

A Resolution to Establish a Nationwide Mandate of School Resource Officers to Reduce the Impacts of Gun Violence

Bill Summary: The purpose of this bill is to implement a mandatory statute that requires all public K-12 educational institutions to have a certified School Resource Officer on campus during hours of operation. This bill is necessary so we may decrease gun violence within our schools, decrease the numbers of fatalities each year, and increase resources and trainings made available to school faculty and students.

1. **WHEREAS** since the year 1999, more than 360,000 students have experienced gun violence at a public school in the United States.
2. **WHEREAS** there have been 394 school shootings at elementary and secondary schools since Columbine. Of these, there has been 322 casualties (132 killed, and 190 injured).
3. **WHEREAS** the trend in likelihood of experiencing gun violence while at a public school has increased by nearly 63% since the year 1999. The median age of a school shooter is 16. As a result, the threats to these institutions are often presented by a student of the institution.
4. **WHEREAS** this house believes the nation should be focused on deterring and preventing gun violence in public schools, through necessary trainings and prevention strategies.
5. **THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that all K-12 public educational institutions in the United States of America are required to be staffed with a certified and trained School Resource Officer.
6. **THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** said School Resource Officer would remain on campus during all hours of operation and provide both the students and faculty of each institution with the necessary trainings on how to respond to an active shooter situation. Additionally, this officer would be the first to respond to any potential threats on the campus.
7. **THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that after said officer successfully trains both faculty and students on how to respond to an active shooter situation, the resource officer would then be able to create and maintain communicative relations with both students and faculty, improving the general school climate. Such a program would decrease the amount of risk of gun violence within a school, as the SRO serves as a natural form of deterrence from violence, given they are a uniformed officer.

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A BILL TO BAN ELECTRIC CARS

1. IT BE ENACTED BY THE STUDENT CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:
2. **Section 1.** The United States of America shall ban the future sale, production and
3. distribution of electric cars starting at the start of quarter 2 of the fiscal year 2024.

4. **Section 2.** Electric cars are defined as any sedan, hatchback, wagon, truck, van, SUV,
5. crossover, coupe, limousine, Estates, Salons and other models that draw power primarily
6. from an electric motor that draws energy from a battery and in no way uses gasoline or
8. diesel 7. or has any type of internal combustion engine in it, even as a backup power
9. source.

8. **Section 3.** The Department of Transportation shall oversee the implementation of this
9. legislation.
10. A. The Department of Transportation shall enforce this legislation.

11. **Section 4.** This bill will take effect on the start of quarter 2 of the fiscal year 2024.

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

Bill Introduced by Whitman College

1 A RESOLUTION TO KEEP PRIVATE DONATIONS FOR
2 DIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS
3

4 *Whereas:* The United States Supreme Court banned affirmative action in college
5 admissions

6 *Whereas:* The legislation says nothing about scholarships, but aid tied to students' race is
7 being removed at several large universities.

8 *Whereas:* The aforementioned Legislation needs clarity on privately donated funds

9 *Whereas:* There are no laws, policies, or protections for this money to reach the rightful
10 student and private donors chose to donate for specific lived experiences in addition to
11 merit.

12 *Whereas:* Clarifying this point would protect donors autonomy and students awarded
13 would be done so in a just way.

14 *Resolved:* Private donations will go to recipients that fall in the donors choice of lived
15 experience, in addition to established merit by the university; therefore, be it further

16 *Resolved:* That private donations for diversity scholarships remain constitutional and are
17 not clearly defined in *Students for Fair Admissions, Inc. (SFFA) v. President & Fellows*
18 *of Harvard College (Harvard)* and *SFFA v. University of North Carolina (UNC)*, Nos.
19 20-1199 & 21-707.
20

21
22 *Introduced for Congressional Debate by Em Marlow, Ohio University*

A BILL TO FUND SCHOOL MEALS TO END NATIONAL HUNGER

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

1 SECTION 1. All school districts across the US will cease charging for school meals.

2 SECTION 2. School meals will be free for all students, not just those in determined
3 low income families.

4 SECTION 3. The USDA Food and Nutrition Service and the US Department of
5 Education will oversee the implementation of this legislation.

6 A. The Food and Nutrition Service will be allocated an additional \$30
7 billion per year for bolstering district revenues and to create meal
8 infrastructure in districts where needed.

9 B. Any district with schools found to still charge students for school
10 meals will be found in violation and will be fined per school \$5,000
11 and assessed daily.

12 C. Any district still in violation after 2 years will have federal charges
13 made against the food service director, principal of said school, and
14 the district superintendent.

15 SECTION 4. This legislation will take effect on Jan. 1, 2025

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

Respectfully submitted,

A Bill to Illegalize Nonconsensual Doxxing on Public Websites

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED THAT:

1 **SECTION 1.** The illegalization of doxxing will be implemented throughout the
2 country for the protection of people's privacy.

3 **SECTION 2.** “Doxxing” shall be defined as the act of exploiting personal
4 information on websites without the knowledge of the person.

5 **SECTION 3.** The U.S. Department of Homeland Security will oversee the
6 enforcement of this legislation. Underneath the supervision of Homeland Security
7 the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) will ensure that this
8 enforcement will be followed.

9 **SECTION 4.** This legislation will take effect on July 30, 2024. All laws in conflict
10 with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Border Access De-escalation and Safety Security (BADASS) Act

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS HERE ASSEMBLED:

Section I: All public property within 2 miles of the U.S-Mexico land border will be nationalized and given to the United States Customs and Border Protection.

Section II: Public property is defined “as land owned by any government within the sovereign territory of the United States”. Nationalized is defined as “Taken by the U.S Federal Government”. This 2-mile area will be known as the “Badass zone.”

Section III The purpose of this land will be to create a buffer zone between Southern States and the border proper. The land will be occupied by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and other relevant federal actors to maintain federal border policy without interference from state actors and ensure the supremacy of federal law. The enforced policy will be set forth by the President of the United States and this Congress.

Section IV: The access of civilians to public property they are allowed to go to before the passage of this legislation will be kept as unimpeded as possible. If CBP deems it necessary, these lands will have their access restricted.

Section V: In order to fund this legislation, \$500 million in funds will be reallocated from Defense Department programs that do not deal within the direct defense of the United States. The reallocation will be overseen by the Senate Committee on Armed Services. Upkeep for modes of transportation will be paid for by a one cent increase in the federal gas tax explicitly for upkeep of these roads, with surplus funds being devoted to paying off the national debt.

Section VI: To allow civilians to access the border, all existing public roads within the Badass zone will be nationalized and brought under the authority of the Department of Transportation and be publicly available for all civilians to use just as they were before the passage of this legislation. States will not be responsible for upkeep of modes of transportation within the Badass zone.

Section VII: All state and local ordinances will remain in effect in the Badass zone. Any municipality that is located within 2 miles of the border will retain full power within city limits, even on public property, but must allow federal agents to operate freely within their towns, as long as the agents follow federal law.

Section VIII: Congress may choose to lend control of public lands back to their respective state through a vote to amend this legislation. The control of public lands can be revoked in the event that it is required to uphold federal law.

Section IX: This bill will go into effect on July 1, 2024.

Section X: All laws and regulations that conflict with this legislation are declared null and void in the places they conflict.