

Capitol Valley NSDA Qualifier- 2026

Congress Legislation

Primary vs Reserve Legislation

Congress will use a concept of "primary" and "reserve" legislation. There are 4 "primary" bills and 2 "reserve bills." In each of the two sessions, 2 primary bills must be debated and voted on prior to debating a reserve bill.

The intent of the reserve bills is to allow the Congress session to continue without repetitive speeches on the primary bills. The Student Congress chamber is not required to open debate on reserve bills; it is available at their discretion.

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Primary - A Bill to Ban Private Jets

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All private jet operations within United States airspace shall be prohibited.

SECTION 2. For the purposes of this legislation:

A. "Private jet" shall be defined as any aircraft with a maximum takeoff weight under 12,500 pounds or passenger capacity under 20 seats that is operated for non-commercial purposes.

B. "Non-commercial purposes" shall mean flights not available for public booking on a pre-announced schedule.

SECTION 3. Violations shall result in fines of \$100,000 per flight and aircraft seizure. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) shall oversee enforcement.

SECTION 4. Limited exceptions will be made for emergencies, medical purposes, law-enforcement, firefighting, military operations, and prior authorizations by the FAA.

SECTION 5. This legislation will take effect on 1st January 2029. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Capitol Valley District.

Primary - A Bill to Mandate Televised Supreme Court

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States Supreme Court shall require a livestream of all its oral arguments and public proceedings.

SECTION 2. The Supreme Court shall make publicly available video and audio recordings of such proceedings within forty-eight hours through official government platforms, including the Supreme Court's website and the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system.

SECTION 3. Distribution of material involving classified or sealed information is not required.

SECTION 4. The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AOUSC) and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) shall be responsible for the enforcement and implementation of this legislation.

SECTION 5. 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 the Capitol Valley District.

1 **Primary - A Bill to End the U.S. Military Presence in Okinawa**

2 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

3 **SECTION 1.** Congress shall defund all U.S. military operations in Japan’s Okinawa Prefecture
4 over a period of two years.

5 **SECTION 2.** The Department of Defense is directed to begin closing all Okinawa bases and
6 reassigning all personnel currently stationed in Okinawa immediately in order to
7 conclude operations prior to the end of this funding.

8 **SECTION 3.** The United States Department of Defense (DoD) shall be tasked with
9 implementing this legislation.

10 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect January 1, 2027.

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

12 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Capitol Valley District.*

Reserve - A Bill to Mine the Moon

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. The United States shall establish a federal framework to regulate the extraction and use of lunar resources by U.S. government agencies to secure strategic materials and expand capabilities for space exploration, energy production, and national defense.

SECTION 2. “Lunar resources” are defined as naturally occurring substances on or beneath the surface of the Moon, including water, ice, regolith, metals, helium-3, and other rare minerals. “Extraction” refers to the process of obtaining and processing lunar resources for research, technological development, or utilization in space operations.

SECTION 3. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) shall oversee all U.S. lunar extraction missions. NASA shall establish a Lunar Resource Development Division (LRDD) to:

- A.** Approve extraction missions and monitor resource allocation.
- B.** Prioritize resources that support energy production, deep space exploration, and technological innovation.
- C.** Report annually to Congress on resource extraction, usage, and progress toward national strategic goals.
- D.** The Department of Defense (DoD) shall coordinate with NASA to identify resources critical for national security applications.

SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect 180 days after its enactment. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Capitol Valley District.

1 **Reserve - A Bill to Require Congressional Approval for Supply**
2 **Chain Risk Designations**

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

4 **SECTION 1.** Any federal agency, including the Department of Defense, seeking to designate a
5 domestic company as a supply chain risk shall require approval by a joint
6 resolution of Congress.

7 **SECTION 2.** For the purposes of this legislation:

8 **A.** "Domestic company" shall be defined as any corporation incorporated in the
9 United States with primary operations on U.S. soil.

10 **B.** "Supply chain risk" shall mean any designation that restricts a company's
11 ability to participate in federal contracts, critical infrastructure, or
12 telecommunications networks due to national security concerns.

13 **SECTION 3.** **A.** Federal agencies must submit a detailed risk assessment to Congress at least
14 30 days before requesting designation approval.

15 **B.** Congress shall have 60 days to approve or reject the designation by joint
16 resolution.

17 **C.** Companies shall have the right to present evidence and testimony before
18 Congress prior to any vote.

19 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage. All laws in conflict
20 with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

21 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by the Capitol Valley District.*