

Orders of the Day

1. This body shall act as a federal body.
2. One chair shall be elected every session and shall appoint a timekeeper based on their own decision. Judges will be instructed to value a student's time as chair as they would one speech for every hour or part thereof as chair.
3. Students will use the docket proposed by the tournament director. The docket should consist of selections from the UDCA-approved list. Students are responsible for printing their own copies of the docket. The docket has set sessions with a flexible order.
4. If an item on the docket has been authored by a student in the room, that student has priority for the authorship speech. In addition, if the initial author is not in the chamber, any student from the author's school has priority to give the authorship speech. This speech counts towards the priority of the student speaking. If the author or a student from the school is not present, authorship speeches follow priority.
5. Speeches shall last three minutes.
6. A mandatory two-minute questioning period will automatically follow each sponsorship speech and each first negative speech; all other speakers will have a one-minute questioning period.
7. Speeches shall alternate affirmative, negative, affirmative, etc.
8. Points of order and personal privileges shall not count off the speaker's time.
9. Amendment debates shall be limited to ten minutes, not to count off the original time of the main motion. When the ten minutes have passed, previous question will automatically be in order. Speakers on amendments shall be allowed three minutes of speaking time with a one minute questioning period and amendment speeches will count towards priority. Students proposing amendments are not guaranteed an "author/sponsor" speech. Any student may give the sponsorship speech, though strict priority must be followed.
10. All amendments shall be written and submitted to the Parliamentarian (or chair if there is no Parliamentarian) before they are to be considered. No amendments to amendments will be considered.
11. Objection to consideration will have a one-on-one debate. The objector will speak, followed by the sponsor. Each speech will last one minute, after which Previous Question is automatically in effect on the motion for objection to consideration. The sponsor's speech in defense will not count against his/her priority. Each congressperson will be limited to one objection to consideration motion/speech during the entire time convened which will count towards priority.
12. Motions for previous question cannot be made until after the first negative speech.
13. Strict Priority will be followed at all times and priority will carry over throughout the tournament. This does not include a Bloodbath round.
14. Obstructionists cannot be removed without permission from the tournament director.
15. Orders of the day are NOT debatable or amendable.

5A Region 5 Congress Docket

Session 1

1. A Bill to Lower the Price of Insulin
2. A Bill to Increase ATF presence in Mexico and Central America
3. A Bill Implement Guidelines for Prescribing Opioids
4. A Resolution to Halt Production of Plastic Bags
5. A Resolution to End Coal Mining in the United States

Session 2

1. A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Guarantee Healthcare
2. A Bill to make Election Day a Federal Holiday
3. A Bill to Abolish the Draft
4. A Resolution to Reinstate DACA
5. A Bill to Restore Resilient Reefs

A Bill to Lower the Price of Insulin

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. A high deductible health plan shall be created for the reason of exempting insulin from any de-deductible pursuant to section 2729A(b) of the Public Health Service Act

SECTION 2. Insulin shall be defined as any insulin product approved by the Food and Drug Administration to improve glycemic control in patients with diabetes mellitus.

SECTION 3. The FDA (Food and Drug Administration) shall work alongside a PDP (Prescription Drug Plan) sponsor and a Medicare Advantage organization to insure the enforcement of this legislation.

A. Only insulin product approved by the Food and Drug Administration shall be allowed to be sold to the public.

B. Prices shall not be allowed to exceed over what an average person without health insurance can afford.

SECTION 4. This shall take effect no later than July 1, 2022

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

Respectfully submitted by Green Canyon High.

A Bill to Increase ATF Presence in Mexico and Central America

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The flow of weapons including firearms, ammunition, and explosives to Mexico and Central America is a root cause of the rising rate of violence across the region. The United States should thus increase the presence of the ATF in those regions to curb the flow of these items.

SECTION 2. 70% of traceable guns in Mexico came illegally from the United States.

SECTION 3. This legislation will be carried out by the ATF (The Bureau of Alcohol, Firearms, and Explosives).

A. Funding will come from the Defense Budget, and will be officially budgeted each fiscal year.

SECTION 4. This legislation will begin to go into effect immediately upon passage.

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

Submitted by Copper Hills High School.

A Bill to Implement Guidelines for Prescribing Opioids

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1: The CDC has guidelines for prescribing opioids for chronic pain.

SECTION 2: These guidelines are as follows:

1. Before starting and periodically during opioid therapy, clinicians should discuss with patients known risks and realistic benefits of opioid therapy and patient and clinician responsibilities for managing therapy. They should also discuss other treatment possibilities such as nonpharmacologic therapy.
2. When starting opioid therapy for chronic pain, clinicians should prescribe immediate-release opioids instead of extended-release/long-acting (ER/LA) opioids.
3. When opioids are started, clinicians should prescribe the lowest effective dosage. Clinicians should use caution when prescribing opioids at any dosage, should carefully assess evidence of individual benefits and risks when considering increasing dosage to ≥ 50 morphine milligram equivalents (MME)/day, and should avoid increasing dosage to ≥ 90 MME/day or carefully justify a decision to titrate dosage to ≥ 90 MME/day.
4. Long-term opioid use often begins with the treatment of acute pain. When opioids are used for acute pain, clinicians should prescribe the lowest effective dose of immediate-release opioids and should prescribe no greater quantity than needed for the expected duration of pain severe enough to require opioids. No more than seven days will be needed.
5. Clinicians should evaluate benefits and harms with patients within 4 weeks of starting opioid therapy for chronic pain or of dose escalation. Clinicians should evaluate the benefits and harms of continued therapy with patients every 3 months. If benefits do not outweigh harms of continued opioid therapy, clinicians should optimize other therapies and work with patients to taper opioids to lower dosages or to taper and discontinue opioids.
6. Before starting and periodically during the continuation of opioid therapy, clinicians should evaluate risk factors for opioid-related harms. Clinicians should incorporate into the management plan strategies to mitigate risk, including considering offering naloxone when factors that increase the risk for opioid overdose, such as history of overdose, history of substance use disorder, higher opioid dosages (≥ 50 MME/day), or concurrent benzodiazepine use, are present.
7. Clinicians should review the patient's history of controlled substance prescriptions using state prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data to determine whether the patient is receiving opioid dosages or dangerous combinations that put him or her at high risk for overdose. Clinicians should review PDMP data when starting opioid therapy for chronic pain and during opioid therapy for chronic pain, every 3 months.

8. When prescribing opioids for chronic pain, clinicians should use urine drug testing before starting opioid therapy and test annually to assess for prescribed medications as well as other controlled prescription drugs and illicit drugs.

SECTION 3: These guidelines should hereby be taken as requirements before prescribing opioids

SECTION 4: The CDC will be in charge of implementing this bill.

SECTION 5: This bill should be enacted at the start of the next fiscal year.

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

Submitted by Kaitlin Young of Northridge High School.

A Bill to Halt Production of Plastic Bags

Whereas, the National Academy of Sciences estimated that 14 billion pounds of garbage is dumped into the ocean every year, which is approximately more than 1.5 million pounds per hour and 26 million pounds is plastic; and

Whereas, the United Nations Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP) estimates that man made material accounts for up to 80 percent of the world's ocean pollution, and 60 to 95 percent of the waste is plastics debris including plastic bags; and

Whereas, there are approximately 500 billion to 1 trillion plastic bags in the world today and it takes upwards of 1000 years to decompose a plastic bag; and

Whereas, marine life can suffer immensely from plastic in the ocean which can cause suffocation, starvation, and drowning.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Congress, that we halt the production of plastic bags throughout the United States

A Resolution to End Coal Mining in the United States

WHEREAS, Coal has become an outdated energy source; and 1

WHEREAS, Production in 2017 was down 33% from the peak production of 1,162.7 2
million tons (about 1054.8 million metric tons) in 2006.; and 3

WHEREAS, Employment of 50,000 coal miners is down from a peak of 883,000 in 4
1923; and 5

WHEREAS, In 2015, four publicly traded US coal companies filed for Chapter 6
11 bankruptcy protection; and 7

WHEREAS, By January 2016, more than 25% of coal production was in bankruptcy in 8
the United States; and 9

WHEREAS, The United States already invests heavily in new, safer, and more 10
sustainable energy sources; now, therefore, be it 11

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled that the United States Federal 12
Government will require all coal mining to cease in the United States by 13
the end of 2020. 14

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the National Speech & Debate
Association

A Resolution to Amend the Constitution to Guarantee Health Care

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

RESOLVED, By two-thirds of the 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 --

SECTION 1: All persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be provided access to health care. No state shall make a law which limits or deprives people of this right.

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

A Bill to Amend 5 U.S. Code § 6103 to Make Election Day a Federal Holiday

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. US U.S.C. § 6103 will be amended to state the following after “Columbus Day, the second Monday in October”:

A. Election Day, the first Tuesday after November 1st

SECTION 2. “Election Day” will now be defined as the day in which the first count of federal elections is held, and will be seen as any other holiday under purpose of law.

SECTION 3. All federal agencies and organizations will observe the new holiday.

A. If a federal agency or organization is a polling center for an election, it will be opened on a limited basis in order to allow polling to continue.

SECTION 4. This legislation will be in effect beginning January 2020, and will be observed in November of the same year.

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

Submitted by Woods Cross High School.

A Bill to Abolish the Draft

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Selective Service System will be abolished, thus no longer requiring men between the ages of 18-25 to register for the draft.

SECTION 2. The United States Armed Forces will continue a volunteer based military force.

1. This will strip the power to call for a draft from both the Congress and the President.

SECTION 3. The Selective Service System will be defunded by the next fiscal year. All funds originally dedicated to the SSS will be relocated to the defense budget.

SECTION 4. This bill will begin to be enacted immediately after passage.

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

Submitted by Copper Hills High School

A Resolution to Reinstate Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

WHEREAS, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is not accepting requests from individuals who have never before been granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). Due to federal court orders on Jan. 9, 2018 and Feb. 13, 2018; and

WHEREAS, More than 250,000 youths around the country were too young or never made initial requests prior to the inactivity of DACA; and

WHEREAS, Most of these young people are students at risk who have no ability to contribute to the country's economy and are not given any lawfully presence; and

WHEREAS, DACA gives many opportunities for employment and improves the United States economically; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Congress here assembled, new applicants will be granted temporary reprieve from deportation and the authorization to work in the United States for two years upon renewal; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That we make this change by the end of fiscal year 2020.

Respectfully submitted by Green Canyon High.

A Bill to Restore Resilient Reefs

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Due to the threat of global warming, 75% of the world's coral reefs are endangered and should be restored to protect against damage, erosion, loss of life and property.

SECTION 2. The following terms are defined as:

Resilient Reefs: A coral reef that can either resist a large-scale stressful event or recover from it

SECTION 3. The NOAA will oversee the enforcement of the bill

A. The NOAA will receive a 4% budget increase (27% or 1.40 billion dollar budget). Their new budget will be to expand this program.

B. The expansion will be given 7 years; then a reassessment will take place to determine refunding.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect upon passage.

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

Respectfully submitted by Alta High.