

Amendments to the Constitution by will of the People

In Summary:

The People's Amendment

Amendment XXVIII

Laws by the People

Section 1 (Summary).

The Senate and House of Representatives will be split by class, income, and interest. Only laws in which do not offend the other group may be presented for passage, unless to remove an existing offense. A third house of Congress, a Public Assembly, will govern the Senate and House of Representatives and act with authority of the people to snoop and remove corruption in all government throughout the U.S. Government officials and public servants at odds with the people or the Constitution may be found in contempt of these laws and replaced by a populist or granted similar correction. Public servants in Congress will advance in salary in as much as the middle-class advances. The home for the Public Assembly will be San Bernardino, CA.

The President must intercede for the people, have equitable representation in their cabinet appointments, and will take on the role of the Public Assembly until properly formed. The Public Assembly will advance priority legislation in which removes the people's grief, and decide based on centrist values or bi-partisan support. The Supreme Court will do the same, its lower justices will be evenly split by political persuasion, and its decisions limited to the principles of the founding fathers and their precedents. All government must provide clear steps to immediately remove any grief against a government policy or law.

Fair Elections

Section 2 (Summary).

Candidates and voters may qualify at a neighboring district within their state. Senators and Representatives who desire to run for re-election must lobby on behalf of the people in between their terms.

The Chairperson for the Public Assembly must come from among the people and will advance legislation in which removes the people's grief and represents the people's interests, and decide non-majority votes based on centrist methodology. A majority is three-fifths.

The Public Assembly will be diverse and equitable, and its delegates may conduct business electronically, with each overseeing ten counties or territories. All candidates must declare their party affiliation, regardless of the position, and no official convicted of crimes of corruption would receive any salary, benefits, or pension. A new political party does not have to be registered if a candidate declares themselves to be its chair and treasurer. Term limits may be lifted by one term if a candidate sacrificed a term or election to protect civil liberty. There is nothing wrong with the people calling their President a "king", as long as it is understood it is not their role in a democracy.

Public finance available for campaigns will be distributed evenly, twice during the election cycle for at least three candidates, and all those with double-digit percent in the polls. Any candidate may declare intent to run at any time. Lobbyists are barred from receiving or distributing personal campaign contributions. The unused portion of campaign contributions is to be returned unless designated by its donor. Political contributions will be given equal weight. Political contributions will not be anonymous, and no donor will contribute more than 65 times over the federal minimum wage.

Political districts will be limited by county, zip code, and socio-economic demographics.

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New Legislation

Section 3 (Summary).

Legislation and confirmation hearings by Congress will not take longer than forty-five days and be available electronically for public viewing for two weeks before becoming law. Any legislation certified by the Public Assembly Chair to be fair, may be signed into law. Every legislation cannot become law or continue as a law if it goes against what the Constitution stands for, until that part is taken out or is changed to reflect these higher laws. Legislation and existing laws may be stopped for forty-five days to allow public scrutiny, and the Public Assembly gets to decide whether to scratch the law or repair it.

Legislation proposed by the Public Assembly must be approved by public majority of a house of Congress, the President, or a Convention, or can be made law by a ballot proposition if it contains dubious intent or speculative protections for the people. The people have a right to make additions through Presidential line items for public outrage.

Spending Bills that are not reviewed by multiple chambers of Congress or the Public Assembly, subject to Congressional Hearings or Committee authorization, proportionately awarded, or serving the nation as a whole, are rendered illegal. Secret attachments, earmarks and riders are abolished. No law may be released for publication after 11:30 a.m. on a Friday or before a holiday, nor may Congress or the President cover up any of their actions.

Congressional pay shall be withheld until the federal budget is balanced, except during a national disaster. All government agencies, branches, commissions and committees will be audited and scrutinized at random. Gifts received by civil servants must be stored and catalogued, returned, or banned. Acts that line the pockets of a public servant at taxpayer's expense is owed to the taxpayer. Any fraud will result in lowering pay and pension. Living expenses for wealthy retired elected officials will expire.

Model Conventions

Section 4 (Summary).

The people have a right to hold grassroots assemblies and to form Conventions to receive correction for threats to justice or attacks on civil liberties, and to stand against corruption of government, to block ridiculous and unthinkable legislation. That organization does not have to register for a fee, but must report all cash contributions and their sources publicly. Any proposition or amendment that comes from the result of a petition by the people will be made law, but its content and terminology may be challenged. Constitutional Conventions must have the consent of one third of one percent of the population they represent in at least ten percent of the counties of the states where it has qualified for approval. Amendments require three-fifths majority to qualify, and its voting can be in a house of a Legislature, several states, convention, ballot, or poll, plus a majority vote of a branch of government.

Ratification

Section 5 (Summary).

These Amendments are an extension of existing rights of the people to receive correction. The higher laws contained within them modifies and supercedes all laws and has taken effect. These rights are lawful and have existed prior to enforcement.

Civic Duty

Section 6 (Summary).

The people have a right to demand fairness of economic and political opportunity, and to request

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the Legislative branch for laws that benefit everyone, and it is the duty of the government to provide cooperation by businesses. States have the right to object to any federal law the courts say are unconstitutional, and the people have the right to not be punished for disobeying any law in which causes harm or that complicates their grief.

Consumer-based or taxpayer lobbyists are granted equal access to government officials. The people have the right to vote in any election, including wed minors, but not those imprisoned for despicable crimes like murder. The Social Security Administration will keep track of voters and provide voter photo identification at little or no cost to prevent states from restricting voters that do not have proper identification. Voters will be able to vote in a different county from where they work.

Every campaign, election, or political event will be broadcast and newscasters will report on at least three political parties, and every candidate must be included and given equal air time. It is the duty of every journalist to help the President and Public Assembly expose every act of corruption or injustice. Congress will not dig for personal information during their hearings nor badger people with mean questions.

All propositions must include separate selections for its financing, action, and execution portions. Voters shall have the option to vote electronically, and to approve individual sections of the proposed legislation, and six political parties will supply their ideas for its purpose, programs included, and method of financing.

Jurors shall be given the option to participate electronically at their convenience.

Civil Standards

Section 7 (Summary).

No law or decision may ever take away rights of the people nor to create any harm or prejudice, except for that portion in which is punishment or brings restoration for crimes against the people. No right may be denied or lessened except there exists real harm to the rights of a real person.

Nobody will ever be required to participate in crimes against higher law. All government contractors will adhere to higher standards of conscience in the new Preamble, to the extent possible, but corporations are liable for all harm without written law.

The Preamble

Amendment XXIX

Spirit of the Law

Summary.

Copies of founding documents will be spelled modern. The Preamble will itself become precedent, and revised to have concern for ecology, establish well being for the community, promote economic opportunity, support a belief in God for those that do, bring honor and integrity back to government, advance social equity with laws that are just, instill cooperative economics in industry, and have far-reaching impact.