

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.74
Text of Amendment:	Section 1. The sovereign right of the people to govern being essential to a free democracy, Congress and the States may regulate the expenditure of funds for political speech by any corporation, limited liability company, or other corporate entity. Section 2. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to abridge the freedom of the press.'
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Edwards, Donna F. [MD-4]
Date introduced:	2/2/2010
Referral & Status	6/15/2010 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties.
Main goal	Affirming the power of Congress and the States to regulate corporate spending for political speech
Effect on campaign finance	Corporate spending can be regulated; "political speech" not defined
Consequences outside realm of elections	Affects all corporate "political speech;" consequences depends on definition of "political speech."
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or states need to pass legislation
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Spending for corporate political speech may be regulated
Impact on unions	None, unless incorporated

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.74
Impact on other legal entities	Only LLCs & other corporate entities covered
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	By unincorporated associations?
Campaign spending by individuals?	No regulation (only authorizes Congress & states to regulate corporate entities)
Election spending circumvention	By non-corporate entities & wealthy individuals, possibly PACs
Disclosure	Not explicit but can regulate
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	May be included within "political speech" definition
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All if regulated
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Freedom of press protected
Impact on corruption, election distortion	If regulated, corporate influence reduced
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	No (in fact it appears to affirm that money spent on "political speech" is a form of speech)
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No but does grant Congress power to regulate - no specific clause
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	S.J.RES.36
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. Congress shall have the power to regulate the contribution of funds by corporations and labor organizations to a candidate for election to, or for nomination for election to, a Federal office, and the power to regulate the expenditure of funds by corporations and labor organizations made in support of, or opposition to, such candidates. Section 2. A State shall have the power to regulate the contribution of funds by corporations and labor organizations to a candidate for election to, or for nomination for election to, public office in the State, and the power to regulate the expenditure of funds by corporations and labor organizations made in support of, or opposition to, such candidates. Section 3. Nothing contained in this Amendment shall be construed to allow Congress or a State to make any law abridging the freedom of the press.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Sen Baucus, Max [MT] (no co-sponsors)
Date introduced:	7/27/2010
Referral & Status	7/27/2010 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Main goal	Affirming power of Congress and the States to regulate contributions to candidates and expenditures in support of/in opposition to candidates by corporations and labor organizations
Effect on campaign finance	Corporate and union spending can be regulated; limited to elections
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or states need to pass legislation
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Contributions, expenditures may be regulated
Impact on unions	Contributions, expenditures may be regulated

Proposed Amendments:	S.J.RES.36
Impact on other legal entities	Silent
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	By unincorporated, non-labor organizations?
Campaign spending by individuals?	No regulation (only authorizes Congress & states to regulate corporate entities)
Election spending circumvention	By non-corporate, non-union entities, rich individuals; "issue ads" by corporations or unions they claim are neither in support of nor in opposition to a candidate
Disclosure	Not explicit but can regulate
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	No. Applies to races for office, not referenda
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All if regulated
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Freedom of press protected
Impact on corruption, election distortion	If regulated, corporate and union influence reduced
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	No
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No but does grant Congress power to regulate - no specific clause
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	See 2012 S.J. RES. 35

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.13
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. Congress shall have power to set limits on the amount of contributions that may be accepted by, and the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to, a candidate for nomination for election to, or for election to, Federal office. Section 2. A State shall have power to set limits on the amount of contributions that may be accepted by, and the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to, a candidate for nomination for election to, or for election to, State or local office. Section 3. Congress shall have power to implement and enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Kaptur, Marcy [OH-9]
Date introduced:	1/5/2011
Referral & Status	1/24/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Affirming power of Congress and the States to set limits on the amounts of contributions and expenditures that may be made in connection with campaigns for election to public office.
Effect on campaign finance	Allows for regulations limiting election-related funding and spending. Not clear whether expenditures "in support of, or in opposition to" a candidate only applies to express advocacy or whether it applies to more expansive political activity. Candidates only.
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress and the States need to pass regulations; litigation may decide what expenditures "in support of, or in opposition to" a candidate means.
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Contributions, expenditures may be regulated
Impact on unions	Contributions, expenditures may be regulated

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.13
Impact on other legal entities	Contributions, expenditures may be regulated
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Silent
Campaign spending by individuals?	Contributions, expenditures may be regulated
Election spending circumvention	Depends on what regulations are passed; any entity may claim they are funding "issue ads" that neither support nor oppose a candidate for office.
Disclosure	Unclear: the amendment only allows for 'setting limits,' whereas other amendments allow for 'regulation'
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	No. Applies to races for office, not referenda
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All if regulated
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Silent
Impact on corruption, election distortion	If regulated, influence of wealth reduced
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	No
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No. Applies only to "contributions that may be accepted by, and the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to" candidates; not clear what expenditures this includes.
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	Yes
Related bills:	H.J.RES.6, H.J. RES.8, H.J.RES.86, S.J.RES.29
Additional notes:	Rep. Kaptur introduced identical amendment on Jan. 05, 2012 as H. J. RES. 8. Shorter than, but similar to, amendment introduced in 2010 by Senators Dodd and Udall.

Proposed Amendments:	Free Speech for People
Text of Amendment:	<p>Version A - Section 1. We the people who ordain and establish this Constitution intend the rights protected by this Constitution to be the rights of natural persons.</p> <p>Section 2. People, person, or persons as used in this Constitution does not include corporations, limited liability companies or other corporate entities established by the laws of any state, the United States, or any foreign state, and such corporate entities are subject to such regulation as the people, through their elected state and federal representatives, deem reasonable and are otherwise consistent with the powers of Congress and the States under this Constitution.</p> <p>Section 3. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit the people's rights of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free exercise of religion, and such other rights of the people, which rights are inalienable.</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	http://freespeechforpeople.org/about
Date introduced:	N/A
Referral & Status	N/A
Main goal	Constitutional rights only for natural persons; no First Amendment limit on federal or state regulation of corporations, LLCs
Effect on campaign finance	Not mentioned, but would allow any campaign finance regulation on corporations
Consequences outside realm of elections	Would eliminate all corporate constitutional rights
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Would require legislation to define whether or how corporations can spend on politics
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	No constitutional rights
Impact on unions	None, unless incorporated

Proposed Amendments:	Free Speech for People
Impact on other legal entities	Covers LLCs & other corporate entities
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	By unincorporated associations?
Campaign spending by individuals?	No regulation
Election spending circumvention	By non-corporate entities, individuals
Disclosure	Silent
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	Depends on regulation (corporations can be prohibited from influencing)
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All if regulated
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Freedom of press, speech and religion protected
Impact on corruption, election distortion	If regulated, corporate & LLC influence reduced
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	Yes
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	Not explicitly
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No (but amendment is not limited to political speech)
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No but does grant Congress power to regulate - no specific clause
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	Citizens Election Amend./Colvin - Version 1.0
Text of Amendment:	<p>Amendment XXVIII "Citizens Election Amendment" Version 1.0</p> <p>Section 1. Only natural persons who are citizens of the United States may make contributions and expenditures to influence the exercise of a citizen's right to vote, although Congress and the States may also institute systems of public financing for election campaigns.</p> <p>Section 2. Congress and the States shall have concurrent power to implement this article by measures that may set limits on the amounts of each citizen's contributions and expenditures, including a candidate's own spending, and authorize citizens to establish committees to receive, spend, and publicly disclose the sources of contributions and expenditures, and by other appropriate legislation.</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Written by Attorney Greg Colvin (published on OurFuture.org on 01/20/11)
Date introduced:	N/A
Referral & Status	N/A
Main goal	Only individual citizens may spend to influence elections, with limits set by Congress and states. Congress and States can set rules regarding public finance, disclosure and donation limits.
Effect on campaign finance	Prohibits corporate or union spending on elections; allows regulation of all other election spending; authorizes public financing; limited to elections
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Immediately prohibits corporate election spending; requires legislation for public financing, individual limits, candidate spending
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Spending on elections prohibited
Impact on unions	Spending on elections prohibited

Proposed Amendments:	Citizens Election Amend./Colvin - Version 1.0
Impact on other legal entities	Spending on elections prohibited
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	By committees established by citizens under federal & state laws
Campaign spending by individuals?	Spending may be regulated w disclosure and limits
Election spending circumvention	Depends on regulation -- wealthy individuals, perhaps groups running "issue ads" (if they claim the ads are not influencing the exercise of a vote)
Disclosure	Mentions disclosure explicitly granting power to regulate it.
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Explicitly permitted
Ballot Measures	All elections covered
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Silent
Impact on corruption, election distortion	No entities can influence elections, only individual citizens (and their spending can be regulated)
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	Not explicitly, but explicitly provides that election spending can be regulated
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No... but only applies to elections, and applies to all efforts to "influence" elections.
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No but does grant Congress power to regulate - no specific clause
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	Citizens Election Amend./Colvin - Version 2.0
Text of Amendment:	<p>Amendment XXVIII "Citizens Election Amendment" Version 2.0</p> <p>Section 1. Only natural persons who are citizens of the United States may make contributions and expenditures to influence how other citizens vote, although Congress and the States may also institute systems of public financing for election campaigns.</p> <p>Section 2. Congress and the States shall have power to implement this article by measures to set limits on the amounts of each citizen's contributions and expenditures, including a candidate's own spending, and authorize citizens to establish committees to receive, spend, and publicly disclose the sources of contributions and expenditures, and by other appropriate legislation.</p> <p>Section 3. No citizen shall make contributions or expenditures in any year, directly or indirectly, in money or anything of value other than personal time and effort, to influence how other citizens vote, in excess of ten percent of the nationwide annual median household income, based on the most recent census data.</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Written by Attorney Greg Colvin
Date introduced:	3/28/12
Referral & Status	n/a
Main goal	Only individual citizens may spend to influence elections and with limits set by congress and states. Congress and States can set rules regarding public finance and disclosure, but this amendment sets the criteria for which to determine donation limits.
Effect on campaign finance	Prohibits corporate or union spending on elections; allows regulation of all other election spending; authorizes public financing; sets criteria for donation limits; limited to elections.
Consequences outside realm of elections	None.
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Immediately prohibits corporate election spending and establishes a ceiling for individual election spending; requires legislation for public financing, individual limits, candidate spending
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Spending on elections prohibited
Impact on unions	Spending on elections prohibited

Proposed Amendments:	Citizens Election Amend./Colvin - Version 2.0
Impact on other legal entities	Spending on elections prohibited
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	By committees established by citizens under federal & state laws
Campaign spending by individuals?	Sets donation limits that curtails the amount individuals can spend.
Election spending circumvention	Donation limits prevent wealthy individuals from donating more than the average person can, however, still high enough donation limits that average and below average income individuals cannot likely donate as much as wealthy.
Disclosure	Mentions disclosure explicitly granting power to regulate it.
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Explicitly permitted
Ballot Measures	All elections covered
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Silent
Impact on corruption, election distortion	No entities can influence elections, only individual citizens (and their spending is capped)
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	Not explicitly, but explicitly provides that election spending can be regulated
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No... but only applies to elections, and applies to all efforts to "influence" elections.
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No but does grant Congress power to regulate - no specific clause
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	Move to Amend
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1 [A corporation is not a person and can be regulated] The rights protected by the Constitution of the United States are the rights of natural persons only.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Section 2 [Money is not speech and can be regulated] Federal, State and local government shall regulate, limit, or prohibit contributions and expenditures, including a candidate’s own contributions and expenditures, for the purpose of influencing in any way the election of any candidate for public office or any ballot measure.</p> <p>Federal, State and local government shall require that any permissible contributions and expenditures be publicly disclosed.</p> <p>The judiciary shall not construe the spending of money to influence elections to be speech under the First Amendment.</p> <p>Section 3 Nothing contained in this amendment shall be construed to abridge the freedom of the press.</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Move to Amend / http://movetoamend.org/amendment
Date introduced:	N/A
Referral & Status	N/A
Main goal	Constitutional rights are only for natural persons; corporations are subject to regulation by federal, state, and local government, and their privileges are not inherent or inalienable. Federal, state, and local government can regulate contributions and expenditures, and those expenditures and contributions shall be disclosed. Money is not speech.
Effect on campaign finance	Authorizes Congress and state and local government regulate or prohibit contributions and expenditures; requires disclosure of all contributions and expenditures
Consequences outside realm of elections	Eliminates corporate constitutional rights, establishes that corporations have no inalienable rights.
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or state and local governments must pass campaign finance regulations, but required disclosure is automatic.
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	No constitutional rights.
Impact on unions	Subject to regulation; no constitutional rights if incorporated.

Proposed Amendments:	Move to Amend
Impact on other legal entities	Subject to regulation.
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Unclear. No artificial entities have rights.
Campaign spending by individuals?	Subject to regulation.
Election spending circumvention	Depends on regulations; possibly by non-corporate entities and wealthy individuals.
Disclosure	Mandatory, no matter how small.
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent.
Ballot Measures	Includes both candidate elections and ballot measures.
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	Permits regulation by federal, state, and local government.
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Freedom of press explicitly protected
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Depends on regulations
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	Yes
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	Yes
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	Applies only to contributions and expenditures " for the purpose of influencing in any way the election of any candidate for public office or any ballot measure."
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.72.IH
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. The Congress shall have power to prohibit, limit, and otherwise regulate the contribution of funds or donation of in-kind equivalents to candidates standing for election to a Federal office in the United States and to prohibit, limit, and otherwise regulate the expenditure of funds or donation of in-kind equivalents used to support or purchase media advertisements intended to influence the outcome of an election for Federal office in the United States.</p> <p>Whenever Congress should exercise such power, it must apply equally and uniformly to all individual persons recognized as citizens of the United States.</p> <p>Whenever Congress should exercise such power on associations of citizens of the United States, it must apply equally and uniformly to all associations of citizens of the United States.</p> <p>Section 2. Each of the several States shall have power to prohibit, limit, and otherwise regulate the contribution of funds or donation of in-kind equivalents to candidates standing for election to public office in the State and to prohibit, limit, and otherwise regulate expenditure of funds or donation of in-kind equivalents used to support or purchase media advertisements intended to influence the outcome of an election for public office or plebiscite in the State.</p> <p>Whenever a State should exercise such power, it must apply equally and uniformly to all individual persons recognized as citizens of the State.</p> <p>Whenever a State should exercise such power on associations of citizens of the State, it must apply equally and uniformly to all associations of citizens of the State.</p> <p>Section 3. A person who is not a citizen of the United States, including an association of persons who are not citizens of the United States, a foreign government, or any person acting as an agent thereof, may not contribute funds or donate in-kind equivalents to candidates standing for election to public office in the United States or otherwise expend funds or donate in-kind equivalents in a manner intended to influence the outcome an election for public office or plebiscite in the United States.</p> <p>Section 4. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Schrader, Kurt [OR-5]
Date introduced:	7/13/2011
Referral & Status	8/25/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Affirming the power of Congress and the states to regulate campaign contributions and independent expenditures on "media advertisements" for Federal elections.
Effect on campaign finance	Authorizes regulations that prohibit, limit, or regulate contributions or ad expenditures
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or states need to pass regulation
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	May regulate. Appears that any regulations must apply equally to corporations and unions.
Impact on unions	May regulate. Appears that any regulations must apply equally to corporations and unions.

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.72.IH
Impact on other legal entities	May regulate, but any regulations must be uniform for all corporations, unions, and other "associations of citizens"
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Not clear. All "associations of citizens," perhaps including PACs or unincorporated associations would be subject to the same regulations as corporations and unions.
Campaign spending by individuals?	May regulate, but must apply equally.
Election spending circumvention	Independent expenditures are defined only in terms of "media advertisements" -- may not cover spending on rallies, bus tours, phone banks, canvassers, etc (unless the activities were considered in-kind contributions to candidates). Other circumvention depends on regulations passed. (Also, can there be an entity that is neither an "individual" or an "association of citizens?")
Disclosure	Not explicit but falls under power to "otherwise regulate"
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	"Plebiscite" so yes
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All if regulated
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Silent
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Depends on regulations
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No (and may strengthen it by describing corporations as "associations of citizens")
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	not explicitly
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	Not explicitly, but only applies to elections, and only applies to direct contributions/in-kind contributions and spending/in-kind support for "media advertisements intended to influence the outcome of an election"
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	Yes
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	No requirement that "associations of citizens" be incorporated or organized into a legal entity to be subject to the same regulations as corporations. Section 3 explicitly prohibits donations from non-citizens or "associations" of non-citizens; not clear how many non-citizens must be involved in an "association of citizens" before it can no longer spend on elections. Additionally, the independent expenditure definition in Section 3 is drafted more broadly than in sections 1 and 2.

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.78
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit Congress and the States from imposing content-neutral regulations and restrictions on the expenditure of funds for political activity by any corporation, limited liability company, or other corporate entity, including but not limited to contributions in support of, or in opposition to, a candidate for public office.</p> <p>Section 2. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to abridge the freedom of the press.'.</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Edwards, Donna F. [MD-4]
Date introduced:	9/12/2011
Referral & Status	9/23/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Affirming the authority of Congress and the States to regulate the expenditure of funds for political activity by corporations.
Effect on campaign finance	Allows regulation of all corporate political activity
Consequences outside realm of elections	Applies to spending on all "political activity," including but not limited to election activity.
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or states need to pass regulation
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Spending on all political activities may be regulated or restricted
Impact on unions	None, unless incorporated

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.78
Impact on other legal entities	LLCs and corporate entity
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Silent; by unincorporated associations?
Campaign spending by individuals?	No regulation
Election spending circumvention	Wealthy individuals, PACs, Super-PACS, Unions, non-corporate entities
Disclosure	Not explicit but can regulate (for corporations)
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	Probably, if "political activity" includes ballot measures
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All if regulated
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Freedom of press protected explicitly
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Depends on regulations; only applies to corporations
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	Not explicitly
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No, but implies the definition includes more than elections
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No but grants power to regulate
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	S.J.RES.29 (Tom Udall) / H. J. RES. 86 (Sutton)
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. Congress shall have power to regulate the raising and spending of money and in kind equivalents with respect to Federal elections, including through setting limits on--</p> <p>(1) the amount of contributions to candidates for nomination for election to, or for election to, Federal office; and</p> <p>(2) the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to such candidates.</p> <p>Section 2. A State shall have power to regulate the raising and spending of money and in kind equivalents with respect to State elections, including through setting limits on--</p> <p>(1) the amount of contributions to candidates for nomination for election to, or for election to, State office; and</p> <p>(2) the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to such candidates.</p> <p>Section 3. Congress shall have power to implement and enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Sen Udall, Tom [NM] / Rep. Sutton, Betty [OH-13]
Date introduced:	11/1/2011
Referral & Status	11/1/2011 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Main goal	Affirming the power of Congress and the States to regulate and limit election fundraising and spending. (House bill: H.J. RES 86)
Effect on campaign finance	Allows regulation of fundraising and spending for all federal and state candidate elections
Consequences outside realm of elections	None (although asserts power to regulate fundraising)
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or states need to pass regulation
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Can be regulated
Impact on unions	Can be regulated

Proposed Amendments:	S.J.RES.29 (Tom Udall) / H. J. RES. 86 (Sutton)
Impact on other legal entities	Can be regulated
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Not specified, but can be regulated
Campaign spending by individuals?	Can be regulated
Election spending circumvention	Depends on regulations.
Disclosure	Not explicit but can be regulated (both "raising and spending")
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	Unclear.
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All if regulated
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Silent
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Depends on regulations.
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	Not explicitly, although it says all election-related spending is subject to regulation
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No, but amendment only applies to elections, and provides broad definition of what is regulated ("raising and spending of money and in kind equivalents with respect to ... elections")
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	Yes
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	H. J. RES. 88
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. We the people who ordain and establish this Constitution intend the rights protected by this Constitution to be the rights of natural persons.</p> <p>Section 2. The words people, person, or citizen as used in this Constitution do not include corporations, limited liability companies or other corporate entities established by the laws of any State, the United States, or any foreign state, and such corporate entities are subject to such regulation as the people, through their elected State and Federal representatives, deem reasonable and are otherwise consistent with the powers of Congress and the States under this Constitution.</p> <p>Section 3. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit the people's rights of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free exercise of religion, freedom of association and all such other rights of the people, which rights are inalienable.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep McGovern, James P. [MA-3]
Date introduced:	11/15/2011
Referral & Status	12/2/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Declaring that corporations are not people and affirming the authority of Congress and the States to regulate corporations, limited liability companies or other corporate entities
Effect on campaign finance	Not clear, corporate political spending can be regulated
Consequences outside realm of elections	Eliminates all corporate constitutional rights
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Would immediately eliminate all corporate constitutional rights; would require legislation and litigation to define the new bounds of corporate rights
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Would eliminate all corporate constitutional rights
Impact on unions	Not affected, unless incorporated

Proposed Amendments:	H. J. RES. 88
Impact on other legal entities	Would eliminate constitutional rights for all corporate entities
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	By unincorporated associations?
Campaign spending by individuals?	No regulation
Election spending circumvention	By wealthy individuals, PACs. For corporations, depends on regulations.
Disclosure	Silent
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	Corporate spending on any election may be regulated.
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	Allows for regulations of corporate political spending at any level.
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Explicitly protected for people along with other 1st amendment rights
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Depends on regulations; only affects spending by corporations, not wealthy individuals or unions.
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	Yes
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	No
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No (all corporate activity is subject to regulation)
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No but grants power to regulate
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	H. J. RES. 90 (Deutsch) / S. J. RES. 33 (Sanders)
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. The rights protected by the Constitution of the United States are the rights of natural persons and do not extend to for-profit corporations, limited liability companies, or other private entities established for business purposes or to promote business interests under the laws of any state, the United States, or any foreign state.</p> <p>Section 2. Such corporate and other private entities established under law are subject to regulation by the people through the legislative process so long as such regulations are consistent with the powers of Congress and the States and do not limit the freedom of the press.</p> <p>Section 3. Such corporate and other private entities shall be prohibited from making contributions or expenditures in any election of any candidate for public office or the vote upon any ballot measure submitted to the people.</p> <p>Section 4. Congress and the States shall have the power to regulate and set limits on all election contributions and expenditures, including a candidate's own spending, and to authorize the establishment of political committees to receive, spend, and publicly disclose the sources of those contributions and expenditures.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Deutch, Theodore E. [FL-19] / Sen Sanders, Bernard [VT]
Date introduced:	11/18/2011
Referral & Status	12/2/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Expressly excluding for-profit corporations and other business entities from the Constitutional rights given to natural persons, prohibiting corporate spending in all elections, and affirming the authority of Congress and the States to regulate corporations and to regulate and set limits on all election contributions and expenditures. (Senate bill: S.J. RES 33)
Effect on campaign finance	For-profit corporations and other business entities prohibited from spending on elections; Congress can regulate election funding and spending, including spending by candidates
Consequences outside realm of elections	Eliminates for-profit corporate constitutional rights, establishes that Congress can regulate corporations
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	For-profit corporate rights and ability of business corporations to spend on elections are immediately eliminated, would require legislation to implement other election regulation; could follow federal tax code to reach 501(c)(6) associations formed to promote common business interests.
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	For-profit corporations and non-profits that promote business interests are prohibited from election spending; non-profits that don't promote business purposes may not be affected.
Impact on unions	Probably unaffected because not established for "business purposes"

Proposed Amendments:	H. J. RES. 90 (Deutsch) / S. J. RES. 33 (Sanders)
Impact on other legal entities	If established for business purposes or promote business interests, prohibited from all election spending
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Authorizes Congress and the States to establish political committees
Campaign spending by individuals?	Can be regulated, limits may be set
Election spending circumvention	Non-profits that claim they are not established for business purposes. For wealthy individuals, unions, and others, depends on regulation.
Disclosure	Mentions disclosure explicitly granting power to regulate it.
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	For-profit corporations prohibited from spending on ballot measures
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Explicitly protected from regulations that affect corporations
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Business corporations cannot spend on elections; wealthy individuals and PACs may be regulated
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	Yes, but only as to for-profit business corporations
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	Not explicitly, but it provides that Congress can regulate all election-related spending
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No, but applies only to elections and provides broad definition of what can be regulated
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No but grants broad power to regulate
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.92
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. Because of the compelling public interest in preventing corruption and the appearance of corruption among elected officials, and because corporations and other business organizations are not natural persons or citizens, Congress and the States may regulate the disbursement of funds for political activity by for-profit corporations, other for-profit business entities, or other business organizations, without regard to whether or not the activity is carried out independently from any candidate or political party.</p> <p>Section 2. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to abridge the freedom of the press.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Ellison, Keith [MN-5]
Date introduced:	12/6/2011
Referral & Status	12/14/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Affirming the authority of Congress and the States to regulate the disbursement of funds for political activity by for-profit corporations and other for-profit business organizations.
Effect on campaign finance	Allows regulation of political spending by for-profit corporations and business organizations (like the Chamber or PhRMA)
Consequences outside realm of elections	Depends on how "political activity" is defined
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or the states need to pass regulations
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Congress can regulate political activity of for-profit corporations; non-profits are untouched
Impact on unions	Not affected (unless considered "business organization")

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.92
Impact on other legal entities	Congress can regulate political activity by business organizations and entities
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Silent; by unincorporated or not-for-profit corporations?
Campaign spending by individuals?	No regulation
Election spending circumvention	Wealthy individuals, non-profits, PACs, unions.
Disclosure	Not explicit but some may be regulated (relates to "disbursement of funds" -- not clear if this means Congress could only require disclosure of spending, but not funding, for groups like the Chamber)
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	Probably included; depends on definition of "political activity"
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Explicitly protected
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Depending on regulation, limits corporate influence; does not affect spending by wealthy individuals
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	Does not appear so (only declares they are not natural persons or citizens, does not say they are not "legal persons).
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	No
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No, but grants power to regulate
Related bills:	H.J.RES.78, H.J.RES.82
Additional notes:	Concedes the limited reasoning of the court in Citizens United; does not acknowledge the other legitimate state interests for campaign finance besides corruption or the appearance of corruption

Proposed Amendments:	H. J. RES. 97
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. Financial expenditures, or in kind equivalents, with respect to a candidate for Federal office, without regard to whether or not a communication expressly advocates the election or defeat of a specified candidate in the election, shall not constitute protected speech, as guaranteed by this Constitution or any amendment to this Constitution.</p> <p>Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enact a mandatory public financing system to provide funds to qualified candidates in elections for Federal office, which shall be the sole source of funds raised or spent with respect to Federal elections.</p> <p>Section 3. Congress shall set forth a legal public holiday for the purposes of voting in regularly scheduled general elections for Federal office.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Yarmuth, John A. [KY-3]
Date introduced:	12/20/2011
Referral & Status	1/6/2012 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Money spent on Federal campaigns is not speech; affirms authority of Congress to enact public financing for federal campaigns; and declaring a legal public holiday for voting.
Effect on campaign finance	Allows Congress to regulate Federal elections and enact public financing
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress shall declare a federal voting holiday; may pass campaign finance regulations and may enact a public financing system
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Spending on federal elections may be regulated
Impact on unions	Spending on federal elections may be regulated

Proposed Amendments:	<u>H. J. RES. 97</u>
Impact on other legal entities	Spending on federal elections may be regulated
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Public financing (if Congress enacts)
Campaign spending by individuals?	Spending on federal elections may be regulated
Election spending circumvention	State and local elections unaffected; for federal elections, depends on regulations.
Disclosure	Silent; likely can be regulated because not speech
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Explicitly permitted
Ballot Measures	No - only "with respect to a candidate for Federal office"
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	Federal only
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Silent
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Depends on what legislation Congress passes.
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	With respect to spending on Federal political campaigns, yes.
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No, but applies broadly to federal elections elections -- to "Financial expenditures, or in kind equivalents, with respect to a candidate for Federal office"
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	Establishing voting holiday is mandatory; Section 1 and 2 are permissible
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	Also establishes a legal public holiday for federal elections

Proposed Amendments:	<u>H.J.RES.6</u>
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. The first article of amendment does not apply to the political speech of any corporation, partnership, business trust, association, or other business organization with respect to the making of contributions, expenditures, or other disbursements of funds in connection with public elections.</p> <p>Section 2. Congress shall have power to set limits on the amount of contributions that may be accepted by, and the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to, a candidate for nomination for election to, or for election to, Federal office.</p> <p>Section 3. A State shall have power to set limits on the amount of contributions that may be accepted by, and the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to, a candidate for nomination for election to, or for election to, State or local office.</p> <p>Section 4. Congress shall have power to implement and enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Kaptur, Marcy [OH-9] (no co-sponsors)
Date introduced:	1/5/2012
Referral & Status	1/24/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Declaring the First Amendment does not apply to the spending by corporations and other business organizations on public elections, and affirming the power of Congress and the States to establish limits on contributions and expenditures in elections for public office.
Effect on campaign finance	Allows broad leeway to regulate corporate political spending, and authorizes limits on all other election-related funding and spending. Not clear whether expenditures "in support of, or in opposition to" a candidate only applies to express advocacy or whether it applies to more expansive political activity
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress and the States need to pass regulations; litigation may decide what expenditures "in support of, or in opposition to" a candidate means.
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Corporate spending "in connection to" public elections is not protected by the First Amendment; Congress may regulate corporate election spending.
Impact on unions	Congress may regulate election-related spending

Proposed Amendments:	<u>H.J.RES.6</u>
Impact on other legal entities	Congress may regulate election-related spending
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Silent; by unincorporated associations?
Campaign spending by individuals?	Election-related spending may be regulated
Election spending circumvention	Depends on regulations
Disclosure	Silent; may allow Congress to mandate disclosure of corporate spending, but for all other entities Congress and the States only have authority to impose limits on the amount spent, not necessarily to require disclosure
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	No (only candidates)
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All, depending on regulations
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Silent
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Impact depends on regulations
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	With respect to spending by corporations in connection with elections, yes.
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No. Applies only to "contributions that may be accepted by, and the amount of expenditures that may be made by, in support of, or in opposition to" candidates; not clear what expenditures this includes.
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	Yes
Related bills:	H.J.RES.7, H.J.RES.8
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	S. J. RES. 35
Text of Amendment:	<p>Section 1. Congress shall have the power to regulate the contribution of funds by corporations, entities organized and operated for profit, and labor organizations to a candidate for election to, or for nomination for election to, a Federal office, and the power to regulate the expenditure of funds by corporations, entities organized and operated for profit, and labor organizations made in support of, or opposition to, such candidates. Section 2. A State shall have the power to regulate the contribution of funds by corporations, entities organized and operated for profit, and labor organizations to a candidate for election to, or for nomination for election to, public office in the State, and the power to regulate the expenditure of funds by corporations, entities organized and operated for profit, and labor organizations made in support of, or opposition to, such candidates. Section 3. Nothing contained in this Amendment shall be construed to allow Congress or a State to make any law abridging the freedom of the press.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Sen Baucus, Max [MT]
Date introduced:	1/24/2012
Referral & Status	1/24/2012 Referred to Senate committee. Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
Main goal	Affirming the power of Congress and the States to regulate contributions to candidates and independent expenditures for corporations, entities organized and operated for profit, and labor organizations
Effect on campaign finance	Allows for regulation of campaign contributions and political expenditures by corporations, businesses, and unions
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or states need to pass regulation
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Campaign contributions and political expenditures by corporations can be regulated; appears to apply to both for-profit and non-profit corporations
Impact on unions	Campaign contributions and political expenditures by unions can be regulated

Proposed Amendments:	S. J. RES. 35
Impact on other legal entities	Campaign contributions and political expenditures by any other entity organized and operated for-profit can be regulated
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Silent; by unincorporated associations or not-for-profit corporations?
Campaign spending by individuals?	No regulation
Election spending circumvention	Wealthy individuals, PACs; unincorporated trade associations.
Disclosure	Not explicitly, but can be regulated for corporations, businesses, and unions
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Silent
Ballot Measures	No (only candidates)
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	All, depending on regulations
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Protects freedom of the press
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Allows for regulation of campaign contributions
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	not explicitly
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No
Related bills:	None
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	<u>H. J. RES. 100</u>
Text of Amendment:	<p>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.</p> <p>Section 2. No expenditures shall be permitted in support of any candidate for Federal office, or in opposition to any candidate for Federal office, from any other source, including the candidate. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to abridge the freedom of the press.</p> <p>Section 3. The Congress shall, by statute, provide limitations on the amounts and timing of the expenditures of such public funds.</p> <p>Section 4. The Congress shall, by statute, provide criminal penalties for any violation of this Article.</p> <p>Section 5. The Congress shall have the power to implement and enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Kucinich, Dennis J. [OH-10] (no co-sponsors)
Date introduced:	1/25/2012
Referral & Status	Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Create system of public financing and eliminate all other spending
Effect on campaign finance	Only public funds allowed
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Largely automatic, although system of public financing would have to be enacted
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Prohibited from funding campaigns, could face criminal penalties
Impact on unions	Prohibited from funding campaigns, could face criminal penalties

Proposed Amendments:	H. J. RES. 100
Impact on other legal entities	Prohibited from funding campaigns, could face criminal penalties
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Apparently only through public financing
Campaign spending by individuals?	Prohibited from funding campaigns, could face criminal penalties
Election spending circumvention	Anyone potentially could still run "issue" adds.
Disclosure	N/A
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Required
Ballot Measures	No (only Federal candidates)
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	Federal only
Impact on media (freedom of press)	Freedom of the press protected
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Would significantly curtail corruption and distortion because campaigns would be fully public-funded
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	No
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	Yes
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.111
Text of Amendment:	'Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to forbid Congress or the States from imposing content-neutral limitations on private campaign contributions or independent political campaign expenditures, or from enacting systems of public campaign financing, including those designed to restrict the influence of private wealth by offsetting campaign spending or independent expenditures with increased public funding.'
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	Rep Schiff, Adam B. [CA-29]
Date introduced:	6/18/2012
Referral & Status	6/28/2012 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Affirming the authority of Congress and the States to regulate contributions and expenditures in political campaigns and to increase public financing systems to offset private spending.
Effect on campaign finance	Allows for regulation of contributions and expenditures, First Amendment notwithstanding
Consequences outside realm of elections	None
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	Congress or the States need to pass regulation
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	Can be regulated
Impact on unions	Can be regulated

Proposed Amendments:	H.J.RES.111
Impact on other legal entities	Can be regulated
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	Silent; can be regulated, system of public financing may be created
Campaign spending by individuals?	Can be regulated
Election spending circumvention	Depends on regulations
Disclosure	Not explicitly, but can be regulated
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	Explicitly permitted; does not appear to encourage public financing as the exclusive mechanism
Ballot Measures	Depends on legislation passed
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	all, depending on legislation
Impact on media (freedom of press)	No
Impact on corruption, election distortion	Depends on legislation passed
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	No
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	No
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	No
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	No
Related bills:	None
Additional notes:	

Proposed Amendments:	<u>H. CON. RES. 4</u>
Text of Amendment:	<p>(not an amendment) - Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Supreme Court misinterpreted the First Amendment to the Constitution in its decision in the 1976 case of Buckley v. Valeo because--</p> <p>(1) the decision failed to recognize that the unlimited spending of large amounts of money on elections has a corrosive effect on the electoral process not simply because of direct transactions between those who give large amounts of money and candidates and elected officials but because the presence of unlimited amounts of money corrupts the process on a more fundamental level; and</p> <p>(2) the decision failed to recognize other legitimate state interests which justify limiting money in campaigns, including the need to preserve the integrity of our republican form of government, restore public confidence in government, and ensure all citizens a more equal opportunity to participate in the political process.</p>
Sponsor(s) / Author(s)	<u>Rep Kaptur, Marcy [OH-9]</u>
Date introduced:	1/5/2011
Referral & Status	2/7/2011 Referred to House subcommittee. Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on the Constitution.
Main goal	Expressing the sense of Congress that the Supreme Court misinterpreted the First Amendment to the Constitution in the case of Buckley v. Valeo.
Effect on campaign finance	
Consequences outside realm of elections	
Automatic impact, or is legislation/litigation necessary?	
Impact on corporations (business & non-profit)	
Impact on unions	

Proposed Amendments:	H. CON. RES. 4
Impact on other legal entities	
How money aggregated by citizens for elections	
Campaign spending by individuals?	
Election spending circumvention	
Disclosure	
Public financing (required, permitted, prohibited or silent)	
Ballot Measures	
Levels of government covered (federal, state, city, town, and county)	
Impact on media (freedom of press)	
Impact on corruption, election distortion	
Does the amendment abolish corporate personhood?	
Does the amendment establish that money is not equal to speech under the 1st amendment?	
Does the amendment define "political speech"?	
Amendment Enforcement Clause?	
Related bills:	
Additional notes:	