.

SECTION 4. If states fail to carry out the creation of a committee or implementation of redistricting, state courts and/or the federal district court will be responsible for taking on alternate procedures as stipulated in Section 6 of the Let People Draw the Lines Act.

SECTION 5. This act and all amendments made shall apply to the redistricting carried out preceding the upcoming 2020 census.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 13.

A Bill to Fund Veterans Without Health Care

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. That funds would be allocated from federal, state, local, and private agencies to create clinics for veterans living in communities without easy access to health care.

SECTION 2. "Allocation of funds" refers to funds that are marked for funding for veterans health care. "Private funding" refers to volunteers, charities, and other donations made by private citizens directly for the care of the veterans who have served in the military and need either temporary or permanent health care.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration will oversee this project with:

A. A representative or representatives from the Department of Defense assigned to those communities wishing to participate in the project.

B. And local representative(s) from within the communities.

SECTION 4. Due to the urgent care needed for many of our veterans, funding should be made available as soon as possible within the legal time table.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 15.

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Give Term Limits to Supreme Court Justices

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

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

ARTICLE III

SECTION 1: Article III declares that "the judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior…" The proposed amendment would read as follows: "the judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices for an eighteen-year, staggered term limit."

A. The terms would be established so that a vacancy on the Court would occur every two years at the beginning of the summer recess in every odd-numbered year.

B. These terms would be structured so the turnover of justices would occur during the first and third year of a President's four-year term.

SECTION 2: The UIL Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 10.