

**A Resolution to End the Use of Direct-to-Consumer Genetic Testing Services
in Criminal Investigations**

1 **Whereas:** Law enforcement often uses direct-to-consumer (DTC) genetic testing service
2 results in criminal investigations; and

3 **Whereas:** The unwarranted use of DTC genetic testing services results constitutes a
4 violation of health privacy rights for over 26 million Americans; and

5 **Whereas:** Under the Supreme Court ruling in *Griswold v. Connecticut*, a person has the
6 Constitutional right to privacy including bodily autonomy which includes the
7 right to their own DNA and genetics; and

8 **Whereas:** The Fourth Amendment requires law enforcement to obtain a warrant prior to
9 conducting a search; now, therefore, be it

10 **Resolved:** That the Congress here assembled require law enforcement to obtain a search
11 warrant prior to conducting DNA searches through DTC genetic testing services;
12 and, be it

13 **Further Resolved:** That the warrant applies only to the DNA of a specific individual for which
14 law enforcement has successfully proven probable cause.

A Bill to Remove Troops from South Korea

Be it enacted by the Congress here assembled that:

- 1 Article I: The United States will withdraw all its remaining military personnel from South
2 Korea effective immediately. Military support will still be available for South
3 Korea use, if needed.
- 4 Article II: Military support shall be defined as military aid and U.S. military operations in
5 conjunction with South Korean forces.
- 6 Article III: The Department of Defense (DoD) and the U.S. Department of State will oversee
7 implementation of this legislation.
- 8 A. The U.S. Department of State will authorize distribution of military aid if
9 needed.
- 10 B. The U.S. Department of State will conduct yearly audits to ensure proper use
11 of military aid, if distributed.
- 12 C. U.S. military operations shall not be offensive, except in the case of aggression
13 from South Korean adversaries such as North Korea, China, and Russia.
- 14 Article IV: This legislation will take effect in FY 2025. All laws in conflict with this
15 legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Resolution to Affirm the Right to Protest on College Campuses

- 1 **Whereas:** Students are a primary source of income for their universities; and
- 2 **Whereas:** This reality should make universities sensitive to students’ political and
3 ethical concerns; and
- 4 **Whereas:** Rhetoric around college protestors has become increasingly vitriolic and is
5 consequently serving to marginalize and suppress the voices of these students
6 who seek to exercise their democratic rights; now, therefore be it
- 7 **Resolved:** by the Congress here assembled that college students who choose to engage in
8 peaceful protest to express their political perspectives are celebrated for doing so;
9 and be it
- 10 **Further Resolved:** That Congress calls upon universities to refrain from discouraging or
11 disbanding peaceful protests, lest our nation’s most prized values
12 be compromised.
- 13

A Bill to Ban Political Action Committees (PAC's)

Be it enacted by the Congress here assembled that:

- 1 Article I: To strengthen the United States' governmental institutions and reduce corporate
2 spending in federal management, the United States Congress shall:
- 3 A. Ban all variations of Political Action Committees, including, but not limited to,
4 Corporate PAC's, Leadership PAC's, Super PAC's, and Hybrid PAC's.
- 5 B. Legislatively overrule *Citizens United v. FEC* to eliminate corporate and
6 non-profit money expenditures that directly advocate for the election or defeat
7 of candidates.
- 8 Article II: A. The term "Political Action Committee" or "PAC" shall be defined as a tax-
9 exempt organization under IRS Section 527 that receives campaign contributions
10 from its members to provide campaign funding for or against candidates, ballot
11 initiatives, or legislation.
- 12 B. *Citizens United v. FEC* refers to a 2010 Supreme Court case that overturned
13 *Austin v. Michigan State Chamber of Commerce*, which prohibited independent
14 expenditures by corporations.
- 15 Article III: The Federal Election Commission (FEC) and the Internal Revenue Service
16 (IRS) shall be responsible for the enforcement of this legislation.
- 17 A. The FEC shall be responsible for investigating violations and imposing civil
18 penalties, among other measures on a case-by-case basis, to ensure
19 compliance with the ban.
- 20 B. The IRS shall be responsible for revoking the tax-exempt status and deregistering
21 all PAC's.
- 22 Article IV: This legislation will take effect immediately upon passage. All laws in conflict with
23 this legislation are hereby declared null and void.