A Resolution to Restrict Immigration and Customs Enforcement Agents

Whereas, ICE agents are not only abusing illegal immigrants even when compliant but also abusing legal immigrants as well as U.S. citizens; and

Whereas, there have been several deaths caused by immigration officers, especially in Minneapolis; and

Whereas, ICE agents have been using excessive force against protestors; and

Whereas, ICE agents have been assigned a quota of immigrants to deport, whether there are those numbers in need of deportation or not; therefore be it

R**ESOLVED**, by this Congress assembled that Government Agencies founded by a president that utilize force in the form of law enforcement agents in any way, shape, or form cannot use nor carry lethal weapons within the United States while on duty and thus are restricted to non-lethal deterrents like pepper spray; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that if said agents determine non-lethal action is insufficient, then they must call local law enforcement for assistance; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, Air Force, Space Force, FBI, and Secret Service are exempt from stated restrictions; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that should this bill be determined to impede the work of the agency in a significant way that then congress can create an exemption with an affirmative vote by a 2/3 majority of both houses.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Denver East.

A Resolution to Secure American Oil

WHEREAS, In 2022, the United States imported over 8.3 million barrels of petroleum per day from 80 foreign countries;

WHEREAS, In 2022, the United States exported over 9.5 million barrels of petroleum per day to 180 foreign countries;

WHEREAS, In 2022, the United States imported oil from adversarial states such as Russia and Iraq;

WHEREAS, Our reliance on foreign oil for domestic energy poses an immense national security risk; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled bans any private organization from exporting petroleum

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Congress here assembled bans any private producer, or purveyor of oil from exporting petroleum to foreign countries; and, be It private organization, producer or purveyor of oil from importing petroleum from foreign countries; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That any private organization, producer or purveyor of oil found in violation of this resolution have their organizing, production, or purveying rights revoked, and be tried for treason against the United States.

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Denver East.

A Bill to Ban Hostile Architecture to Benefit America's Homeless

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. This Congress finds that in reviewing the Martin V. Boise Ninth Court decision brutal or hostile architecture is in violation of the Eighth Amendment and thus, Congress will pass a law preventing the use of hostile or brutal architecture by cities.

SECTION 2. Hostile Architecture means all architecture designed with the intent to prevent homeless people from using the architecture for activities other than its typical purpose.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Interior will instruct states and cities to reconstruct or tear down architecture designed to exclude homeless people from their usage.

A. The Department of Interior will have yearly random audits on cities around the United States to check compliance.

B. Any city found in noncompliance will have their federal funding reduced by 10% for the following 3 years or until compliance is met.

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 Denver East.

The Democracy Act of 2027

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. Congress shall require Ranked Choice Voting for elections of both Senators and Representatives in all states, used with Multi-Member Districts.

SECTION 2. Ranked Choice Voting is defined as a system where each voter ranks candidates for an office in order of preference.

SECTION 3. For Multi-Member Districts, For states with six or more Representatives, districts must be fewer than the total Representatives, with elections only for these districts. This Act does not affect how states conduct elections for state or local offices or establish districts for such elections. The number of Representatives shall be the total U.S. population divided by the population of the smallest

A. Each district must have equal population as practicable per the U.S. Constitution.

B. Each district elects 3 to 5 Representatives.

state.

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

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Denver East.

A Bill to Require Proper Food Packaging of Excessive Additives

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All prepackaged food products, whether imported or produced in the United States will be required to mark their packaging to show excessive added sodium or sugar.

SECTION 2. Prepackaged food products will be henceforth defined as any food that is prepared and placed into a secure container like a bottle, can, or wrap before being sold or served. The American Heart Association defines excess added sugar as more than the daily recommended limit is 6-9 grams for an adult. The Food and Drug Administration defines excess added sodium as over 20% of the daily value.

SECTION 3. The Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission will oversee the implementation of this legislation.

A. Any prepackaged food product in which the recommended serving size of sodium or added sugar exceeds the above-defined amounts would require a label on the front of the packaging to inform consumers.

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

Introduced for Congressional Debate by Denver East.

A Bill to Mandate Uniforms in Public Schools

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

SECTION 1. All public elementary, middle, and high schools that receive federal funding under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) shall implement a mandatory standardized school uniform for all enrolled students during instructional hours.

SECTION 2. Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and School Boards shall have absolute autonomy on the design of the specific components, colors, and style requirements for their respective uniforms.

SECTION 3. The United States Department of Education shall oversee compliance with this act.

A. The Department of Education shall allocate federal grants to local school districts to fully subsidize the cost of required uniforms for students that qualify for the federal Free and Reduced Price Lunch program.

B. Any school district failing to establish a mandatory uniform policy by the implementation deadline shall forfeit 2% of its federal education funding.

SECTION 3. Accommodations for documented religious, cultural, or medical clothing requirements shall be legally protected and determined by local school boards.

SECTION 5. This legislation shall take effect at the start of the academic year that immediately follows its passage. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.