

A Bill to Enact Restrictions on Resource usage by Corporations

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

Section 1 Resource usage by companies is getting out of hand. These resources are being depleted at an alarming rate. When the resources are gone, they cannot be replenished. Even though companies know this, they are not worried about replenishing it. They are not concerned with the number of resources used. This is what the bill being introduced aims to correct. Having the bill be introduced, companies will be able to keep in mind how much resources are being used.

Section 2 To aid in this bill, the following definitions are provided: 1: **Resource:** from the New Oxford American Dictionary, a stock or supply of money, materials, and staff that can be drawn on by a person or organization to function efficiently.

Subpoint 1: Prevention of trusts and monopolies. By limiting the overuse of resources by companies, more equal competition for all companies.

Subpoint 2: Preservation of natural resources by limiting the overuse of resources by companies, we can preserve our limited natural resources for longer lasting use by future generations.

Subpoint 3: Prevention of environmental harm by protecting natural resources and limiting use, companies will appreciate limited resources in the environment incentivizing the protection and preservation of the environment.

Section 3 The overseeing department of this will be the FTC. This will come at no extra cost.

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

Alimony Fairness and Modernization 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.

(a) findings.

Alimony was originally designed as a temporary support mechanism, not permanent entitlement. Modern economic conditions and workforce participation allow most individuals to achieve self-sufficiency following divorce. Inconsistent alimony standards across jurisdictions lead to inequitable and unpredictable outcomes. Continuing alimony payments after recipient enters a marriage-like cohabiting relationship undermines the purpose of spousal support. Clear federal standards can promote fairness, reduce litigation, and encourage economic independence.

(b) purpose.

Establish reasonable, uniform limits on the duration of alimony; ensure alimony reflects current economic realities; prevent unjust enrichment through continued payments after cohabitation; and preserve judicial discretion in extraordinary circumstances.

Section 2 Definitions.

Alimony - court-ordered spousal support payments following legal separation or divorce.

Marriage duration - the length of time from legal marriage to legal filing for divorce.

Cohabitation - a continuous romantic or intimate relationship in which two adults share a primary residence and commingle finances or household responsibilities for a period exceeding 90 consecutive days.

Rehabilitative alimony - temporary alimony intended to support education, training, or workforce reentry.

Section 3 Standardized time limits on alimony.

The duration of alimony shall not exceed one-half of the length of the marriage.

Long-term marriages. In marriages exceeding 20 years, courts may extend alimony beyond the standard limit only upon clear and convincing evidence that: The recipient is permanently disabled, or extraordinary circumstances exist that would make termination manifestly unjust.

Section 4 Automatic termination upon cohabitation.

Alimony obligations shall automatically terminate if the recipient Remarries or Enters into a cohabiting relationship.

Section 5 Modification and review.

Either party may petition for modification of alimony due to substantial changes in circumstances, including but not limited to: Involuntary job loss. Retirement, or Significant changes in income.

All alimony orders exceeding five years shall be subject to mandatory judicial review every three years.

Section 6 This act shall apply to all alimony orders issued or modified on or after enactment.

Corporate Political Transparency Act

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

- WHEREAS corporations play a significant role in the American economy and exert substantial influence on public policy through political contributions; and
- WHEREAS transparency in political spending is essential to maintaining public trust in democratic institutions; and
- WHEREAS voters have a right to understand how corporate political contributions may shape legislation, regulation, and public discourse; and
- WHEREAS current disclosure requirements allow many corporate political expenditures to occur without clear public accountability;
- RESOLVED that the United States Congress requires corporations operating within the United States to publicly disclose political contributions and expenditures exceeding \$10,000 annually; and
- RESOLVED that such disclosures shall include contributions to political candidates, political action committees (PACs), Super PACs, and nonprofit organizations engaged in political advocacy; and
- RESOLVED that the Federal Election Commission (FEC) shall maintain a publicly accessible online database consolidating corporate political spending disclosures in a clear and searchable format; and
- RESOLVED that this legislation does not prohibit corporate political contributions, but solely increases transparency to allow voters, shareholders, and consumers to make informed decisions; and
- RESOLVED that corporations failing to comply with disclosure requirements shall be subject to civil penalties proportional to the amount of undisclosed spending.

A Bill to Ban the Sale of AI Weapons

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

Section 1 **ACTION** Bans the export of AI weapons to foreign nations from private sellers and from any government agencies.

Section 2 **DEFINITIONS** AI: technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human learning, comprehension, problem solving, decision making, creativity and autonomy ("What Is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?")

Section 3 **REGULATORY BODIES.** The Department of War (DOW), Department of State (DOS), Department of Justice (DOJ), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

Section 4 **ENFORCEMENT** This legislation will take effect on October 1st 2027. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

The Executive Order Accountability and Limitation Act

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

Section 1 Executive Order refers to any directive issued by the President that has the force of law and applies to federal agencies.

Emergency Executive Order refers to an executive order issued in response to a declared national emergency.

Section 2 The President shall be limited to issuing no more than 25 executive orders per calendar year. Executive orders exceeding this limit shall have no legal force or effect unless approved by a majority vote in both chambers of Congress.

Section 3 All executive orders shall be submitted to Congress within 7 days of issuance. Any executive order shall automatically expire after 60 days unless approved by a joint resolution of Congress. Emergency executive orders shall expire after 30 days unless approved by Congress.

Section 4 The President may exceed the annual executive order cap during a declared national emergency. Executive orders issued under this exception shall still be subject to the 30-day congressional approval requirement.

Section 5 Federal courts shall have jurisdiction to review disputes arising under this act. No executive order may be enforced while under active judicial review beyond the expiration period outlined in Section 3.

Section 6 This act shall take effect beginning January 1st, 2027. Congress may adjust the annual executive order cap every ten years.

The Electoral College–Popular Vote Integration Act

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

Section 1 Definitions

Electoral Votes refer to the votes cast by electors from each state in the presidential election.

National Popular Vote refers to the total number of votes cast by individual citizens nationwide for presidential candidates.

Proportional Allocation refers to distributing electoral votes based on vote share rather than winner-take-all.

Section 2 Beginning with the first presidential election occurring after ratification of this act, 25% of all electoral votes shall be awarded based on the national popular vote outcome. The remaining 75% of electoral votes shall continue to be allocated according to each state's existing electoral system. The candidate receiving the highest percentage of the national popular vote shall receive the entirety of the national popular vote electoral allocation. In the event of a tie in the national popular vote, the national popular vote electoral allocation shall be split evenly among the tied candidates. This act shall not alter the number of electors assigned to each state under the United States Constitution.

Section 3 The Federal Election Commission (FEC) shall be responsible for certifying the national popular vote totals. States shall be required to submit certified vote totals to the FEC within 30 days of the presidential election. Failure to comply with reporting requirements may result in federal election funding penalties.

Section 4 This act shall take effect beginning January 1st of the first presidential term following its ratification. Congress reserves the right to review and adjust the percentage of electoral votes allocated to the national popular vote every ten years.

A Bill to Promote Candidates Directly Speaking to Voters

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 limit what campaign funds can be spent on. All funds raised by or donated to the candidate, campaign or party may only be spent on travel, rallies, and paying staff. The campaign may also spend money on posters, signs, and other decorative materials which may be distributed at campaign events and rallies. A. Corporations valued at over 1 million dollars may not fund ads of any kind, with or without the candidate's endorsement. Individuals with a net worth of a billion dollars or more also may not fund ads of any kind, with or without the candidate's endorsement. B. Any ads funded by individuals or locally run Political Action Committees may not be run without the candidate's endorsement.

Section 2 Political Action Committees, or PACs, is defined as a group formed (as by an industry or an issue-oriented organization) to raise and contribute money to the campaigns of candidates likely to advance the group's interests. (Merriam-Webster)

Section 3 This bill would be carried out by the Federal Election Committee.

Section 4 This legislation will take effect immediately after passing. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.