

Personal Representation Amendment

A proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States

Article I is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Representative Assembly to be known as the Congress of the United States.

Section 2.

Six months after this amendment is ratified, the Congress of the United States shall become a unicameral legislature, composed of one hundred Senators and a number of Representatives determined by the most recent census, with the state with the lowest population having one Representative and every other state having a number of Representatives equal to each state's population divided by the population of the least populous state, rounded to the nearest whole number.

Six months after this amendment is ratified a system of Personal Representation will be implemented in the Congress of the United States. Every citizen of the United States who is eligible to vote will be able to select any one member of Congress as their Personal Representative by assigning a proxy authorizing them to cast votes on their behalf. Each member of Congress will have a number of votes on all matters on which votes are cast equal to the number of proxies they have been assigned, plus one vote for themselves.

No later than five months after this amendment is ratified, a secure system of Online Accounts for Politically Active Citizens will be established by the Clerk of the Congress and citizens may assign and reassign proxies at any time either electronically (online) or by a paper form. Citizens who are eligible to vote in any state shall be able to begin selecting their Personal Representatives in Congress by submitting proxies through this system.

Any citizen who wants to serve as a Personal Representative in Congress, may file a form with the Clerk of the Congress indicating their willingness to serve. Citizens shall then be able to assign or reassign their proxies to non-incumbents at any time.

The Senators and Representatives in office at the time this amendment is ratified will serve out the terms to which they were elected, and those terms shall be extended to the fourth day of July in the calendar year after their term expires. As terms of office for representatives who were in office when this amendment was ratified expire, the vacated seats will be filled by the candidates who have been assigned the most proxies in each state. As the term of office for senators in office at the time this amendment was ratified expire, those seats will be filled by the candidate residing in each state who has been selected as the Personal Representative of the most citizens of the United States regardless of where the citizens and the senator reside. A number of candidates, not elected as senators, residing in each state, equal to the number of representatives to which each state is entitled, shall be elected based on which candidates have been selected as

the Personal Representatives by the most citizens residing in that state. Citizens retain the right to select any member of Congress as their Personal Representative regardless of where the member of Congress and citizen reside.

Both Senators and Representatives selected as the Personal Representatives of the citizens of each state shall serve a term beginning on the fifth day of July and expiring on the fifth day of July after the next general election. Beginning with the general election immediately following the ratification of this amendment, vacancies among Senators shall be awarded to the candidate who has been assigned the most proxies statewide. Vacancies among Representatives shall be filled by the candidate residing in each congressional district who has been assigned the most proxies in each congressional district, and who was not selected as a Senator.

If a Senator resigns, dies, or is removed from office, the Representative from the state where the vacancy occurs who has been selected as the Personal Representative of the most citizens of the United States shall fill the vacancy and the resulting vacancy among Representatives shall be filled by the non-incumbent candidate who is chosen as the Personal Representative of the most citizens from the state in which the vacancy occurs, as of 7 p.m. local time on the 30th day following the seat being vacated.

If a Representative resigns, dies, or is removed from office, the vacancy among shall be filled by the non-incumbent candidate who is chosen as the Personal Representative of the most citizens from the state in which the vacancy occurs, as of 7 p.m. local time on the 30th day following the seat being vacated.

Section 3.

Representatives shall have the sole to impeach. Senators shall have the Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of a majority of the Senators present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4.

For purposes of election to Congress, proxies assigned by citizens in the process of selecting their Personal Representative in Congress shall be treated as votes. Beginning on the fourth day of July in the first odd-numbered year after this amendment is ratified and on the fourth day of July in each subsequent year, the candidate or candidates who have been selected as the Personal Representative by the most citizens of the United States shall serve as Senators, and a number of candidates who have been selected as the Personal Representative of the most citizens in each states, equal to the number of representatives to which each state is entitled, shall be elected as Representatives.

The term of office for newly selected Personal Representatives shall begin on the fifth day of July immediately after their selection.

The Congress shall assemble at least twice in every Year, and such Meetings shall be on the second Monday in March and the second Monday in September, unless the Congress, by majority vote, shall appoint a different Day.

Section 5.

Congress shall be the Judge of the Selections and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such penalties as Congress may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the Concurrence of a two-thirds majority vote of the members, expel a member.

The Congress shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in the Judgment of the members, determined by majority vote, require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Section 6.

Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at Sessions of Congress, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which she or he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of Congress during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7.

Every Bill passed by Congress, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approves, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to Congress, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration, Congress shall agree to pass the Bill by majority vote, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Senators and Representatives shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered in the Journal. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of members of Congress may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being

disapproved by him, shall be repassed by a majority vote, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8.

Congress shall have the Power:

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To authorize the Treasury of the United States to offer interest bearing notes, bills, and bonds to individuals, businesses, and other nations;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the ,

To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin and issue Money and regulate the Value thereof;

To fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities, currency, and coins of the United States;

To establish Post Offices;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;

To grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States;

And make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9.

The Migration of such Persons as any of State shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a

foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.