

# 2019 Jack Howe Memorial Tournament

## Student Congress Docket Novice Division

## Docket List

### **Round 1: Environmental Policy**

B/R #101: Critical Infrastructure Protection Act

### **Round 2: Parental Rights**

B/R #201: A Bill to Protect Children from Child Protective Services Abuse

### **Round 3: U.S. Foreign Policy**

B/R #301: A Bill to Prevent the Use of Child Labor in the Chocolate Industry

### **Semis: Congressional Check Authority**

B/R #S01: A Bill to Mandate Executive Office Honesty

### **Finals: Civil Rights for Indigenous Communities**

B/R #F01: Guarantee of Indigenous Voting Rights (GIVR)

#### Notes:

1. Bills in the [NOVICE](#) division will be debated in the round that they are listed in.
2. Bill numbers in this docket match the bill numbers in the [OPEN](#) Docket.
3. Bills listed in the docket for the semifinal round will only be debated if a semifinal round occurs.

## B/R # 101

### Critical Infrastructure Protection Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

**SECTION 1.** Any person who shall willfully damage, destroy, vandalize, deface or tamper with equipment in a critical infrastructure facility shall be guilty of an “infrastructure endangerment” felony upon conviction.

**SECTION 2.** A. “Critical infrastructure facility” shall refer to: CFATS program sites, dams, water treatment plants, electrical plants, and natural gas and oil processing, storage and distribution facilities – including but not limited to refineries, metering stations, and pipelines.

B. The equipment used in the construction of said infrastructure facilities is also covered by this act.

**SECTION 3.** The Department of Homeland Security will enforce this act through surveillance, arrest, and referrals to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

A. Persons convicted of “Infrastructure Endangerment” shall be punished by a fine not less than \$25,000, or by imprisonment in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons for a term not more than 10 years.

B. If any organization is found to be a conspirator with persons who have committed any of the crimes described above, the conspiring organization shall be punished by a fine that is 30 times the amount of the fine in Section 3, Subsection A.

**SECTION 4.** This bill shall go into effect 30 days after enactment.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Jack Howe Memorial Legislation Committee*

**B/R #201**  
**A Bill to Protect Children from**  
**Child Protective Services Abuse**

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** A. Any parent or guardian being investigated by Child Protective Services (CPS),  
3 or the equivalent agency in any state or municipality, is entitled to consult with an  
4 independent attorney prior to the signing of any legally binding agreement  
5 regarding the current or future custody of their child or children.

6 B. Any parent or guardian whose legal custodial status is in jeopardy is entitled to  
7 a hearing with the assistance of an attorney before a child may be removed for  
8 longer than 168 hours by CPS or the equivalent agency.

9 C. Parents must be informed of their rights at the outset of any interaction  
10 between CPS, or the equivalent agency.

11 **SECTION 2.** The assistance of an attorney shall be construed similarly to the right of a criminal  
12 defendant to counsel as interpreted by the Supreme Court in *Gideon v.*  
13 *Wainwright*.

14 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice will oversee the investigation and enforcement of this  
15 legislation through the Civil Rights Division.

16 A. CPS agencies found to habitually violate this law will be taken over by the  
17 Department of Health and Human Services, who will have the complete authority  
18 to make any changes to the structure, staffing, and policies of the organization.

19 B. Funding to the agencies may not be decreased following federal take-over  
20 and all directives must be complied with and funded by the municipality or state  
21 in which the agency resides.

22 **SECTION 4.** This law will take effect on January 1, 2022.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Jack Howe Memorial Legislation Committee*

**B/R # 301**  
**A Bill to Prevent the**  
**Use of Child Labor in the Chocolate Industry**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

**SECTION 1.** All companies manufacturing or selling chocolate products in the United States are prohibited from the use of cacao that has been farmed using the labor of children under the age of 16.

**SECTION 2.** A. “Labor” for the purposes of this legislation shall include but not be limited to; the planting and tending of cocoa plants, harvesting, processing, and hauling of cacao and cacao pods.

B. “Chocolate products” shall include any product that is made with the cacao beans, extracts of cacao, and/or processed products of cacao.

**SECTION 3.** The Food and Drug Administration will monitor the chocolate companies of the United States and investigate complaints of child labor in their supply chain.

A. Companies found to be using cocoa harvested with child labor will be responsible for a fine no less than 20% of the gross revenue of the previous 5 years as determined by an administrative law judge.

i. Minimum fines are reserved for first time offenders and those who can demonstrate they were unaware of child labor practices in their supply chains

ii. Higher fines shall be assessed for repeat offenders and those who knowingly purchased from suppliers that utilize child labor.

B. The fines that are collected will be allocated to the Bureau of International Labor Affairs to further the effort to combat child labor abroad.

**SECTION 4.** This law takes effect January 1, 2023.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Jack Howe Memorial Legislation Committee*

**B/R #S01:**  
**A Bill to Mandate Executive Office Honesty**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

**SECTION 1.** A. All members of the executive branch are under oath for all public statements made in their official capacity as a member of the executive office. Any member of the executive branch who knowingly lies in an official statement will be guilty of perjury upon conviction.

B. All members of the executive branch are under oath regarding all statements made about their service in the executive branch for a period of 10 years following the conclusion of service.

**SECTION 2.** A. Members of the executive branch include the secretaries, undersecretaries, and staff of the individual departments and agencies of the executive branch; and the President, their staff, spokespersons, advisors, and attorneys – unpaid advisors are included if they have been granted a security clearance.

B. Public Statements include but are not limited to statements made in press conferences, on the record interviews, press releases, social media posts, campaign rallies, fundraisers, and Presidential addresses.

**SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice will appoint a Special Counsel to investigate members of the executive branch for violations of Section 1.

A. Members of the executive branch, not including the President, upon conviction will be fined no less than 2 month's salary for the first offense, 1 year's salary and a 2-year ban from serving in the federal government for the second conviction, and 5 year's salary and a lifetime-ban on serving in the federal government.

B. Upon the determination of perjury by the Special Counsel, the House Judiciary Committee shall file articles of impeachment against the President within 30 days.

**SECTION 4.** This law shall take effect immediately upon enactment.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Jack Howe Memorial Legislation Committee*

**B/R #F01**  
**Guarantee of Indigenous Voting Rights (GIVR)**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

**SECTION 1.** To comply with the Supreme Court decision in *Shelby County v Holder* (2013), The Voting Rights Act (VRA) Section 4 (b) is hereby amended to read, “The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply in any State or in any political subdivision of a state which (1) the Attorney General determines that the rights of the indigenous population to fully participate in the electoral system have been abridged by statute or where de facto abridgement of the indigenous population’s right to vote is occurring.

**SECTION 2.** Abridgment of the right to vote will be assumed if the Director of the Census determines that less than 70 per centum of the persons of voting age residing therein were registered on November 1, 2020, or that less than 50 per centum of such persons vote in the presidential election of November 2020.

**SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice’s Civil Rights Division, with the approval of a Senate-confirmed Attorney General, shall have the right to invalidate a law in any state that conflicts with Section 1 of this act.

**SECTION 4.** This law will go into effect upon the completion of the November 2020 election.

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

*Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Jack Howe Memorial Legislation Committee*