

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1421

Impeaching Sparkle L. Sooknanan, a Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 2026

Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Impeaching Sparkle L. Sooknanan, a Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

1 *Resolved*, That Sparkle L. Sooknanan, a Judge of the
2 United States District Court for the District of Columbia,
3 is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and that
4 the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the
5 United States Senate:

6 Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of
7 Representatives of the United States of America in the
8 name of itself and of the people of the United States of
9 America, against Sparkle L. Sooknanan, a Judge of the
10 United States District Court for the District of Columbia,

1 in maintenance and support of its impeachment against
2 her for high crimes and misdemeanors.

3 ARTICLE I: ABUSE OF JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

4 In her conduct of the office of Judge, Sparkle L.
5 Sookanan abused the power entrusted to her in that:

6 Judge Sookanan issued an injunction that halted
7 President Trump’s SAVE program, substituting the judg-
8 ment of a single unelected judge for that of the duly elect-
9 ed Executive Branch.

10 Through this extraordinary intervention, Judge
11 Sooknanan elevated personal legal and policy preferences
12 above the constitutional powers vested in the President.

13 Article III grants judges life tenure during “good Be-
14 haviour”, not lifetime immunity from accountability.
15 When judges repeatedly exceed their constitutional role
16 and exercise power never granted to them by the Constitu-
17 tion, they violate the spirit of the “good Behaviour” re-
18 quirement and invite congressional scrutiny. Congress pos-
19 sesses both the authority and the obligation to check
20 abuses by members of the Federal judiciary. Failure to
21 respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing the con-
22 centration of unchecked power in the hands of unelected
23 judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy designed
24 to preserve the separation of powers and safeguard the
25 authority entrusted to the elected branches of government.

1 Congress possesses both the authority and the obliga-
2 tion to check abuses by members of the Federal judiciary.
3 Failure to respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing
4 the concentration of unchecked power in the hands of
5 unelected judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy
6 designed to preserve the separation of powers and safe-
7 guard the authority entrusted to the elected branches of
8 government.

9 In all of this, Sparkle L. Sookanan abused the powers
10 of the judiciary.

11 Wherefore Sparkle L. Sookanan, by such conduct,
12 has demonstrated that she warrants impeachment and
13 trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and
14 enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United
15 States.

16 ARTICLE II: USURPATION OF EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

17 In her conduct of the office of Judge, Sparkle L.
18 Sookanan abused the power entrusted to her in that:

19 By blocking the implementation of the SAVE pro-
20 gram, Judge Sooknanan effectively seized powers reserved
21 to the Executive Branch and interfered with the Presi-
22 dent's constitutional responsibility to faithfully execute the
23 laws of the United States.

24 Such actions represent an improper encroachment
25 upon powers entrusted to democratically accountable offi-
26 cials.

1 Article III grants judges life tenure during “good Be-
2 haviour”, not lifetime immunity from accountability.
3 When judges repeatedly exceed their constitutional role
4 and exercise power never granted to them by the Constitu-
5 tion, they violate the spirit of the “good Behaviour” re-
6 quirement and invite congressional scrutiny. Congress pos-
7 sesses both the authority and the obligation to check
8 abuses by members of the Federal judiciary. Failure to
9 respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing the con-
10 centration of unchecked power in the hands of unelected
11 judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy designed
12 to preserve the separation of powers and safeguard the
13 authority entrusted to the elected branches of government.

14 Congress possesses both the authority and the obliga-
15 tion to check abuses by members of the Federal judiciary.
16 Failure to respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing
17 the concentration of unchecked power in the hands of
18 unelected judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy
19 designed to preserve the separation of powers and safe-
20 guard the authority entrusted to the elected branches of
21 government.

22 In all of this, Sparkle L. Sookanan abused the powers
23 of the judiciary.

24 Wherefore Sparkle L. Sookanan, by such conduct,
25 has demonstrated that she warrants impeachment and

1 trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and
2 enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United
3 States.

4 ARTICLE III: DISREGARD FOR THE SEPARATION OF
5 POWERS

6 In her conduct of the office of Judge, Sparkle L.
7 Sookanan abused the power entrusted to her in that:

8 The Framers did not establish the judiciary as a
9 super-legislature empowered to veto executive actions
10 based on policy disagreements.

11 Judge Sooknanan’s actions represent a dangerous ex-
12 pansion of judicial power at the expense of the constitu-
13 tional balance among the branches of government.

14 Article III grants judges life tenure during “good Be-
15 haviour”, not lifetime immunity from accountability.
16 When judges repeatedly exceed their constitutional role
17 and exercise power never granted to them by the Constitu-
18 tion, they violate the spirit of the “good Behaviour” re-
19 quirement and invite congressional scrutiny. Congress pos-
20 sesses both the authority and the obligation to check
21 abuses by members of the Federal judiciary. Failure to
22 respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing the con-
23 centration of unchecked power in the hands of unelected
24 judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy designed
25 to preserve the separation of powers and safeguard the
26 authority entrusted to the elected branches of government.

1 Congress possesses both the authority and the obliga-
2 tion to check abuses by members of the Federal judiciary.
3 Failure to respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing
4 the concentration of unchecked power in the hands of
5 unelected judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy
6 designed to preserve the separation of powers and safe-
7 guard the authority entrusted to the elected branches of
8 government.

9 In all of this, Sparkle L. Sookanan abused the powers
10 of the judiciary.

11 Wherefore Sparkle L. Sookanan, by such conduct,
12 has demonstrated that she warrants impeachment and
13 trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and
14 enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United
15 States.

16 ARTICLE IV: EXCEEDING ARTICLE III AUTHORITY

17 In her conduct of the office of Judge, Sparkle L.
18 Sookanan abused the power entrusted to her in that:

19 Federal judges are empowered to decide cases and
20 controversies, not to dictate national policy.

21 Judge Sooknanan’s sweeping injunction exceeded the
22 limited authority granted under Article III and trans-
23 formed the court into an instrument for imposing policy
24 outcomes.

25 Article III grants judges life tenure during “good Be-
26 haviour”, not lifetime immunity from accountability.

1 When judges repeatedly exceed their constitutional role
2 and exercise power never granted to them by the Constitu-
3 tion, they violate the spirit of the “good Behaviour” re-
4 quirement and invite congressional scrutiny. Congress pos-
5 sesses both the authority and the obligation to check
6 abuses by members of the Federal judiciary. Failure to
7 respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing the con-
8 centration of unchecked power in the hands of unelected
9 judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy designed
10 to preserve the separation of powers and safeguard the
11 authority entrusted to the elected branches of government.

12 Congress possesses both the authority and the obliga-
13 tion to check abuses by members of the Federal judiciary.
14 Failure to respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing
15 the concentration of unchecked power in the hands of
16 unelected judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy
17 designed to preserve the separation of powers and safe-
18 guard the authority entrusted to the elected branches of
19 government.

20 In all of this, Sparkle L. Sookanan abused the powers
21 of the judiciary.

22 Wherefore Sparkle L. Sookanan, by such conduct,
23 has demonstrated that she warrants impeachment and
24 trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and

1 enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United
2 States.

3 ARTICLE V: UNDERMINING CONFIDENCE IN THE
4 JUDICIARY

5 In her conduct of the office of Judge, Sparkle L.
6 Sookanan abused the power entrusted to her in that:

7 By obstructing a program intended by its supporters
8 to strengthen election integrity, Judge Sooknanan fostered
9 the perception that Federal courts are increasingly acting
10 as political actors rather than impartial arbiters.

11 Public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of
12 the judiciary is undermined when judges appear to place
13 ideological preferences above constitutional limits.

14 Article III grants judges life tenure during “good Be-
15 haviour”, not lifetime immunity from accountability.
16 When judges repeatedly exceed their constitutional role
17 and exercise power never granted to them by the Constitu-
18 tion, they violate the spirit of the “good Behaviour” re-
19 quirement and invite congressional scrutiny. Congress pos-
20 sesses both the authority and the obligation to check
21 abuses by members of the Federal judiciary. Failure to
22 respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing the con-
23 centration of unchecked power in the hands of unelected
24 judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy designed
25 to preserve the separation of powers and safeguard the
26 authority entrusted to the elected branches of government.

1 Congress possesses both the authority and the obliga-
2 tion to check abuses by members of the Federal judiciary.
3 Failure to respond to judicial overreach risks normalizing
4 the concentration of unchecked power in the hands of
5 unelected judges. Impeachment is a constitutional remedy
6 designed to preserve the separation of powers and safe-
7 guard the authority entrusted to the elected branches of
8 government.

9 In all of this, Sparkle L. Sookanan abused the powers
10 of the judiciary.

11 Wherefore Sparkle L. Sookanan, by such conduct,
12 has demonstrated that she warrants impeachment and
13 trial, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and
14 enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United
15 States.

○