



HMCE 2010 Full Session Docket

United States House of Representatives

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US-Cuba Partnership in Progress

*Be It Hereby Enacted by the United States House of Representatives
(House II):*

Preamble:

The United States House of Representatives proposes that after having established contact with Cuba, the US will agree to progressively lift the trade restrictions on Cuba and allow international trade in response to Cuba taking measures to significantly reduce illegal trafficking.

Content:

1. After having successfully negotiated the intentions of both sides, we would try to urge Cuba to reduce and eventually eliminate human prostitution. In order to support this measure, we would create centers for the addicted, prostitutes, and others falling under that social group, in order to help them. These centers would be funded by either NGOs and/or donations.
2. Again, having successfully negotiated the intentions of both sides, we would urge Cuba to reduce and eventually eliminate immigration if the immigrants cannot produce a valid visa upon request.
3. We would also urge Cuba to reduce and eventually eliminate the illegal import of drugs/narcotics into the US. In order to back this idea, we would provide Cuba with the option to purchase alternative crops from the US at a cheaper price.
4. All the above would be enforced by both the US and Cuban government after (as mentioned earlier) both sides have successfully negotiated the terms.

Definitions:

NGO - non-governmental organization.

Enforcement:

By both the US and Cuban government after they have been previously successfully negotiated.

Funding:

Funding for this bill will come from NGOs and donations.

Authors:

AK, PA-16, AR-4, CA-52, CA-15, WI-5, SD-AL, IL-2, OH-10, NJ-7, ME-1, AZ-7

Amendments:

Humanitarian problems as classified by NGOs such as Amnesty International (e.g. the lack of healthy food and clean water to Cubans under the age of three) should be attempted to be resolved.

Start negotiations with Cuba on a small scale, monthly meetings between administrations.

Lift the nutrition and aid embargo after five years of good terms with Cuba.

By observing the response received from the Cuban government, step by step, revive trade between the US and the Cuban nation, pertaining to the following:

a- a financial recovery in due time (exports)

b- industrial expansion

c- In the final part of the negotiation recovery, if still possible, restart a free market economy towards Cuba and go towards the end of the embargo.



Energy Saving Alternate Resources and Research Act

Be It Hereby Enacted by the United States Senate (Senate I):

Preamble:

The United States Senate resolves to promote the use of renewable forms of energy through microinvestment (of private individuals) and grants to university for the R&D of alternative forms of energy.

Content:

1. Make grants available to universities who undertake R&D in the field of energy innovations (renewable sources of energy etc.). Furthermore, encourage schools to provide educational seminars to their students on the issue of ecological policy.
2. Encourage micro-investment by individuals through subsidies and tax reliefs by the government in order to:
 - a. Help individual families/ people to set up small scale renewable energy sources. The energy produced could then be sold back to the national grid or used locally to power houses, farms, etc.
 - b. In this way, the national energy company will be able to provide energy without having to use fossil fuels.
3. Implement cap-and-trade policy on companies (large companies which are involved in industry, e.g. shipping, that means those with significant CO2 emissions). Whereby every 5 years pollution permits will be issued by the government to each of the mentioned firms, which could then be traded according to need. This way, incentives are given to cut back on pollution, but also jobs are protected as no firms are shut down.
4. Five percent lowering of taxation on property taxes for companies and individuals who participate in «energy innovative» practices (such as microinvestment or proper insulation and sound energy consumption).
5. Private firms will be contracted to refurbish and improve the transit system of individual states/cities as determined by the Department of Transportation. Instead of direct payment the firms will be allowed to keep profits generated by running the transit system.

Definitions:

Cap-and-trade: a policy whereby the government issues permits which allow individual firms to pollute according to the number of permits they own. Efficient firms profit as they sell excess permits; inefficient firms are forced to buy these extra permits. This encourages inefficient firms to clean up their act. These permits will be reissued every 5 years, but to a lesser volume progressively.

R&D: defers to research and development, whereby projects will be undertaken by universities not only in creating new ways to produce energy but also methods in which to implement existing technology more efficiently.

“Energy Innovative” practices/Micro-Investment: small-scale subsidize investments undertaken by individuals (or families) for the implementation of alternative energy sources on their property. This money will be handled by the Department of Energy. These policies plus sound ecological attitude such as but not limited to solar panels, wind turbines, and fuel-efficient cars.

Enforcement:

1. Grants will be allocated to universities based on the magnitude of the project and necessity. Proof of completion or advance in research will have to be presented to the Department of Education which will then decide the continuation of the grant.
2. The individuals who wish to apply will file a petition with the Department of Energy will expedite it within 5 business days. The subsidy will be up to 110% of the cost of the endeavor and will be determined by region and climactic factors. That means that the subsidy for say, solar panels placed in the Nevada desert will be greater than those placed in the North. Excess energy could be sold back to the National Grid for money, or energy produced could be used locally, hence minimizing the cost of the energy bill.
3. New pollution permits will be issued by the state every 5 years and distributed to predetermined firms (determined by the Department of Energy to participate in this scheme). Every 5 year period less will be offered. This implies that more will have to be bought by polluting firms. This alone will be a strong and economic incentive to employ greener policies

Funding:

Micro-investment and grants to universities will be financed by diverting a small percentage of the tax revenue budget . The budget amounts to \$2.1 trillion of which over \$10 billion will amount to an immense boost to universities and to private endeavors. The cap-and-trade policy is self-sufficient as the permits are traded at market prices (determined by supply and demand) between firms as if a commodity.

Authors:

R-SD, D-NE

Cosponsors:

D-CT, R-IA, D-AK, D-CA, D-NY, D-VT, D-OR, D-IA



American Microfinance Act

*Be It Hereby Enacted by the United States House of Representatives
(House 1):*

Preamble:

The United States House of Representatives resolves to ensure the free flow of credit to small business owners in the short and long term by encouraging the implementation of microfinance practices through the reduction of taxes on small investments.

Content:

1. Taxes on investments in micro-companies as well as on the repayment of microloans shall be reduced.
2. Business taxes shall be reduced for those companies for a period of 5 tax cycles after their creation to allow them to grow from a small investment.
3. Education programs for people starting a business shall be organized by the local chamber of commerce in order for borrowers to manage their loans more efficiently.
4. Public service announcements and campaigns shall be organised in order to inform people about microfinance.
5. Microfinance agencies shall be licensed and contracted by the Small Business Administration, which will cover overhead costs and risk.
6. An online database shall be created, containing micro-company projects, allowing private investors to invest and contribute to a microloan.

Definitions:

Micro-companies: Small companies created from an investment less than or equal to \$50,000.

Microloans: Small amounts of money, under \$50,000, lent with a low interest rate, under 0.5%.

Microfinance Agencies: Lending institutions and branches of larger banks that provide microloans.

Enforcement:

The Small Business Administration will regulate the microloans and agencies providing microloans. It will also award contracts to the microloan banks.

Funding:

Microfinance investments will come from individuals and private investments. Overhead costs and risks for the loans will be assumed by the federal government as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment act.

Authors:

AL-6, NV-3, OK-2

Cosponsors:

IA-4, CA-22, AZ-4, WA-3, DE-AL



The US Standard of Living Revival Act

Be It Hereby Enacted by the United States Senate (Senate II):

Preamble:

Seeing the nature of microbial contamination in food eaten by millions of Americans, noting the fact that this affects the lives of over 72 million Americans, also noting the great need to reform and restructure food inspection agencies, resolves to do all in its power to ameliorate the situation hereby puts into law:

Content:

1. Strive to set forth new standards of regulation through the reform and restructuring of the duties and purposes of the FDA.

a) Instate that FDA will become the main power in US food regulation by:

b) By setting the national and international standards by which each domestic and foreign firm are expected to apply in the domains of: Name of Food, Net Quantity of contents, Statement of Ingredients, and nutrition, these will be subject to annual review.

c) Domestic firms will then be given a rating out of ten in accordance with their compliance with these regulations, companies with a compliance level less than 6 may not sell their products, companies that have a compliance rating of 7 to 8 may sell their products but will receive no financial incentives, companies receiving a rating of 9 to 10 will receive tax breaks as judged to be appropriate by the FDA, This number will not be printed on these items.

d) Foreign firms that wish to export edible goods to the US will be rated according to the similarity of their inspection programs to our own, firms that receive less than a six rating may not sell their products in the US, Firms that receive a 7 to 8 rating will be given a higher import tax of +5% on their imports, however as an incentive for them to strive for greater improvement of their standards, regular levels of tax will be instated in the 9 to 10 range, however if a firm slides in its standards such that they slip down to 8 the tax will be reinstated. These numbers will be printed on the packages of food items.

e) The FDA will rigorously test and inspect all food that is imported to the US to ensure its safety and to generate data with which we can also rate foreign firms.

- f) State that all other valence governmental food inspection organizations be brought under the jurisdiction of the FDA, allowing the FDA to have the most central role possible in food inspection and impose one strict standard.
- g) The FDA will also issue an annual review of the food inspection status of the US and will give a brief summary and review of all domestic and foreign firms, this document will be open to the public but will be mainly for the FDA's benefit as in rating firms and assigning them their "number."
- h) That the FDA inspects all food facilities once every two years.
- 2.** The budget of the FDA will be increased by 100%, increasing the total to 6.4 billion USD.
- 3.** In order to deal with not only the industrial aspect of food Safety we will instate a campaign for consumers, to inform them of how to properly handle the products that they buy:
- a) Create a series of Info-mercials that help through little steps to help people to change their food handling practices to decrease the chance of microbials in their food (by PBS).
 - b) We will also start government issued stickers on food that says small messages such as "Keep me cold" among others as well as having and an "FDA approved" stamp.
 - c) calls for food safety to be added to the curriculum of public elementary schools and high schools with a mandatory minimum of 12 hours of food safety education over the 12 years of schooling with the distribution decided by: the governors of each state, recommendations by the DHHS, and the educational board of municipalities.
- 4.** Work in conjunction with the FCC to create stricter Commercial standards for companies advertising food products, in order to reduce their misleading power.
- 5.** Calls for Domestic Companies that are involved in food contamination scandals to be further investigated by the FDA, and eventually the FDA will aid the corporation in fixing the problem which led to the distribution of unhealthy or unsafe food.
- 6.** The FSIS will regulate and be solely in charge of meat and poultry products from domestic and foreign sources
- 7,** This bill funds University efforts to identify new and potential pathogens and/or microbial contaminants in order to prevent harmful substances from entering the United States without having been identified.

Definitions:

FDA: The Food and Drug Administration a federal agency in the Department on Health and Human Services, responsible for regulating and supervising the safety of foods, dietary supplements, drugs, and other similar products

FTC: The Federal Trades Commission responsible for regulating food and drug related

PBC: Public Broadcasting Corperation is a government run TV news station

Enforcement:

The FDA will enforce this legislation through the sanction previously stated in this Bill. The FDA will be mostly self regulatory but will be overseen by the US Department of Home and Human Resources.

Funding:

Funding will come from taxes that will be imposed on foreign and domestic firms in the pre-described situations. Also, some funding will come from organization that were stopped because they were deemed insufficient and unsupportable by President Obama.



US-Cuba Travel Act

*Be It Hereby Enacted by the United States House of Representatives
(House II):*

Preamble:

We, the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in order to improve US-Cuba relations, hereby enact the following clauses with the intention to remove travel restrictions to achieve better communication.

Content:

1a. Travel restrictions are released if there's no acute danger for the American people.

1b. What is defined as a danger to the American people shall be defined by the government, which should ask Interpol specialists on US-Cuba relations.

2. The following interest groups of US citizens in favor of traveling to Cuba shall be restricted in the following ways:

a. Family visits shall be allowed if relatives from the 1st to the 4th grade live in the other country. Family visits may not last longer than six weeks.

b. Exchange visits, especially including school, city, and club exchanges, shall be allowed if there is no acute change for the American people. Exchange visits may not last longer than six months. Therefore, exchanges and partnerships between cities, schools and clubs shall be encouraged by governmental funding.

c. Tourism shall be allowed if there is no acute danger for the American people. Tourism may not last longer than three weeks.

3. Security measures shall be given a big role until Cuba respects human rights. Borders shall be controlled strictly by the Special Border Protection Department (SBPD) to ensure national security with respect to drug trafficking and terrorism.

Enforcement:

The National Security Council, SBPD and the Human Rights Commission will uphold and oversee these clauses.

Funding:

Will be provided by higher travel costs and governmental subsidies.

Authors:

AZ-6, MI-15, WA-1, N-20, NC-10, OH-8, WV-1