

Free Expression and Due Process Act

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. Findings and purpose. Freedom of speech is a foundational right protected by the first amendment of the United States constitution. In recent years, individuals have faced professional, academic, and social punishment without due process for lawful expression of opinions. Vague institutional policies and informal punishment mechanisms—commonly referred to as “cancel culture”—have created a chilling effect on open discourse. Public institutions have a duty to protect free expression while maintaining orderly operations. Clear standards are necessary to distinguish protected speech from unlawful conduct.

The purpose of this act is to: Establish clear, uniform protections for lawful expression, prevent punishment without due process, promote viewpoint diversity and open debate, ensure accountability in public institutions receiving federal funds.

Section 2. Protected speech - any lawful expression, including spoken, written, or symbolic speech, that does not constitute a direct threat, incitement to imminent lawless action, harassment as defined by law, or obscenity.

Public institution - any federal agency or any state or local institution receiving federal funding, including public schools and universities.

Adverse action - termination, suspension, expulsion, demotion, or denial of benefits.

Due process - notice of alleged violations, an opportunity to be heard, and a neutral decision-maker.

Section 3. Protection of lawful speech. No public institution may take adverse action against an individual solely for engaging in protected speech. Public institutions should not discriminate against speech based on political, ideological, or religious viewpoint.

Section 4. Due process requirements. Before taking adverse action related to expression, a public institution must: Provide written notice specifying the alleged violation, Allow a reasonable opportunity for response, Base decisions on clear and published standards. Temporary action may be taken only when speech presents a credible and immediate threat to physical safety.

Section 6. Limitations and clarifications. Nothing in this act shall be construed to protect: True threats, Incitement to imminent violence, Unlawful harassment or discrimination, Speech integral to criminal conduct. This act shall not apply to private individuals or private organizations not receiving federal funds.

Section 7. Enforcement. Any individual subjected to adverse action in violation of this act may bring a civil action for injunctive relief.

Section 8 This act shall take effect 180 days after enactment.

Identification Reformation

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,

Section 1 A national (U.S.) Identification card be made to replace Social Security cards for most purposes outside of Social Security Benefits -their original use.

Section 2 The following are *legal* terms and their definitions:

Social Security Number (SSN) - a unique nine-digit number assigned to U.S. citizens, permanent residents, or temporary working residents.

Social Security System (SSS) - a social insurance or pension system which is of general application, and which provides for paying periodic benefits, or the actuarial equivalent, because of old-age, death, or disability.

Section 3 The Social Security Administration will work with the FBI and state DMVs to procure, authenticate, and store information on every legal citizen of the U.S. while overseeing the development of a national identification number as well as a corresponding card and the institution of an overseeing committee to continue the development, implementation, and production of these cards: The "National Identification Department", or NIDD. . The funding will be procured by the institution of a new tax bracket with 50% taxation at \$50,000,000+ annual income (\$50 mill.) on all those who have a net worth above \$10,000,000 (\$10 Bill.).

Section 4 This legislation will take effect at the start of Fiscal Year 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

A Bill to Deny use of Unauthorized Data to protect Citizens' data

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1 According to [pewresearch.org](https://www.pewresearch.org), $\frac{3}{4}$ of adults in the US have fell victim to online scams or attacks, such as a DDOS (Distributed Denial of Service) attacks. These can cause detrimental damage to devices such as internet routers, phones, laptops, and more. These are all desperate attempts of data collection. This must be stopped. As society moved closer to a fully integrated online realm, data collection becomes more hazardous for the victim. Methods of data collection are becoming even more believable, and more people fall for these traps. Sure, there is some data that is necessary to use any online service, the difference being that this data is authorized for use. However, extra data that is just out in the open to be collected needs to end. Introducing a bill to deny use of unauthorized data aims to accomplish 3 main goals.

Section 2 To aid in this bill, I provide the following definitions: **1: unauthorized.** The New Oxford American Dictionary defines unauthorized as: not having official permission or approval.

Subpoint 1: Educate citizens about the hazards of data collection to protect against scam attacks. Through the introduction of this, making awareness of the quantity of unauthorized data that is formulated just using certain social media sources, such as Instagram and Tik Tok. Most people are unaware of this, mostly with ignorance is bliss mindset, where this most definitely is not the case. By making this aware to the public, people will be more vigilant of this issue.

Subpoint 2: Redraw the line between necessary and unnecessary data. The line between necessary and unnecessary data is extremely hazy. Most people are unaware of what data is required and is not required. By denying use of unauthorized data, at the same time, we can define what data is needed and isn't needed.

Subpoint 3: Make data centers futile. According to Green energy Data centers, 90% of data is unused in data centers. When considering the demands of data centers, the demand is becoming exponential, mainly due to AI. By redrawing the line between necessary and unnecessary data, as mentioned in Subpoint 2, we can substantially cut down how much data is being used.

Section 3 The departments overseeing this will be the FBI, as well as the FCC (Federal Communications Commission)

Section 4 This bill will take effect on July 1st, 2026

A Bill to Require Transparency for AI Generated Media

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1 DEFINITIONS

Artificial Intelligence Generated Media - The term refers to any image, video, or audio recording that has been wholly or substantially created, altered, or synthesized using artificial intelligence or machine learning systems, such that it appears to depict real people, events, or speech.

Public Distribution - The term refers to the dissemination of media to the public through digital platforms, broadcast services, paid advertisements, or news media.

Clear Disclosure - The term refers to a visible or audible notice stating that the media was generated using artificial intelligence, displayed in a manner that is reasonably noticeable to an average consumer.

Section 2 Any artificial intelligence-generated media that is publicly distributed shall include a clear disclosure indicating that such media was generated using artificial intelligence. For visual media, the disclosure shall be displayed in a visible location for the duration of the media. For audio media, the disclosure shall be stated audibly at the beginning or end of the recording.

Section 3 This Act shall apply to artificial intelligence-generated media that is publicly distributed in the following contexts: political advertisements or election-related communications. Paid commercial advertisements, News reporting or informational media presented as factual, Realistic depictions of identifiable individuals

Section 4 The requirements of this Act shall not apply to; Clearly labeled satire, parody, or fictional works, Artistic or creative works not presented as factual, Private or internal use of artificial intelligence-generated media, Educational or research demonstrations where AI use is explicitly stated

Section 5 The Federal Trade Commission shall have authority to enforce this Act. Any individual or entity that knowingly distributes artificial intelligence-generated media without the required disclosure shall be subject to civil penalties not to exceed \$50,000 per violation. No criminal penalties shall be imposed under this Act.

Section 6 This Act shall take effect at the beginning of the first fiscal year following the date of enactment.

A Bill to remove human rights violations in the production industry

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1 The United States Federal Government will impose an import embargo on all companies whose production practices do not meet the human rights standard. Secondly this legislation will restrict the increase in product price for companies that this legislation has affected to a maximum of 10%. This aims to ensure that inflation will not rise, and products remain accessible to all.

Section 2 First Ban: to prohibit the use, performance, or distribution on. Next Restrict: to place under restrictions as to use or distribution. Next human rights: rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status Finally United States human rights, (definition from 22. US code §2304) The United States shall, in accordance with its international obligations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the constitutional heritage and traditions of the United States, promote and encourage increased respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout the world without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. Accordingly, a principal goal of the United States foreign policy shall be to promote the increased observance of internationally recognized human rights by all countries.

Section 3 This piece of legislation will be overseen by the Department of Commerce a. The DOC was chosen because it oversees the International Trade Administration (ITA) which decides all imports and exports into the United States.

Section 4 This piece of legislation will take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year 2028. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

Let Her Cook Internationally

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in
2 Congress assembled,
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4 **WHEREAS** WOMEN REMAIN SIGNIFICANTLY UNDERREPRESENTED IN MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS
5 GLOBALLY, LIMITING ECONOMIC GROWTH, WORKPLACE EQUITY, AND INNOVATION; AND
6
7 **WHEREAS** STUDIES SHOW THAT COMPANIES WITH GENDER-DIVERSE LEADERSHIP EXPERIENCE HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY, STRONGER
8 GOVERNANCE, AND MORE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OUTCOMES; AND
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10 **WHEREAS** THE UNITED STATES HAS A VESTED INTEREST IN ENSURING THAT GOODS IMPORTED INTO ITS MARKETS ARE PRODUCED
11 UNDER FAIR, ETHICAL, AND INCLUSIVE LABOR PRACTICES; AND
12
13 **WHEREAS** U.S. TRADE POLICY AND MARKET ACCESS PROVIDE POWERFUL INCENTIVES THAT CAN ENCOURAGE FOREIGN
14 COMPANIES TO ADOPT EQUITABLE EMPLOYMENT AND LEADERSHIP PRACTICES WITHOUT DIRECT GOVERNMENTAL
15 COERCION;
16
17 **RESOLVED** THAT THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS SUPPORTS THE PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUITY IN FOREIGN COMPANIES
18 EXPORTING GOODS TO THE UNITED STATES, WITH A SPECIFIC EMPHASIS ON INCREASING THE REPRESENTATION OF
19 WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP ROLES; AND
20
21 **RESOLVED** THAT THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE (USTR) SHALL CONSIDER DEMONSTRATED PROGRESS
22 TOWARD GENDER EQUITY IN LEADERSHIP AS A FACTOR IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, TRADE PREFERENCE PROGRAMS, AND
23 RELATED ECONOMIC INCENTIVES; AND
24
25 **RESOLVED** THAT CONGRESS ENCOURAGES THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTARY GUIDANCE, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS,
26 AND BEST-PRACTICE FRAMEWORKS TO HELP FOREIGN EXPORTERS IMPROVE WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN
27 LEADERSHIP POSITIONS WHILE RESPECTING NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY; AND
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29 **RESOLVED** THAT CONGRESS CALLS FOR AN ANNUAL PUBLIC REPORT EVALUATING PROGRESS IN PROMOTING WOMEN'S
30 LEADERSHIP WITHIN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS CONNECTED TO U.S. TRADE, ENSURING TRANSPARENCY,
31 ACCOUNTABILITY, AND CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN ETHICAL TRADE PRACTICES.

A Bill to Enact an Exponential Long Term Income Tax to Redistribute Wealth

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1 **Section 1:** According to apps.urban.org, since 1963, people in the 90th percentile of wealth have seen their income increased sixfold. The example given by the same source states it went from \$294,573 to \$1.9 million. According to the federal reserve, the top 10% of Americans have more wealth than the 90% of Americans in lower income combined. This is because we don't have an efficient system of taxing the stock market. Introducing a long-term capital gains tax based on income that is taxed at an exponential rate would accomplish 3 things.

Section 2 **Section 2:** To aid in this bill, I provide the following definitions. **1: exponential.** According to the New Oxford American Dictionary, this is defined as becoming increasingly rapid.

Subpoint 1: Wealth redistribution. This system of taxation will effectively redistribute wealth across the population by ensuring the most wealthy are paying their fair share.

Subpoint 2: Stimulate the economy by redistributing wealth, we are allowing more of the population to possess spendable income, therefore stimulating the economy.

Subpoint 3: Opportunities for lower class citizens by redistributing wealth and stimulating the economy, we allow the least wealthy of the population to gain additional opportunities.

Section 3 **Section 3:** The enforcement of this bill would be overseen by the IRS. By doing so, this will require no extra funding, as the job of the IRS is to oversee taxes.

Section 4 **Section 4:** This bill will take effect on July 1st, 2026.