

	ESC 10 Congress Legislation for 4A	
Item	Legislation	Authoring School
AM 1	A Bill to Prohibit Hydraulic Fracturing on Land Reserved for Federally	Caddo Mills High
	Recognized Sovereign Tribal Nations in the United States	School
AM 2	A Bill to Make Teachers Income Tax Exempt	Clerk
AM 3	Bad Behavior Be Gone: A Bill to Remove Troubled Students from Class	Clerk
AM 4	A Bill to Ban Solitary Confinement to Promote Mental Health In All	Clerk
	Institutions	
AM 5	A Bill to Stop "Cards Only" and to Make All Establishments Take Cash	Clerk
PM 1	A Bill to Reform Current Anti-Trust Laws to Include New Regulations	Caddo Mills High
	Regarding Big Tech Companies	School
PM 2	A Bill to Provide Emergency Patent Waivers for Life-Saving Drugs	Clerk
PM 3	A Bill to Legalize the Death with Dignity Act	Clerk
PM 4	A Bill to Tax Wall Street to Contribute to Middle-Class Recovery	Clerk
PM 5	A Bill to Ban Political Action Committees at the Federal Level	Clerk

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. School authorship is designated.



A Bill to Prohibit Hydraulic Fracturing on Land Reserved for Federally Recognized Sovereign Tribal Nations in the United States

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT: 2 SECTION 1. Despite protest from many Indigenous communities across the United 3 States, fracking continues to occur on land owned by tribal governments. 4 This bill will prohibit fracking on land owned by Tribal Nations, also 5 known as Reservations, in the United States. 6 SECTION 2. Reservations owned by Sovereign Tribal Nations, shall be defined as an 7 area of land reserved for a tribe(s) under treaty or other agreement with 8 the United States, executive order, or federal statute or administrative 9 action as permanent tribal homelands. 10 Hydraulic fracturing, or fracking, shall be defined as the process of injecting water, sand, and/or chemicals into a well to break up 11 12 underground bedrock in order to stimulate the flow of natural gas or oil. 13 **SECTION 3.** The Environmental Protection Agency shall coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to enforce this legislation. Companies found in violation will 14 be fined 10% of their annual GDP to then be distributed to the Tribal 15 16 Nation(s) affected. 17 SECTION 4. The legislation will take effect at the start of FY 2025. 18 SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by Caddo Mills High School.



A Bill to Make Teachers Income Tax Exempt

1	BE IT ENACTE	D BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2	SECTION 1.	Teachers with 10 years of teaching experience shall be tax exempt for the
3		first \$50,000.00 of their pay each year remaining in the profession.
4	SECTION 2.	Teacher shall be defined as an educator who is employed by a school
5		district and who, not less than an average of four hours each day, teaches
6		in an academic instructional setting or a career and technology
7		instructional setting. This does not include full-time administrators.
8	SECTION 3.	The IRS will oversee the Implementation of this bill.
9		A. Teachers' income shall be tax exempt, after the tenth year period is
10		complete. They will be taxed in the appropriate tax bracket.
11		B. Teachers may only qualify for this tax exemption after the first time
12		they earn their teaching certification.
13	SECTION 4.	This bill will go into effect in 2026.
14	SECTION 5.	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by Clerk.



"Bad Behavior Be Gone" A Bill to Remove Troubled Students from Class

1	BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:		
2	SECTION 1.	No longer require and/or allow teachers without specialized behavior	
3		training and support to have behaviorally challenged students from being	
4		placed in comprehensive classrooms.	
5	SECTION 2.	Comprehensive classrooms will be defined as on level. Behaviorally	
6		challenged students- students with identified patterns of disruptive	
7		behavior and special needs beyond the training of general teacher	
8		certification.	
9	SECTION 3.	The Department of Education will oversee the implementation of federal	
10		support and enforcement of schools receiving federal funds.	
11		A. Schools needing additional federal funding and training to implement	
12		will need to apply for grants to assist in implementing the program.	
13		B. Schools found in violation of keeping students in classrooms that are	
14		behaviorally challenged will be fined \$200 daily. The fines will assist	
15		in supporting the funding of the bill along with the normal means of	
16		funding for IDEA grants to states.	
17	SECTION 4.	This bill will go into effect at the beginning of next full school year upon	
18		passage.	
19	SECTION 5.	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.	

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by Clerk.



A Bill to Ban Solitary Confinement to Promote Mental Health in All Institutions

- 1 BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
- 2 SECTION 1. Solitary confinement will be removed from all institutions that practice it
- 3 in The United States.
- 4 **SECTION 2**. Solitary confinement is defined as the state of being kept isolated in a
- 5 designated space away from others, in which a person remains alone
- 6 with little or no contact with other people.
- 7 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice will oversee the removal of Solitary
- 8 Confinement from all public and private institutions that practice it.
- 9 A. The Department of Justice will investigate and file lawsuits or enforce
- 10 civil rights laws against institutions that practice solitary confinement 11 after January 1, 2026.
- 12 B. All institutions that practice solitary confinement prior to the bill's
- 13 effective date will report to the Department of Justice to be
- 14 thoroughly investigated.
- C. The Department of Justice will fund and renovate the rooms used for
 solitary confinement into counseling rooms.
- 17 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2026.

18 **SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void. Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by Clerk.



A Bill to Stop "Cards Only" and to Make All Establishments Take Cash

1	BE IT ENACTE	ED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2	SECTION 1.	According to the Department of Treasury, it is estimated that the risk of
3		encountering a counterfeit bill is 1 in 10,000, which is much lower than credit
4		card fraud that happens to every 1 in 26 people and continues to increase.
5	SECTION 2.	All establishments will be required to accept cash and will be prohibited from
6		using "cards only."
7	SECTION 3.	An establishment means a practice that makes transactions of debt public and
8		private.
9	SECTION 4.	Cash will be described as the U.S. physical dollar currency or dollars and coins.
10	SECTION 5.	This bill will be overseen by the Department of Treasury and the Social Security
11		Administration.
12		C. If an establishment refuses to accept cash, then they'll be fined .25% of their
13		monthly income until they comply with the law.
14		D. All money made from fines will be implemented into the Social Security
15		programs.
16		E. This law only pertains to transactions of \$100,000 or less and does not
17		pertain to online stores.
18	SECTION 6.	The implementation of this bill will be in the fiscal year of 2028.
19	SECTION 7.	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
	Introduced for	UIL Congressional debate by Clerk.



A Bill to Reform Current Anti-Trust Laws to Include New Regulations Regarding Big Tech Companies

1	BE IT ENACTE	D BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2	SECTION 1.	Currently, anti-trust laws are still allowing big tech companies to
3		monopolize without penalties. Thus, the Federal government shall reform
4		current laws to include new regulations to ensure monopolizations do
5		not continue.
6	SECTION 2.	"Big tech" companies shall be defined as large companies that make
7		widely used hardware and software, and generally have a huge amount
8		of influence on technology, the Internet, and the economy as a whole;
9		the five largest being Amazon, Apple, Alphabet, Meta, and Microsoft.
10	SECTION 3.	These laws will be enforced by the Federal Trade Commission and the US
11		Department of Justice's Antitrust Division and Partnership.
12		A. Any big tech company found paying for dominance will be fined
13		\$100,000 for each offense. These regulations will be adjusted to
14		include behavior regulators for the Internet.
15		B. The FTC and the US Department of Justice will receive 3 million
16		dollars annually in additional funding to ensure effective
17		enforcement.
18	SECTION 4.	This bill will go into effect one year after the passage of this bill.
19	SECTION 5.	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
	Introduced for	UIL Congressional Debate by Caddo Mills High School.



A Bill to Provide Emergency Patent Waivers for Life-Saving Drugs

1	BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:		
2	SECTION 1.	The United States federal government will waive patents on life-saving	
3		medication or vaccinations during a public health emergency.	
4	SECTION 2.	Life-saving drugs are drugs that can prevent complications, save or	
5		sustain a person's life, or require immediate administration to prevent	
6		critical conditions. A public health crisis, according to the World Health	
7		Organization, is a natural or manmade event or threat that could harm a	
8		large number of people.	
9	SECTION 3.	The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) will	
10		oversee the operations of waiving patents during public health	
11		emergencies.	
12		A. A week after the public health emergency is declared, pharmaceutical	
13		manufacturers will be subsidized \$600 million to mass launch	
14		production of critical drugs to end the public health emergency.	
15		B. Pharmaceutical companies who refuse will be financially penalized	
16		10% of their gross revenue for the previous financial year. Continuous	
17		refusal to waive patents can trigger a company shut down without	
18		due process or compensation.	
19	SECTION 4.	This bill shall take effect on January 1, 2025.	
20	SECTION 5.	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.	

Introduced for UIL Congressional debate by Clerk.



A Bill to Legalize the Death with Dignity Act

1	BE IT ENACTE	ED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2	SECTION 1.	Citizens who have a terminal illness will have the opportunity to decide
3		when their life should be ended.
4	SECTION 2.	A terminal illness is considered an active and progressive illness for which
5		there is no cure and the ultimate prognosis is death. Said illness must
6		create a debilitating state of life that infringes so significantly on the
7		individual's existence that it renders their daily life almost intolerable.
8	SECTION 3.	The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, in conjunction with
9		the state judicial systems, will oversee the enforcement of this bill.
10		A. The patient's medical provider, upon request, will grant the
11		patient an affidavit that confirms that he/she meets the bill's
12		requirements. The patient, or their representative holding valid
13		legal medical power of attorney should the patient lack mental
14		capacity, will then petition the court to grant him/her permission
15		to complete the process of terminating his/her life.
16		B. The medical provider will fulfill the termination request.
17	SECTION 4.	Implementation will occur by January 1, 2025.
18	SECTION 5.	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
1	Introduced for	UIL Congressional debate by Clerk.

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 Tax Wall Street to Contribute to Middle-Class Recovery

1	BE IT ENACTE	D BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2	SECTION 1.	The taxpayers who bailed out Wall Street deserve some relief. The United
3		States should join other countries in imposing a 0.05% transition tax on
4		trades of stocks, bonds, derivatives, and other Wall Street products. A
5		miniscule transaction tax wouldn't be felt by ordinary people who "buy
6		and hold" stocks as ordinary investments, but it could curb the kind of
7		high-frequency robot-trading that causes market volatility and
8		exacerbates bubbles.
9	SECTION 2.	A transition tax is a tax that is incurred when buying, selling, or trading
10		stocks, bonds, derivatives, etc. Robot trading, also known as algorithmic
11		trading or automated trading, is a financial strategy that uses software
12		programs to execute trades based on predetermined criteria.
13	SECTION 3.	The Federal Trade Commission and the Internal Revenue Service will
14		work together to ensure compliance with this bill.
15		A. Non-compliance in the form of non-payment of taxes will be dealt
16		with in the same manner as any other non-payment of taxes.
17	SECTION 4.	This legislation will go into effect on January 1st, 2026.
18	SECTION 5.	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.
	Introduced for	UIL Congressional Debate by Clerk.

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A Bill to Ban Political Action Committees at the Federal Level

1	BE IT ENACTED BY THIS UIL CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:		
2	SECTION 1.	Political Action Committees (PACs) currently influence elections at the	
3		local, state, and federal levels. Banning PACs at the federal level will	
4		ensure that the voice of the common person is not infiltrated by people	
5		who do not represent their interests.	
6	SECTION 2.	A Political Action committee is defined as a tax-exempt organization that	
7		pulls campaign donations from members and donates those funds to	
8		campaigns, ballot initiatives, or legislation.	
9	SECTION 3.	The Federal Election Commission will regulate the use of PACs at the	
10		state and local levels while monitoring compliance at the federal level.	
11		A. Candidates found to be using PAC money at the federal level will	
12		face 10 years of prison time and will be barred from future federal	
13		elections.	
14		B. Contributions from PACs that have violated this law will be seized	
15		and reallocated to the Federal Election Commission budget.	
16	SECTION 4.	This legislation will go into effect January 1, 2026.	
17	SECTION 5.	All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.	

Introduced for UIL Congressional debate by Clerk.