

A Bill to Establish Comprehensive Audit and Grant Programs to Address and Reduce Access Barriers for Disabled Persons in Public School Facilities

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** To address and reduce school access barriers for disabled persons, the United
2 States Congress shall:

3 A) Establish a comprehensive audit program to evaluate ADA compliance in
4 school facilities and document all instances of noncompliance

5 B) Upon request from any member of the public, an audit of the facility must be
6 completed and the report made publicly available no later than one month from
7 the initial request. Any person may request these reports at any time.

8 C) Administer a grant to assist schools in repairing access equipment, and
9 implementing new systems to benefit the accessibility of the facility

10 **SECTION 2.**

11 A) The term “accessible” refers to “those with disabilities having free and full
12 access to the same programs, services, and areas as those without disabilities
13 do, without discrimination”

14 B) The ADA is the Americans with Disabilities Act – a 1990 civil rights law
15 prohibiting discrimination based on disability and outlining the legal
16 requirements for facility construction and accessibility

17 **SECTION 3.**

18 A) The Department of Justice will be responsible for overseeing the
19 audit program and will establish contracts with ADA certified auditors
20 in every state. They will have a budget of 50 million dollars to establish
21 these contracts.

22 B) The Department of Education will be responsible for administering
23 the access improvement grant. This includes collecting, evaluating, and
24 verifying applications. This grant will have an annual budget of 10 million
25 dollars, to be divided at the discretion of the Department.

26 **SECTION 4.**

27 This legislation will take effect on FY2026. All laws in conflict with this
28 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Fort Collins High School.

A Bill to Lower the Legal National Drinking Age from 21 to 16 Under the Proposed Restrictions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** The legal drinking age in the United States Of America will hereby be
2 lowered from 21 to 16 years of age under the specified regulation
3 conditions.
- 4 a. All Individuals from 16 to 21 years of age may legally consume alcohol in the
5 present of at least one Adult or within any licensed establishment.
- 6 b. Alcohol consumption for individuals under 21 shall be limited to beverages with no
7 more than 10% alcohol by volume (ABV) and shall exclude hard liquor.
- 8 c. Individuals 21 or older retain the right to purchase and consume all forms of
9 alcohol.
- 10 **SECTION 2.** Definitions:
- 11 a. "Licensed establishments" refer to bars, restaurants, and private venues licensed
12 by the state to serve alcohol.
- 13 b. "adult" shall be defined as a person who is over the age of 21
- 14 c. "Hard liquor" refers to alcohol exceeding 10% ABV, including but not limited to
15 tequila, vodka, bourbon, rum, gin, whiskey, and absinthe.
- 16 **SECTION 3.** The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) will oversee the
17 enforcement of this legislation in coordination with state-level alcohol
18 regulatory agencies.
- 19 A. The TTB will develop and distribute compliance guidelines for
20 establishments serving alcohol to individuals aged 16-20.
- 21 B. State-level alcohol regulatory agencies will be responsible for
22 implementing and monitoring local compliance through regular
23 inspections of licensed establishments and educational programs.
- 24 C. Establishments in violation of the above circumstances will face
25 penalties based on a tiered fine structure, starting at \$1,500 for a first
26 offense, \$5,000 for a second offense, and up to \$10,000 for subsequent
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violations. Establishments may also face suspension or revocation of their license for repeated non-compliance.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Peak To Peak Charter School.

A Bill to Make Abortions Accessible in Every State

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

2 **SECTION 1.** Women who are pregnant have the right to an abortion without
3 question and no explanation is required. In the developmental process of
4 a pregnancy anything below 23 weeks, a pregnant mother will be liable to
5 get an abortion, due to the fact that the baby is not viable to live outside
6 of the womb. /

7 **SECTION 2.** A woman cannot get an abortion after 23 weeks because people will
8 question if the baby is still alive or not and might want to not allow them
9 wherever they live.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Health and Human Services will be responsible for
11 overseeing people who want to get abortions, and we will get funding by
12 A. Federal funding because it will help provide the necessary funds
13 needed for the extra money abortions bring.
14 B. Individuals who make over \$450,000 a year will be subject to an
15 additional 2% tax. These funds will provide for more equipment so
16 women can be safe during these procedures.

17 **SECTION 4.** This law will go into effect on April 1, 2025.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by John B. Alexander High School.

A Bill Requiring Employers to Provide Employees with Paid Parental Leave

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All employers shall provide all employees with paid parental leave, regardless of gender.

3 **SECTION 2.** The minimum amount of parental leave provided by an employer shall be 12 weeks for any
4 employee who has been employed for a minimum of one year. Parental leave is defined as
5 time taken off by someone who is a guardian to a minor. It can be taken any time after an
6 employee has become a parent/guardian, and can be taken up to 1 month before the end
7 of a pregnancy, finalization of an adoption, or foster care placement.

8 **SECTION 3.** The Bureau of Labor will oversee regulation of this policy in ensuring that employers are
9 providing this benefit to their employees. Furthermore, the IRS will oversee the regulation
10 of business taxes for the purpose of creating a fund to be utilized by smaller businesses. For
11 companies that make less than 2 million in annual revenue, 0.5% of tax dollars will go into a
12 fund that these companies can use to compensate their employees on parent leave.
13 Companies who make more than \$2 million will be responsible for paying their employees',
14 parental leave.

15 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2025.

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

Item 5 - A Bill to Reschedule Psychedelic Drugs to Increase Treatment Options

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) shall reschedule the following psychoactive drugs from Schedule 1 to Schedule 3 of the Controlled Substance Act: MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine), LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide), and psilocybin.

SECTION 2. These drugs can be prescribed by licensed physicians in order to treat patients with various issues including, but not limited to: anxiety, PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), depression, insomnia, and terminal illnesses.

SECTION 3. The Drug Enforcement Agency & the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall be responsible for the enforcement of this legislation.

A. The DEA shall enforce, restrict, and monitor these medicines as they do other Schedule III drugs.

B. The FDA shall be responsible for approving these drugs for more treatments when research deems them effective.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1st, 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by A&M Consolidated HS

A Resolution to Recognize Taiwan's Sovereignty to Strengthen American Diplomacy

- 1 **WHEREAS,** Taiwan exists and operates as a democratic and self-governing entity
2 with its own government, military, and economy separate from the
3 People's Republic of China (PRC); and
- 4 **WHEREAS,** Taiwan has demonstrated a commitment to democratic values, human
5 rights, and the rule of law, which align with the core principles of the
6 United States and its allies; and
- 7 **WHEREAS,** The PRC continues to exert undue diplomatic and military pressure on
8 Taiwan, posing a threat to regional stability and democratic governance
9 in East Asia; and
- 10 **WHEREAS,** Recognizing Taiwan's sovereignty would reinforce the United States'
11 commitment to supporting democratic allies and promoting stability in
12 the Asia-Pacific region; now, therefore, be it
- 13 **RESOLVED,** That the UIL Congress here assembled make the recommendation that
14 the United States officially recognize Taiwan as a sovereign and
15 independent nation and establish full diplomatic relations; and be it
- 16 **FURTHER RESOLVED,** That the United States encourages other nations to similarly
17 recognize Taiwan's sovereignty and support its meaningful participation
18 in international organizations.

Introduced for UIL Congressional Debate by Lyndon B. Johnson High School.

Item 27 - A Bill to Ban Political Action Committees (PACs)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 **SECTION 1.** To strengthen the United States' governmental institutions and reduce corporate
2 spending in federal management, the United States Congress shall:
- 3 A. Ban all variations of Political Action Committees, including, but not limited to,
4 Corporate PACs, Leadership PACs, Super PACs, and Hybrid PACs.
- 5 B. Legislatively overrule *Citizens United v. FEC* to eliminate corporate and non-profit
6 money expenditures that directly advocate for the election or defeat of candidates.
- 7 **SECTION 2.** A. The term "Political Action Committee" or "PAC" shall be defined as a
8 tax-exempt organization under IRS Section 527 that receives campaign contributions
9 from its members to provide campaign funding for or against
10 candidates, ballot initiatives, or legislation.
- 11 B. *Citizens United v. FEC* refers to a 2010 Supreme Court case that overturned *Austin v.*
12 *Michigan State Chamber of Commerce*, which prohibited independent expenditures by
13 corporations.
- 14 **SECTION 3.** The Federal Election Commission (FEC) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) shall be
15 responsible for the enforcement and implementation of this legislation.
- 16 A. The FEC shall be responsible for investigating violations and imposing civil penalties,
17 among other measures on a case-by-case basis, to ensure compliance with the ban.
- 18 B. The IRS shall be responsible for revoking the tax-exempt status and deregistering all
19 PACs.
- 20 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage. All laws in conflict with this
21 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by The Village School.

A Bill to Address the Climate Crisis

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Congress will provide funding and technical assistance for communities to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, increased frequency of natural disasters, and changing precipitation patterns.

SECTION 2. Furthermore, the United States will provide funding for international climate cooperation and participation in international climate agreements, such as the Paris Agreement.

SECTION 3. The United States will promote energy efficiency through tax credits, rebates, and building codes that require more efficient use of energy. The United States government will provide incentives for the deployment of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, as well as energy storage and transmission technologies.

A. The United States government will provide tax cuts for corporations that go solar and/or use renewable energy sources (15%-25% max).

B. The tax cut will be decided after an inspection by the EPA. It will be based on how hard the company is trying to protect the climate.

SECTION 4. This legislation will be overseen by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on FY 2025. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Establish a Universal Basic Income Program to Provide All Citizens with Monthly Payments

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** All United States citizens will receive a guaranteed \$1,000 monthly universal basic income
3 payment.

4 **SECTION 2.** The universal basic income payments will be fully universal, with all citizens aged 18 and
5 older receiving \$1,000 per month regardless of employment status or work history. The
6 payments will have no conditions, work requirements, or limitations on use of the money.

7 **SECTION 3.** The Social Security Administration will distribute the monthly basic income payments by
8 expanding their existing payment infrastructure.

9 A. To fund the program, the IRS income tax system will be adjusted as follows:

10 a. Repeal the standard deduction and personal exemptions.

11 b. Raise the corporate tax rate to 35% and capital gains tax rate to 45%.

12 B. The IRS will oversee any enforcement related to the taxation of basic income
13 payments.

14 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2025.

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