

# 2020-2021



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Chambers may set the agenda 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 Set a Maximum Annual Income and Guarantee a Set Wage for all Citizens

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** This bill will enforce a cap on annual income at which is focusing solely on  
3 the influx of money from salary work and not including income from  
4 stocks, assets, or inheritances. With this cap, there would then be the  
5 guarantee of at least  $\frac{1}{3}$  the national average income to every citizen in  
6 America. This would cap annual income at 75 million dollars per year for  
7 every individual and guarantee  $\frac{1}{3}$  the national average for every citizen  
8 every year.

9 **SECTION 2.** Citizens should be defined as a legally recognized subjects or nationals  
10 of a state or commonwealth, either native or naturalized. This bill  
11 would affect all persons above the age of 18 with a salary job.

12 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Labor would oversee the implementation of this bill in  
13 order to ensure that all citizens fitting the criteria would have a cap on  
14 current salaries and that all other citizens would have a guaranteed  
15 income.

16 A. All Citizens will fill out a request form if they fit the criteria and the  
17 Department of Labor will assess the request and redistribute annual  
18 income accordingly.

19 **SECTION 4.** This bill will go into effect in January of 2022.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 5.*

*We certify that the legislation submitted by this school for this Congress is the original work of the students of our school and has permission to be presented.*



## The Joe Exotic Act of 2020

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States federal government will ban the private ownership of exotic  
3 animals.

4 **SECTION 2.** Ban will be defined as to legally prohibit. Private Ownership will be defined as  
5 being owned by an individual rather than the state or a public body or  
6 organization. Exotic animals will be defined as an animal that is not native to the  
7 United States and/or was recently introduced from abroad.

8 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Agriculture will be tasked with the  
9 implementation of this act.

10 A. The Department of Agriculture will stop the sale, purchasing, and transfer of  
11 exotic animals within the U.S.

12 B. Any exotic animal currently owned by a U.S. citizen and resides within the U.S.  
13 and its territories will be purchased from the owner, removed, and placed in  
14 international sanctuaries.

15 C. The Department of Agriculture will receive \$1 billion dollars to fulfill the duties of  
16 this act.

17 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will be implemented by January 2022.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 6.*



## A Resolution to Ban Stock Buybacks

- 1 **WHEREAS,** S&P 500 companies were on track to buy back \$480 billion in shares  
2 before 2019 ended; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** Despite a COVID-19 impacted market and commitments to suspend stock  
4 buybacks, S&P 500 companies posted \$198 billion in repurchase  
5 expenditures in the first quarter of 2020; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** CEO compensation is closely tied to stock price; and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** Corporations often use tax breaks to buy back their own stock; and
- 8 **WHEREAS,** Stock buybacks represent a way for CEOs to overinflate their  
9 compensation at the expense of serving customers; and
- 10 **WHEREAS,** Stock buybacks disproportionately benefit investors and executives, with  
11 little heed for the other stakeholders who have spent the time, effort and  
12 money on creating the profits the company is redistributing in the first  
13 place; now, therefore, be it
- 14 **RESOLVED,** That the UIL Congress here assembled that stock buybacks be banned.

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 7.*



## **A Bill to Prohibit Red 40 From All Food and Drink Products Produced and Imported in The United States**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States shall prohibit the use of Red 40 in food and drink  
3 products in the United States as well as in food and drink products  
4 imported in the United States.

5 **SECTION 2.** Red 40 is defined as a synthetic color additive or food dye made from  
6 petroleum. Manufacturers use color additives (including Red 40) in foods  
7 and beverages to enhance naturally occurring color, add color for visual  
8 appeal, and offset color loss.

9 **SECTION 3.** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall be responsible for  
10 implementation. The two subsections of the FDA, the Center for  
11 Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) and the Center for Food Safety  
12 and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) will provide an outline for procedures to  
13 discard excess Red 40.

14 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall be implemented as of March 1, 2021.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 9.*



## A Bill to Ban the Use of Tear Gas to Disperse Crowds

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Under the passage of this legislation it will be mandatory to ban the use  
3 of tear gas to disperse large groups of people by both state and federal  
4 law enforcement.

5 **SECTION 2.** Tear gas is a non-lethal chemical weapon used to disperse crowds by  
6 firing canisters filled with the gas into the air. By banning its use, all of the  
7 health risks associated with tear gas exposure can be avoided.

8 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice is responsible for law enforcement, will thus  
9 oversee the enforcement of this bill.

10 A. This is a national law which all states must follow.

11 **SECTION 4.** This bill will be implemented immediately upon passage.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 10.*



## **A Resolution to Prohibit Arms Sales to the Country of Saudi Arabia**

- 1 **WHEREAS,** The United States government continues to sell arms to the country of  
2 Saudi Arabia despite egregious human rights violations; and  
3 **WHEREAS,** Saudi Arabia uses child soldiers that get caught in a cycle of sexual and  
4 physical violence; and  
5 **WHEREAS,** The ongoing war in Yemen is affecting millions, causing famine, disease,  
6 and death; now, therefore, be it  
7 **RESOLVED,** That the UIL Congress here assembled prohibit arms sales to the country  
8 of Saudi Arabia.

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 12.*



## **A Bill to end Qualified Immunity to Hold Police Officers and other Government Workers Accountable for Constitutional Violations**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The bill will formally end qualified immunity for all government  
3 employees and officials.

4 **SECTION 2.** Qualified Immunity allows those covered by it to avoid civil suits when  
5 working for the government. Removing immunity will make these  
6 employees liable for any violation committed.

7 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Justice will oversee the implementation  
8 and enforcement of the bill.

9 A. The Department of Justice will not allow courts to grant immunity to  
10 those facing civil suits.

11 **SECTION 4.** The bill will be implemented immediately and fully.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 13.*



## A Resolution to Eliminate the Statute of Limitations on Sexual Assault Crimes

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Innumerable rapist, sexual predators and pedophiles are walking free due  
2 to the Statute of Limitations; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** The Statute of Limitations further harms the victims when the jurisdiction  
4 of the court system had been surpassed due to timeframe constraints  
5 and the difficulty posed to victims in speaking out; and
- 6 **WHEREAS,** Justice for these sex crimes cannot be achieved when offenders are given  
7 an immunity after approximately 10 years, depending on the state; and
- 8 **WHEREAS,** Victims of sexual violence can never feel safe knowing that whomever  
9 assaulted them in walking free with no chance for justice; now, therefore,  
10 be it
- 11 **RESOLVED,** By the UIL Congress here assembled that this body supports the  
12 elimination of the Statute of Limitations on Sexual Assault Crimes.

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 16.*



## A Resolution to Expedite the Adoption Process through CPS

1 **WHEREAS,** There are over 400,000 children in the U.S. in the foster care system each  
2 year; and

3 **WHEREAS,** Only 80,000 of the 400,000 children are legally adopted each year,  
4 leaving over 300,000 children remaining in foster care; and

5 **WHEREAS,** Over 17,000 children age out of foster care without ever having a family,  
6 and those who leave having never had a true family are statistically  
7 shown to be more prone to homelessness, unemployment, and  
8 incarceration; and

9 **WHEREAS,** Foster care statistics are rising for the fifth straight year and there has  
10 been an increase in the aforementioned systemic societal issues in 2020;  
11 now, therefore, be it

12 **RESOLVED,** That the UIL Congress here assembled make the following  
13 recommendation to streamline the adoption process by using an online  
14 screener, background checks via references, and virtual trainings in an  
15 effort to qualify more individuals efficiently who are willing to adopt.

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 17.*



## A Bill to Provide Loan Guarantees for Nuclear Energy Development

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The Department of Energy will receive 80 billion dollars for federal loan  
3 guarantees for new nuclear energy projects in the United States.

4 **SECTION 2.** Eligible projects will only be considered if they utilize new or significantly  
5 improved technology.

6 A. New projects must use Generation IV or newer nuclear reactors.

7 B. Projects must be located in the United States and demonstrate a  
8 reasonable prospect for repayment.

9 C. Only one current contract per reactor will be allowed. Companies  
10 must re-negotiate a current loan if costs exceed initial estimates.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Energy shall oversee funds and reward contracts.

12 **SECTION 4.** This Bill will go into effect on June 1, 2021.

13 A. Projects can begin the application process on June 1, 2021.

14 B. Funds will be allocated in fiscal year 2022 and will be disbursed  
15 starting October 1, 2021.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 20.*



## A Bill to Regulate Prices of Prescription Drugs to Prevent Consumer Abuse

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Major price increases on prescription drugs sold in the United States shall  
3 be regulated and tied to the global market price in order to prevent  
4 consumer abuse.

5 **SECTION 2.** “Major price increases” shall be defined in this legislation as price  
6 increases that result in a consumer cost more than 20% higher than the  
7 average global market price for a given drug. “Regulated” shall be defined  
8 in this legislation as being placed under government review for the  
9 purpose of determining necessity.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall have authority to enforce  
11 this act by reviewing, then approving or denying major price increases.

12 A. Major price increases shall be approved if they are found to be  
13 necessary for the continued production and supply of a given drug.

14 B. Major price increases shall not be approved if FDA review finds them  
15 to be unnecessary to maintain production and supply of a given drug.

16 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year,  
17 October 1, 2021.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 1.*

*We certify that the legislation submitted by this school for this Congress is the original work of the students of our school and has permission to be presented.*



## **A Bill to Increase Prison Education Programs to Promote Rehabilitation**

BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

**SECTION 1.** In order to promote rehabilitation, decrease recidivism, and increase post prison employment, prisons will increase educational programs offered to inmates.

**SECTION 2.** Education programs are to include secondary school equivalency programs, vocational education and tertiary education.

**SECTION 3.** The Department of Education will oversee the funding for these programs and The Federal Bureau of Prisons will oversee enforcement.

A. The Department of Education will reinstate the availability of Pell Grants for prisoners and oversee production of informational materials to inform prisoners of these opportunities.

B. The Bureau of Prisons will see that all prisons maintain prisoner participation through recruitment, information sessions, and providing facility space for educational purposes.

**SECTION 4.** This Legislation shall go into effect immediately after passage.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 2.*

*We certify that the legislation submitted by this school for this Congress is the original work of the students of our school and has permission to be presented.*



## **A Resolution to Build a System of Artificial Reefs to Protect Marine Biodiversity**

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Global warming, pollution, overfishing, and other factors are causing  
2 coral reefs to disappear at an alarming rate; and
- 3 **WHEREAS,** 25% of all marine species depend on coral reefs at one point in their lives;  
4 and
- 5 **WHEREAS,** The destruction of coral reefs results in catastrophic effects for the  
6 marine ecosystem; and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** Coral reefs provide many additional benefits such as protecting shores  
8 from erosion, providing income from fishing, and the creation of new  
9 medicines; now, therefore, be it
- 10 **RESOLVED,** That the UIL Congress here assembled make the following  
11 recommendation for solution: to build a system of artificial

*reefs. Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 3.*



## A Bill to Ban Single-Use Polystyrene Products

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All one-use products made from the chemical Polystyrene shall be  
3 permanently banned across all of the United States of America and  
4 controlled territories.

5 **SECTION 2.** Polystyrene is a non-biodegradable, hard to recycle resin made mostly  
6 out of the chemical Styrene, which has been linked to possibly being a  
7 carcinogen, along with being known to cause many irritations and  
8 neurological problems. The state of Maine has already passed a bill  
9 banning single-use products made of polystyrene, and Maryland is  
10 waiting for their governor to sign their bill banning it. Washington D.C.  
11 and New York City have also banned the use of Polystyrene for  
12 disposable products.

13 **SECTION 3.** The Environmental Protection Agency would be responsible for  
14 overseeing the enforcing of this law, as they are responsible for the  
15 handling of laws that regulate substances that are harmful for human  
16 health and the environment.

17 **SECTION 4.** This ban shall come into effect by January 1st, 2022.

18 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation will be declared null and void.

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by the ESC 4.*



## A Resolution to End Absolute Prosecutorial Immunity

- 1   **WHEREAS,**    In 1976, the United States Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Imbler v.*  
2                    *Pachtman* that district attorneys and other prosecutors have absolute  
3                    immunity from civil suits resulting from their government duties; and
- 4   **WHEREAS,**    Under absolute prosecutorial immunity, a prosecutor cannot be sued for  
5                    injuries caused by their official acts during a trial, even when those acts  
6                    are illegal or unethical and result in a wrongful conviction; and
- 7   **WHEREAS,**    Prosecutorial misconduct is a leading cause of wrongful convictions, with  
8                    harmful error findings present in 18% of wrongful conviction cases; and
- 9   **WHEREAS,**    Wrongful convictions caused by prosecutorial misconduct harm the  
10                    credibility of the justice system; and
- 11   **WHEREAS,**   In order to reduce mass incarcerations and improve the fairness of the  
12                    justice system, it is critical to end absolute prosecutorial immunity and  
13                    hold bad actors accountable for intentional and flagrant misconduct; and
- 14   **WHEREAS,**   Qualified immunity shields prosecutors from litigation, provided that  
15                    their conduct does not violate clearly established constitutional rights;  
16                    now; therefore, be it
- 17   **RESOLVED,**   That the UIL Congress here assembled calls for the United States  
18                    Supreme Court to overturn *Imbler v. Pachtman* at the first opportunity  
19                    and issue a ruling giving prosecutors qualified, rather than absolute,  
20                    immunity.

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 8.*

*We certify that the legislation submitted by this school for this Congress is the original work of the students of our school and has permission to be presented.*



## A Bill to Prescribe Burns for Unhealthy Forests to Combat Forest Fires

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The U. S. federal government will diagnose unhealthy forests and  
3 prescribe a burn and put a fire watch in that region until after the event  
4 of the prescribed burn.

5 **SECTION 2.** “Unhealthy forests” shall be defined as forests that have so many trees  
6 that other animal life and vegetation can’t survive.

7 “Prescribed burn” shall be defined as a burn assigned to a forest, under  
8 strict watch, in order to burn excess vegetation and encourage the  
9 growth of Native Species.

10 **SECTION 3.** Implementation of this legislation will go through the United States  
11 Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

12 A. Funding will be received from the congressional budget for wildfires.

13 B. The United States federal government will offer the service to private  
14 landowners without charge. However, the landowner can choose to  
15 have a controlled burn done by a private company.

16 C. Refusal will be considered a civil offense and will be penalized with a  
17 fine of \$10-\$50 per acre and land removal through eminent domain.

18 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will be implemented on January 1, 2022.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 11.*



## A Bill to Remove Standardized Testing from Undergraduate Admissions Processes

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** The United States government shall eliminate the mandate of  
3 standardized testing for undergraduate admissions.

4 **SECTION 2.** Standardized testing is defined as any testing where students are given  
5 identical questions with undeviating methods of scoring. Undergraduate  
6 admissions is defined as the process by which an individual is granted  
7 admission to attend a university in order to obtain an undergraduate  
8 degree.

9 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Department of Education shall oversee the implementation of  
10 this bill.

11 **SECTION 4.** This bill shall go into effect in the fiscal year of 2022.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 14.*



## A Bill to Ban Civil Asset Forfeiture to Preserve Liberty

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Between 2001 and 2018, federal authorities seized over \$42 billion  
3 through civil asset forfeiture. Therefore, federal law enforcement  
4 agencies are hereby banned from engaging in civil asset forfeiture  
5 practices. This bill once enacted would preserve the right to fair trial by  
6 demanding all personal assets be charged under the provisions of  
7 criminal asset forfeiture.

8 **SECTION 2.** “Civil asset forfeiture” is the process in which law enforcement officers  
9 take assets from persons suspected of involvement with crime or illegal  
10 activity without necessarily charging the owners with wrongdoing.  
11 “Criminal asset forfeiture” is a process that allows the government to  
12 take the property of persons who have been convicted of certain crimes.

13 **SECTION 3.** The implementation of this bill would be overseen by the Department of  
14 Justice by means of correspondence with internal affairs as well as bi-  
15 annual audit of seizures.

16 **SECTION 4.** This bill once enacted into law would be enforced upon the onset of the  
17 following fiscal year. This would give time to establish and meet  
18 compliance standards.

19 **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 Ban Chemical Weapons Use by the State to Protect the Right of Citizens to Peacefully Protest**

- 1   **WHEREAS,**    The use of tear gas and other chemical weapons are banned in warfare  
2                    under the Geneva Protocol of 1925; and
- 3   **WHEREAS,**    The United States reserved the right to use riot control agents in cases of  
4                    controlling rioting prisoners of war, situations where civilian casualties  
5                    can be avoided; and
- 6   **WHEREAS,**    Chemical agents are currently being deployed against peaceful protestors  
7                    within the United States; and
- 8   **WHEREAS,**    Peaceful protest is a guaranteed right in the U.S. constitution; and the  
9                    use of chemical weapons to disperse protestors is an act of aggression;  
10                   now, therefore, be it
- 11 **RESOLVED,**   That the UIL Congress here assembled prohibit the use of chemical  
12                   weapons by domestic police forces against protesting citizens.

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 18.*



## A Bill to Establish Congressional Term Limits

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** Elected members of the United States House of Representatives and  
3 Senate are restricted to two consecutive terms of office.

4 **SECTION 2.** A term limit is defined as a legal restriction that limits the number of  
5 terms a congressperson can serve in a particular elected office.

6 **SECTION 3.** The term lengths will remain the same as they are in the status quo and  
7 number of terms served will begin after the passage of this legislation.

8 **SECTION 4.** The bill will take effect immediately upon passage.

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

*Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by ESC 19.*