

NSDA SPACE CITY DOCKET 2026



DOCKET:

PRELIMS

1	A Bill to Improve the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen	Spring Woods
2	A Bill to Establish Independent Redistricting Commission to Abolish Gerrymandering	Tompkins
3	A Bill to Forgive Kenya’s Debt	Memorial
4	Reclaiming Environmental Vitality and Infrastructure Via Enhancement (R.E.V.I.V.E.) Act	Alief Elsik
5	A Bill to Limit Interest Rates on Student Loans to Reduce Long-Lasting Debt	Katy Freeman

FINALS

1	A Bill to Establish a Free Trade Agreement with Ecuador to Focus on Bilateral Investment and Trade	Spring Woods
2	All Oasis Act	Memorial
3	A Bill to Eliminate the Defense of Qualified Immunity in Civil Actions for Individual Rights	Tompkins
4	A Bill to Implement a National Four-Day Work Week	Katy Freeman

P1 - A Bill to Improve the Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Congress shall temporarily prohibit the sale of military weapons to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia to prevent worsening the humanitarian crisis in Yemen.

SECTION 2. The “sale of military weapons” is defined to be the direct government-to-government sale or permanent export of all weapon systems, platforms, vehicles, and munitions of the Department of Defense and parts of these items.

SECTION 3. The Department of Defense (DOD) will work in coordination with the US Department of State to implement this bill.

- A. The DOD shall end the sale of military weapons to Saudi Arabia immediately.
- B. The US Department of State shall submit bi-annual recommendations on whether to reinstate the sale of military weapons based on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s policies regarding the Yemeni Civil War, the Saudi-led blockade of Yemen, and unnecessary civilian deaths.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 90 days after passage.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Spring Woods High School.

P2 - A Bill to Establish Independent Redistricting Commission to Abolish Gerrymandering

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States hereby establishes Independent Redistricting Commission in each of the 50 states to redraw congressional district lines every 12 years following the U.S. Census Demographic shift. This Independent Redistricting Commission will be created by the state.

SECTION 2. A) The Independent Redistricting Commission will have its members selected to reflect the state’s geographical, racial, gender, and political diversity. The commission will require 8 members, with 2 chosen from the two major political parties respectively, and four independents. Any map will have to pass with eight members in favor of the map to pass.

B) Each state will create its own independent redistricting commission. State legislatures shall only reject the district map if they are found to violate the state Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

C) The independent commission will be established every 12 years according to the U.S. Census demographic survey.

D) In the case that these maps violate the constitution, redistricting will be done repeatedly until a map is approved.

SECTION 3. The Federal Election Commission will work alongside states to implement this bill. The Federal Election Commission will intervene if it’s observed that there exist any discrepancies in any of the terms listed above.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall take effect at the start of FY 2027.

PRELIMS – Item #2

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tompkins High School.

P3 - A Bill to Forgive Kenya's Debt

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** The United States shall negotiate agreements with Kenya that aim to increase government accountability through full transparency. The U.S shall also work in conjunction with Kenyan law enforcement to prosecute corruption. The United States shall reconsider Kenya's position in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries(HIPC) program with the goal of forgiving Kenya's \$56 million in debt to the U.S after 1 year of the implementation of this legislation based on the eligibility of the Kenyan government and their commitment to transparency and anti-corruption
- SECTION 2.** Corruption shall include crimes in the Kenyan government such as bribery, fraud, kickbacks, or embezzlement that is illuminated because of increased transparency in the Kenyan government.
- SECTION 3.** The Department of the Treasury, Federal Bureau of Investigation, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and Agency for International Development shall oversee the implementation of this legislation.
- A. The Department of Treasury, IMF, and World Bank shall oversee and audit the cooperation and success of the Kenyan government.
 - B. The FBI will work with Kenyan law enforcement to investigate and prosecute corruption within the Kenyan government.
 - C. The Agency for International Development shall negotiate and oversee the transition to a transparent and accountable government model by aiding the Kenyan government in publishing accessible data.
 - D. After 1 year of implementation, the IMF and World bank shall reconsider Kenya's eligibility for the HIPC and the forgiveness of their debt.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation shall take effect at the start of FY 2027.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

PRELIMS – Item #4

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Memorial High School.

P4 - Reclaiming Environmental Vitality and Infrastructure Via Enhancement (R.E.V.I.V.E.) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** The federal government shall establish a program to identify, remediate, and repurpose abandoned environmental liability sites, including deserted oil and gas wells, abandoned mines, and inactive industrial sites, to protect public health, restore the environment, and create productive infrastructure.
- SECTION 2.** “Abandon sites” shall be defined as sites no longer operated by a responsible entity, causing environmental harm. “Repurposing” shall be defined as converting remediated sites into renewable energy, research, water treatment, or public-beneficial infrastructure. “Eligible Applicants” shall be state, local, tribal governments, or private-sector partners collaborating with federal agencies.
- SECTION 3.** The Department of the Interior (DOI) shall establish the Office of Environmental Reclamation and Repurposing (OERR) to manage grants and maintain a national site registry. The EPA shall enforce remediation standards and certify site eligibility. DOI and EPA shall conduct quarterly compliance inspections. GAO shall perform annual audits and report to Congress.
- A. \$6 billion annually will be allocated for grants. Reassessed each year, grants will range from Small: \$1-\$10 million (single-site remediation), Mid: \$10 - \$50 million (remediation + repurposing), and Large: \$50- \$15 million (multi-site/regional projects).
 - B. Grants will be awarded based on risk reduction, community impact, and long-term viability.
 - C. The initiatives will invest \$3 billion annually in high-yield compound interest accounts, while an additional 20% of revenue generated from repurposed infrastructure projects will also contribute directly to funding. Supplemental funds will come from reclamation fees on active energy and mining operations, civil penalties under EPA enforcement, and royalties from energy or methane capture on repurposed sites.
 - D. Grant recipients shall retain a portion of revenue from energy or methane capture for up to 15 years.

PRELIMS – Item #4

E. Communities within five miles of a site shall have priority input in repurposing plans. Applicants shall demonstrate local job creation, workforce training, and long-term environmental benefit.

F. Noncompliance shall result in funding suspension, repayment of misused funds, and civil fines up to \$50,000 per violation per year. Repeated violation shall disqualify recipients from federal grants for a minimum of 5 years.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2027.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Alief Elsik High School.

P5 - A Bill to Limit Interest Rates on Student Loans to Reduce Long-Lasting Debt.

- SECTION 1.** The federal government will cap interest rates on all federally issued student loans to reduce long-term student debt and increase post-graduate economic stability.
- SECTION 2.** A federal student loan is defined as money borrowed from the federal government to help pay for your education, which must be repaid with interest. An interest rate cap is defined as the financial derivative or contractual limit that places a maximum ceiling on the interest rate of a variable-rate loan, protecting borrowers from rising interest costs. Post-graduate education includes any accredited college, university, or institution.
- SECTION 3.** The U.S. The Department of Education shall oversee the enforcement of this legislation.
- A. The Department of Education will change all existing and future federal student loans' interest rates to comply with the cap established in Section 2.
 - B. The Department shall conduct annual surveys of federal loan servicers to ensure compliance and enact financial penalties for any violations.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take hold for all new federal student loans issued one year after official passage, and for all existing federal student loans within the two years marking period of the passage.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

F1 - A Bill to Establish a Free Trade Agreement with Ecuador to Focus on Bilateral Investment and Trade

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

- SECTION 1.** Congress shall establish a free trade agreement with Ecuador to foster economic growth, mutual investment opportunities, and a diversified market for both nations.
- SECTION 2.** A free trade agreement (FTA) is defined as a treaty between two or more countries designed to reduce or eliminate trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas, facilitating easier and cheaper trade and investment between participating nations.
- SECTION 3.** The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) and US Department of State (DOS) shall oversee the implementation of this bill.
- A. The USTR shall work with Ecuadorian governments for negotiating the terms and standards of the FTA, addressing issues like tariffs, labor standards, and market access for goods and services.
 - B. The DOS Department of State shall ensure the Ecuadorian government and businesses oblige to maintain human rights, environmental concerns, and mitigating corruption.
- SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2027.
- SECTION 5.** All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Spring Woods High School.

F2 – All Oasis Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall decrease energy costs through investing in wind power structures. The United States will reallocate half of all federal fossil fuel subsidies for the implementation of wind power on public land and water

- A. 75% of subsidies shall be utilized to construct new wind power structures on public land and water.
- B. 25% of subsidies shall be directed towards private businesses with the purpose of researching, innovating, and developing wind power.
- C. Energy enterprises shall decrease energy costs by 20% below current industry prices.

SECTION 2. “Public land and water” shall be defined as land or sea territory owned by the federal government, excluding national parks and ecologically protected land. “Wind power” shall be defined as renewable energy structures that harness the power of wind to generate electricity. “Energy enterprises” shall be defined as companies boasting over 5 billion in annual revenue.

SECTION 3. The Environmental Protection Agency, in collaboration with the Department of Energy, shall be tasked with implementing this legislation.

- A. The EPA shall conduct an annual report on the environmental impacts of development along with financial accountability of subsidies, duly submitted to the DOE
- B. The DOE shall be tasked with making any accommodations it deems necessary based off of the EPA’s report

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on FY 2027

FINALS – Item #2

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Memorial High School.

F3 - A Bill to Eliminate the Defense of Qualified Immunity in Civil Actions for Individual Rights

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Government shall eliminate the doctrine of qualified immunity as a response to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 in civil lawsuits to warrant against justified police misconduct and the deprivation of individual rights.

SECTION 2. Defendants under Section 1 will no longer be able to use qualified immunity as justification for not being held liable for constitutional violations, including if:

- A. The defendant was acting in good faith or believed that his or her conduct was lawful at the time it was committed;
- B. The immunity secured under the constitution was not clearly established at the time of their deprivation; or
- C. The state of the law was such that the defendant could not have reasonably been expected to know whether his or her conduct was lawful.

SECTION 3. The Department of Justice will oversee the implementation of this bill and ensure fair and impartial decisions in such jurisdictions.

- A. Any government individual found in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 will be subject to civil penalties not exceeding \$10,000 for first convictions.

- B. Subsequent violations will be subject to civil penalties not exceeding \$50,000 with possible discharge from government positions.

SECTION 4. This bill shall go into effect January 1, 2027

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Tompkins High School.

F4 - A Bill to Implement a National Four-Day Work Week Pilot Program

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The Department of Labor will run a three-year National Four-Day Work Week Pilot Program. At least 500 employees from different industries and regions must be included, representing both small and large businesses. Employers must keep employee pay and benefits equal to a five-day work week.

SECTION 2. A Four-Day Work Week means reducing the full-time schedule from five days to four days, without lowering pay or benefits. A “Pilot Program” is a small-scale preliminary trial designed to test feasibility, performance, and impact. “Participating Employers” are businesses, organizations, or government agencies that volunteer to join the program.

SECTION 3. The Department of Labor will oversee the program and may offer grants to help employers adjust.

- A. Data on productivity, health, company performance, and worker satisfaction will be collected each year and reported to Congress.

FINALS – Item #3

- B. Funding will come from the Department of Labor’s existing budget, with additional funds approved by Congress if needed.
- C. At the end of the three years, the Department of Labor will present a full report to Congress with recommendations on whether the program should continue, expand, or end.

SECTION 4. This bill shall go into effect January 1, 2027

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Katy Freeman High School.

