

## **A Bill to Ban the Use of Forced Prison Labor to Protect Human Rights**

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

2 **SECTION 1.** The use of forced or underpaid prison labor for commercial profit shall be  
3 prohibited in the United States.

4 **SECTION 2.** *Forced prison labor* is defined as labor performed by incarcerated individuals  
5 without fair wages, freedom of choice, or workplace protections equivalent  
6 to those guaranteed by U.S. labor law.

7 *Commercial profit* refers to private corporations or government entities  
8 generating revenue from the sale of goods or services produced by  
9 incarcerated individuals.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice (DOJ), in coordination with the Department of  
11 Labor (DOL), shall oversee enforcement of this legislation. Private  
12 corporations found in violation shall be fined up to \$10 million per offense.  
13 State prison systems found in violation shall lose federal corrections funding  
14 until compliance is achieved.

15 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect January 1, 2027.

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

*Introduced for Congressional De* [REDACTED]



## A Bill to Establish a Veteran's SRO Program to Help School Security

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

2 **SECTION 1.** A Veteran's School Resource Officer (SRO) Program to be created to  
3 help improve public school security.

4 **SECTION 2.** *Veteran* is defined as a person who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and  
5 who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable. *Security*  
6 *Resource Officer (SRO)* is defined as a career law enforcement officer assigned in a  
7 community policing capacity to a local educational agency. SROs work in collaboration  
8 with schools and community-based organizations to provide a positive and visible law  
9 enforcement presence on school campuses.

10 **SECTION 3.** The Department of Justice (DOJ), through the Office of Community Oriented Policing  
11 Services (COPS Office), will oversee training standards, law enforcement coordination,  
12 and grant distribution. The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) will manage veteran  
13 recruitment, background checks, and placement into approved SRO training programs  
14 prior to school assignment.

15 A. Grants will cover no less than 80% of the salaries and benefits of veteran SROs.  
16 B. Funding will be provided by increasing the corporate tax rate by 1.5% Funds will be  
17 distributed annually to public schools participating and the number of veterans  
18 employed as SROs.  
19 C. Misuse of funds and or improper hiring will result in termination of grant eligibility for  
20 two years and fine on the school district found in violation of \$750,000

21 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on April 15, 2026.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional [REDACTED]

*We certify that the legislation submitted by this school for this Congress is the original work of the students of our school and its subject matter is approved by school administration.*

## A Bill to Close the Gender Gap of Research Funding for Autism Spectrum Disorder in Women]

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

2 **SECTION 1.** This bill will increase funding for the research of Autism Spectrum  
3 Disorder (ASD) in women to one third of the current federal funding  
4 designated as gender specific research.

5 **SECTION 2.** Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is more commonly known as autism.  
6 Gender specific research will be defined as studies on how ASD is  
7 influenced by biological sex and sociocultural gender.

8 **SECTION 3.** The National Institute of Health (NIH) will oversee the enforcement of this  
9 bill and redistribution of funding by creating grants for women-centered  
10 ASD research.

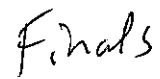
11 A. Research based organizations that commit to focusing on ASD in  
12 women may apply for funding based on increased federal funding.

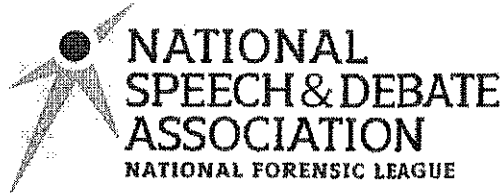
13 B. Funds used for gender specific ASD research in men will shift to  
14 organizations committed to women-centered ASD research.

15 **SECTION 4.** This bill will go into effect on October 1, 2026. All laws in conflict with this  
16 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

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*Introduced for Congressional Debate*





Finals

**A Bill to Prohibit Pharmaceutical Companies from Advertising  
Prescription Drugs on Television and Social Media to Protect Consumers**

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

2 **SECTION 1.** Pharmaceutical companies shall be prohibited from directly advertising

3 prescription drugs to consumers via television broadcasts, cable

4 networks, streaming services, and social media platforms operating

5 within the United States.

6 **SECTION 2.** "Advertising" shall be defined as paid promotions, sponsored content, or

7 branded messaging intended to market prescription drugs directly to

8 consumers. Social media platforms shall include, but not be limited to:

9 Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Twitter/X, YouTube, Snapchat, and emerging  
10 equivalents.

11 **SECTION 3.** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall oversee enforcement of

12 this legislation.

13 A. Any company found in violation shall be subject to fines of up to

14 \$500,000 per infraction.

15 B. Repeat offenders may be barred from marketing any drug for a period

16 of up to two years.

17 **SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect upon passage.

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

Introduced for UIL Congressional [REDACTED]

*We certify that the legislation submitted by this school for this Congress is the original work of the students of our school and its subject matter is approved by school administration.*



Finals

## The Sugar Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- 1 SECTION 1. The U.S. Federal Government shall impose a 50% tariff on imported nutritive  
2 sweeteners and allocate \$2 billion in tax credits for companies that utilize  
3 non-nutritive sweeteners, distributed proportionally based on the quantity used.
- 4 SECTION 2. Nutritive sweeteners are defined as "sugar and other sweeteners like fructose,  
5 dextrose, lactose, maltose, honey, corn syrup, sugar alcohols, or concentrated  
6 fruit juice sweeteners that add calories to the diet" or any other substance listed  
7 by the Food and Drug Administration as a "Non-Nutritive Sweetener"
- 8 SECTION 3. The U.S. Department of the Treasury shall allocate \$2 billion annually in tax credits  
9 for companies that use non-nutritive sweeteners approved by the FDA. Credits  
10 shall be distributed proportionally to the quantity used. Eligible companies must  
11 retain production and purchase records, supplier certifications, and calculation  
12 documentation for a minimum of seven years.
- 13 A. U.S. Customs and Border Protection) shall assess and collect tariffs on  
14 imported nutritive sweeteners pursuant to existing authorities under Title 19,  
15 U.S.C..
- 16 B. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), under the Department of the Treasury,  
17 shall administer the tax credit pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.
- 18 C. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall maintain the authoritative lists  
19 and classifications under Title 21, C.F.R. and FDA guidance.
- 20 SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect beginning Fiscal Year 2027.
- 21 SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with the legislation are hereby null and void.
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Introduced for Congressional Debat