

Money in Politics

H.J.Res. 31 (115th Congress) Section 1

To advance democratic self-government and political equality, and to protect the integrity of government and the electoral process, Congress and the States may regulate and set reasonable limits on the raising and spending of money by candidates and others to influence elections.

H.J.Res. 48 (115th Congress) Section 2

Federal, State and local government shall regulate, limit, or prohibit contributions and expenditures, including a candidate's own contributions and expenditures, to ensure that all citizens, regardless of their economic status, have access to the political process, and that no person gains, as a result of that person's money, substantially more access or ability to influence in any way the election of any candidate for public office or any ballot measure. Federal, State, and local governments shall require that any permissible contributions and expenditures be publicly disclosed. The judiciary shall not construe the spending of money to influence elections to be speech under the First Amendment.

Professor Peter Shane

Sec. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, Congress may prohibit or otherwise regulate political contributions and expenditures by commercial, for-profit corporations for any federal office.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, States may prohibit or otherwise regulate political contributions and expenditures by commercial, for-profit corporations for any state or local office, or for any state or local referendum or initiative, within their jurisdiction, and may delegate such regulatory authority for local offices, referenda and initiatives to the relevant local governments.

Renew Democracy Amendment Voter Bill of Rights

Sec. 1. The right to make contributions and expenditures to candidates for elected office, elected representatives, and political parties belongs only to natural persons who are citizens of the United States, either through direct contributions and, or, a voter authorized public campaign funding system.

Sec. 3. Political campaign and political party contributions by any citizen shall not exceed an amount reasonably affordable by the average citizen of the United States and the amount a citizen may contribute to their campaign for office shall not exceed 10 times that amount.

Sec. 4. The raising and spending of money by groups and organizations established in full or in part to purchase advertisements or solicitations that advocate for or against candidates for elected office, elected representatives or political parties, or are active in the purchase of any media display of such advocacy may be equitably regulated by Congress and the States but only as to the volume, timing, and coordination of the spending, and public disclosure for all parties. Congress and the states may not impose any regulation on otherwise lawful content nor regulate any spending that is: less than 5 times the individual contribution limit per election cycle for statewide elections, nor less than 10 times the individual contribution limit per election cycle for federal elections.

Constitutional Right to Vote

H.J.Res. 74 (115th Congress) Section 1

Every citizen of the United States, who is of legal voting age, shall have the fundamental right to vote in any public election held in the jurisdiction in which the citizen resides.

Renew Democracy Amendment Voter Bill of Rights

Sec. 2. The right of the qualified individual citizen to participate in and directly elect all elected officeholders by popular vote in all pertinent local, state, and federal elections shall not be denied or abridged.

Gerrymandering

Fix It America Amendment Section 2

Legislative districts or districting plans shall not intentionally or unduly favor or disfavor any political party. Within twelve months of ratification, all federal and state district lines shall be redrawn to conform hereto.

Justice Steven's Proposed Amendment

Districts represented by members of Congress, or by members of any state legislative body, shall be compact and composed of contiguous territory. The state shall have the burden of justifying any departures from this requirement by reference to neutral criteria such as natural, political, or historical boundaries or demographic changes. The interest in enhancing or preserving the political power of the party in control of the state government is not such a neutral criterion.

Corporate Rights

H.J.Res. 2 (116th Congress) Section 2

Congress and the States shall have power to implement and enforce this article by appropriate legislation, and may distinguish between natural persons and corporations or other artificial entities created by law, including by prohibiting such entities from spending money to influence elections.

H.J.Res. 48 (116th Congress) Section 1

The rights protected by the Constitution of the United States are the rights of natural persons only. Artificial entities, such as corporations, limited liability companies, and other entities, established by the laws of any State, the United States, or any foreign state shall have no rights under this Constitution and are subject to regulation by the People, through Federal, State, or local law. The privileges of artificial entities shall be determined by the People, through Federal, State, or local law, and shall not be construed to be inherent or inalienable.

Renew Democracy Amendment Voter Bill of Rights

Sec. 6. The rights of groups and organizations are derived from the individuals who form them. The rights of groups and organizations to spending on political speech are secondary and subservient to the inherent rights of the individual citizen to: fair representation, with sufficient access for each citizen's desires to be considered in the decisions of their representatives; and equal representation in voting.

Term Limits

H.J.Res. 134 (115th Congress) Sections 1-3

No person shall serve as a Representative for more than six two-year terms. Service as a Representative for more than one year of any two-year term shall be treated as a complete term for purposes of this section, without regard to whether the service was completed by the individual originally elected to the term.

No person shall serve as a Senator for more than two six-year terms. Service as a Senator for more than three years of any six-year term shall be treated as a complete term for purposes of this section, without regard to whether the service was completed by the individual originally elected to the term.

This article shall not apply to any person who served as a Representative or as a Senator during any Congress occurring before the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress.

Public Financing

H.J.Res. 100 (112th Congress) Section 1

All campaigns for President and Members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate shall be financed entirely with public funds. No contributions shall be permitted to any candidate for Federal office from any other source, including the candidate.

National Popular Vote

H.J.Res. 65 (115th Congress) Sections 1-3

The President and Vice President shall be elected by the people of the several States and the district constituting the seat of Government of the United States.

The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of Senators and Representatives in Congress from that State, except that the legislature of any State may prescribe less restrictive qualifications with respect to residence and Congress may establish uniform residence and age qualifications.

The persons having the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President shall be elected.