A Bill to Increase Domestic Oil Production

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1. Congress hereby directs the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to loosen their regulations on oil drilling within the areas they oversee, specifically the Gulf of America, the Arctic, and the Western Public Lands of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada, such that the process for corporations to attain permits to drill for oil in these federally managed areas more or less resembles that in non-protected areas.

SECTION 2. This legislation shall be overseen by the aforementioned agencies, with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) additionally serving in a protective advisory capacity.

SECTION 3. This legislation shall take effect on January 1, 2027.

SECTION 4. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

October 2026 Congressional Debate Debate Legislation Docket

A Bill to Regulate the Production of Generic Medication

Be it resolved by the Student Congress here assembled that:

Section 1: All generic medication distributed in the United States be manufactured in the continental U.S. or in allied countries

Subpoint A: The manufacturing of generic medication will be held to the Code of Federal Regulations as outlined in Title 21. Chapter 1. Subchapter 3. Part 211

Subpoint B: Inspections of said facilities will be conducted yearly to ensure compliance.

Section 2: Generic medication is required to be the same as a brand-name medicine in dosage, safety, effectiveness, strength, stability, and quality as well as in the way it is taken

Section 3: This legislation will be overseen by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Food and Drug Administration

Section 4: This legislation will go into effect by the beginning of the fiscal year 2028

Section 5: All legislation in conflict will be considered null and void.

Introduced for debate by Hart High School

A BILL TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN SOUTH SUDAN

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall allocate $10 million annually for five consecutive fiscal years to support women's education in South Sudan. Funding shall be reallocated from the Department of War budget.

SECTION 2. Women's education organizations shall be defined as non-governmental organizations operating in South Sudan, including but not limited to the Women's Education Partnership (WEP), EVE Organization for Women Development, and the Maale Foundation. Women's education is defined as access to formal primary, secondary, and vocational education for women and girls.

SECTION 3. The United States Embassy in Juba, South Sudan, shall oversee the distribution and monitoring of these funds.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Valencia High School

A Bill to Restore the Night Sky by Ending Federally Funded Light Pollution

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All permanent outdoor lighting installed or replaced with federal funds shall be fully shielded, shall emit no light above the horizontal plane, shall not exceed a correlated color temperature of 3000 Kelvin, and shall be dimmed or extinguished by timer or motion sensor between midnight and 5:00 a.m.

SECTION 2. "Fully shielded" shall mean a fixture whose housing directs all emitted light below the horizontal plane. "Permanent outdoor lighting" shall mean fixtures affixed to buildings, parking areas, roadways, or grounds, excluding aviation, maritime, rail signaling, and emergency lighting.

SECTION 3. The Department of Energy shall oversee implementation, in consultation with the Department of the Interior.

A. Federally owned fixtures not meeting this standard shall be replaced at the end of their service life or by January 1, 2033, whichever comes first.

B. States and localities out of compliance shall forfeit 10 percent of federal energy efficiency and highway lighting grants until compliance is certified.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on July 1, 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Chaminade College Preparatory

A Bill to Increase Teacher Pay

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. States that eliminate teacher tenure will be able to apply to the Department of Education in order to receive funding to provide all K-12 Teachers in their state a 15% raise.

SECTION 2. Teacher tenure is defined as a policy that provides educators permanent employment status after successfully completing a probationary period.

SECTION 3. The Department of Education (DOE) will be tasked with implementing and enforcing this legislation. $70 billion will be reallocated from the Department of Defense budget and given to the Department of Education to fund this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on August 1, 2026. All laws in conflict are now declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Granada Hills Charter High School

A Bill to Implement a Data Dividend for Citizens

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

Section 1: The US Government shall establish a separate fund known as the “Data Dividend Fund” (DDF) through the U.S Treasury managed by the Department of Commerce. The purpose of the DDF is to oversee the collection of fees from technology companies & subsequent distribution of data dividend payments to U.S Citizens.

Section 2: Personal Data - For the purposes of this Act “personal data” refers to any information that can be used to identify, contact, or track a person, including, but not limited to, browsing habits. “Tech Companies” refers to any company that collects and monetizes personal data through digital platforms, including, but not limited to, Google, Facebook, Amazon, and Apple. “Data Dividend” refers to a quarterly payment made to each U.S. citizen based on the profits made by tech companies from their personal data. “Citizenship requirement” means that the data dividend will be distributed to all U.S. citizens, regardless of employment status or income level.

Section 3: Data Dividend Distribution - All U.S. citizens who have a valid Social Security Number or an alternative identification number provided by the government shall be eligible for the data dividend. Citizens under the age of 18 shall receive a portion of the dividend held in trust until they reach the age of 18. The trust will be managed by the Department of Treasury. Each eligible citizen will receive a quarterly payment based on their share of the total data revenue collected. The exact amount will be determined annually by the Department of Commerce, based on the total amount of revenue collected from tech companies and divided by the U.S. population. Payments will be distributed directly to the citizens via electronic transfer to their bank accounts, prepaid debit cards, or other methods chosen by the citizen.

Section 4: The first round of data dividend payments shall be distributed within 18 months of the passage of this Act. This timeline allows the Department of Commerce 7 years to establish the necessary infrastructure for collection and distribution of the dividend from data. Tech Companies will be required to begin paying quarterly fees into the Data Dividend Fund within 6 months of the passage of this act. And the payments will be calculated based on estimates of data collection with full reconciliation occurring in the following quarter.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Granada Hills Charter High School