

Tab 1

Today is federal election day. If you currently are living on the soil of one of the 56 states of America, and are an American citizen you will be able to cast two votes. Please check House Ballot 1 and House Ballot 2.

If you currently are NOT living on the soil of one of the 56 states of America, you will be able to cast one vote. Please check House/Senate Ballot 3.

There are regional elections. The nation is divided into U.S. Census Bureau Regional Divisions to create regional assemblies and these regional assemblies have an advisory role on things. The elections take place every two years and can never be dissolved.

Then there are national referendums that can be called by 40% of the Senate, house, regional assemblies, or state legislatures. These may only happen in February.

There are state elections, and local (county, city, town, school district, and special district) elections.

If a governor/senator dies/resigns/is impeached and a special election is held, all candidates are marked as "Independent" in addition to whatever party nomination they have. Also, for this election only, three candidates per party can be nominated.

State Executive Offices

Governor - Elected

Lieutenant Governor - Elected in a separate election. Lieutenant Governor candidates that are chosen by governor candidates of parties with 15%+ of last election's vote are marked as "independent" AND [Governor's Name's Choice] in addition to whatever party nomination they earn. Political parties with less than 15% can nominate candidates as well.

Attorney General - Selected by state legislature

Secretary of State - Elected

Treasurer - Appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate/unicameral state legislature

Controller - Elected

Comptroller-General - Chosen by Governor

Auditor - Selected by state legislature

Superintendent of Schools - Chosen by Governor

Superintendent of the Whole - Chosen by a majority of local school board superintendents

Insurance Commissioner - Appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate/unicameral state legislature

Agriculture Commissioner - Elected

Land and Natural Resources Commissioner - Election on year Before presidential election is an advisory vote (nobody is elected) The governor appoints a person, who can't run in the next election, and in this election whoever wins, serves a three year term

Labor Commissioner - Elected

Public Service Commission Head - Public Service Commission is elected, then it choose 5 candidates and one is elected to be the head in a non-partisan election

Commerce Commissioner - Elected

Chief Financial Officer - Chosen by incumbent Governor, if they win, they win. If they lose, the future governor can pick whoever they want.

Railroad Commissioner - Appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate/unicameral state legislature

Public Education Commissioner - Chosen by Governor

Mine Inspector - Elected on year AFTER presidential election

Solicitor General - Appointed by governor, confirmed by state senate/unicameral state legislature

Director of Prosecutions - Chosen by Governor, who is supposed to consult judges before making the final call.

Public Defender - Elected

Tax Commissioner and Inspector General and State Engineer and Surveyor General - Chosen by Governor

Ethics Commissioners - Some are elected, some are chosen by governor, some chosen by state legislature, some chosen by governor and confirmed by state legislature

Supreme Court should be reformed

Judges already confirmed and appointed for a lifetime are grandfathered in.

A new spot in the U.S. The Supreme Court is made every 2 years.

Term limits for these spots is 25 years with a 5 year break. A justice can technically speaking, serve unlimited terms.

U.S. Court of Appeals

Judges already confirmed and appointed for a lifetime are grandfathered in.

There should be a new spot made in each of the 13 circuits of the U.S. Court of Appeals every 5 years.

Term limits for these spots is 35 years with an 8 year break. A justice can technically speaking; serve unlimited terms.

Senior judges are semi-retired United States federal judges. To qualify, a judge in the federal court system must be at least 58 years old, and have served at least 12 years, and the sum of the judge's age and years of service as a federal judge must be at least 75 years. As long as senior judges carry at least a 20 percent caseload or meet other criteria for activity, they remain entitled to maintain a staffed office and chambers, including a secretary and their normal complement of law clerks, and they continue to receive annual cost-of-living increases. Once this law is put into effect, any new vacancies in full-time judgeships caused by senior status, must be dealt with by the president, acting in conjunction with the opposing party's House and Senate majority leader,

the opposing party's presidential nominee, the biggest primary rival in the president's party and the three biggest third party's leadership, just to make sure no court packing happens.

territorial courts/district court judges serve for 19 year terms. You can only serve one term in your life, unless there are special reasons for not adhering to this rule. These judges can be recalled.

Bankruptcy court judge eligiibilty requirements become stricter

All state supreme court judges are appointed at once by governors acting in conjunction with the opposing party's state legislature majority leader, the opposing party's governor nominee, the biggest primary rival in the governor's party and the three biggest third party's leadership, just to make sure no court packing happens. Then non-partisan state wide elections happen. You can serve unlimited 9 year terms. An election has to happen at least once every year, so the size of the court must reflect that. Political parties that got more than 300,000 votes in any election in the past 6 years can not participate. Additionally parties made within the last 3 years cannot participate. These judges can be recalled.

State trial courts, special courts, and state appeal courts need reform.

There needs to be a court in every county and a court in every city with >65 thousand people.

There needs to be a Superior court in all states.

The American Tax Court and Millitary Appeal/Armerd Forces Courts need reform.

The Court of Veterans Appeals and International Trade need reform.

Other jobs

TBD

County Mayor-elected by the people in one runoff

County Administrative Board/County Commission/Board of Supervisors - elected by the people using RCV, and half proportional representation they draw state legislative maps, which are then decided by the governor and voters (and state legislatures draw their maps), and they choose one of their members to serve as the County Executive Official

Sheriff, Assessor, Property Appraiser, County Clerk, Treasurer, Tax Collector, Auditor, Controller, Recorder, Register of Deeds, Coroner, Medical Examiner, County Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney, District Attorney, Engineer, Public Works Director, Surveyor, Planning & Zoning/Building Department, Emergency Management, Parks & Recreation Department, Health Department

Township - advisory

Strong mayoral big cities

mayoralcouncil/admin mid/big

Council manager mid size

Commission mid/small

Weak mayoral small towns

Rep town meeting less tiny

Town meeting tiny places/new england

School board- stakeholders, non partisan, but small parties allowed

Water Districts Fire Districts Transit Districts Library Districts special districts

5 people on a general ticket are elected. Whoever got the most votes leads it. (water, fire, transit, library)

Runoff if there's a tie.

3 districts at most. Districts made by county executives. Whoever does the best percentage becomes the leader of this.

(other districts)

House Ballot 1

The ballot's instructions for the first vote are as follows:

Please make sure you have read the voter information guide. If you haven't; ask a poll worker to provide a guide, and take the time to read it.

Once you've identified a party to support, preview the party-list to see if there is any candidates listed that pique your interest.

Rank parties in the order of your choice.

Use the ovals in the columns marked Rank 1, Rank 2, Rank 3, and so on.

Fill in one oval per rank column.

Fill in one rank per party.

To vote for a person, and not a party, write the person's name on the line provided and fill in the oval for the rank of your choice. Make sure that this person is on at least one Party-list, or your vote may not be counted.

DO NOT mark more than one oval in any column.

You may rank as many or as few parties as the columns allow.

DO NOT mark more than one oval for the same party.

Ranking more parties will not hurt your first-choice party.

Any mark or writing outside the ovals for voting may void your ballot.

You have a right to a replacement ballot. If you make a mistake, or want to change your vote, ask a poll worker for a new ballot at any time.

This vote (the first vote) is a party-list vote

House Ballot 2

The ballot's instructions for the second vote are as follows:

Please make sure you have read the voter information guide. If you haven't; ask a poll worker to provide a guide, and take the time to read it.

Rank candidates in the order of your choice.

Use the ovals in the columns marked Rank 1, Rank 2, Rank 3, and so on.

Fill in one oval per rank column.

Fill in one rank per candidate.

To rank a Write-in candidate, write the person's name in the Write-in space and fill in the oval for the ranking of your choice.

To rank none of the above, locate the option on the ballot and fill in the oval for the ranking of your choice.

DO NOT mark more than one oval in any column.

You may rank as many or as few candidates as the columns allow.

DO NOT mark more than one oval for the same candidate.

Ranking more candidates will not hurt your first-choice candidate.

Any mark or writing outside the ovals for voting may void your ballot.

You have a right to a replacement ballot. If you make a mistake, or want to change your vote, ask a poll worker for a new ballot at any time.

This vote (the second vote) is a candidate vote.

House/Senate Ballot 3

The ballot's instructions for this vote are as follows:

Vote for one political party only.

Fill in the oval in the column next to your chosen party.

Do not rank additional parties.

Do not fill in more than one oval.

To vote for a person instead of a party, write the person's name on the line provided and fill in the oval that is adjacent to the write-in line. Make sure that this person is on at least one party list, or your vote may not be counted.

DO NOT mark more than one oval anywhere on the ballot.

Marking more than one party will invalidate your vote.

Any mark or writing outside the ovals for voting may void your ballot.

You have a right to a replacement ballot. If you make a mistake or want to change your vote, ask a poll worker for a new ballot at any time.

parties younger than 5 years can't participate in this election

Americans living abroad, affiliated with the military or not, could vote in elections for the house and senate?

My specific proposal is this:

House

This is a proportional party-wise vote. There is a threshold of 80,000 votes to receive 1 seat, and every 40,000 votes, nets you another seat.

Senate

Americans overseas living in the nations of Israel, Mexico, and Germany vote for a senator in a two-round system.

Americans not living in those three nations are separated into 5 groups. Americans living in the Americas, Africa, Europe, Australia/The Pacific, and Asia/Middle East, and they elect a senator in a two round system.

Americans living ANYWHERE overseas also cast a second vote in a proportional party-wise vote for 3 senators, with a threshold of 33%, and ranked-choice voting for parties not making it to 33%.

Also for both elections parties must be older than 5 years to participate and must get 250,000 signatures in order to participate or they can get 90,000 votes in an election that has happened in the past 5 years and get 2 senators to uniquely support them.

Ranked-Choice Voting

The votes are then counted after election day is over.

the ranked choice voting in this case is different from what you are used to.

usually with ranked choice voting candidates are eliminated from least voted for, to most voted for, until there is one winner.

in this system, however, candidates are eliminated from least voted for, to most voted for, until all candidates cross a threshold

this threshold can be found with the equation

$$(100 \div 2) \div C =$$

Where C is the amount of candidates with more than 500 votes.

*if there is an election where no candidate has 500 votes, then C is the amount of candidates with more than 100 votes.

** if there is an election where no candidate has 100 votes, then ranked choice voting happens as per usual

Multi-Member Districts

The first place winner must get 51% of the vote. The second place winner must get 46% of the vote.

There are 4 conditions:

1a) The first place winner gets 51% of the vote and the second place winner gets 46% of the vote. They win on the spot.

2b) The first place winner gets 51% of the vote but the second place winner doesn't get 46% of the vote. The first place winner wins on the spot but the second place winner runs in a runoff with the third place winner.

3c) The first place winner doesn't get 51% of the vote but the second place winner gets 46% of the vote. The second place winner wins on the spot but the first place winner runs in a runoff with the third place winner.

4d) The first place winner gets 51% of the vote and the second place winner gets 46% of the vote. The first place and second place winners fight in a runoff. The loser fights the third place winner in a SECOND runoff.

Each state gets a certain amount of representatives per population.

Presidential

There's the presidential election. There's both state wide and nation wide components. State wide component (83% of the electoral vote) (are ranked choice proportional (basically proportional representation, except otherwise wasted votes end up satisfying a second or third preference)
Nation wide component (17% of the electoral vote) is a runoff election if nobody gets >51%, and it is winner take all, however if somebody gets >51% in the first round, this is ranked choice proportional. This happens every 4 years.

Senate

There's the Senate election Each state has 6 senators. 3 are elected via ranked choice proportional. These 3 are elected via classes, so some states have elections for them in 2026, some states have them taking place in 2028, and some have them in 2030, and this repeats throughout even numbered years. The other 3 are elected in two round elections if nobody gets >51%, and these elections have limited ranked choice voting. Every state, every two years, unless someone dies or resigns in office, will always have a Senate election. The Senate can never be dissolved but individual senators can be recalled.

Senators for life.

Presidents are senators for life, unless they are impeached or resign while they are president, and they serve for life in the senate unless they are impeached or resign while a senator. They have one year after leaving the presidential job to choose to be a senator.

Vice Presidents are representatives for life, unless they are impeached or resign while they are vice president, and they serve for life in the house unless they are impeached or resign while a representative . They have two years after leaving the vice presidential job to choose to be a representative.

Anyone who has gotten a Medal of Honor and is younger than 70 years old, is considered for a job as representative for life. One person can be given the job, and by a fifteen-twentieths vote in the Senate can give that person the job.

Anyone who has gotten a Nobel Prize and is younger than 50 years old, is considered for a job as representative for life. One person can be given the job, and by a four-fifths vote in the House and Senate can give that person the job.

House

about the house

Elections happen every two years, unless the house prematurely dissolves itself, and the Senate approves this.

"There is limited ranked-choice voting (only really relevant if someone got less than 1% of the vote,)

Miscellaneous

If you are a leader or member of a Union that is made up of a majority of American workers or is based in America, you additionally have the right to be part of a group that selects congresspeople on the sole behalf/privilege/authority of the union members of America.

If you are an owner of a small business that is based in America/does most of its business in America/pays taxes in America/hires mostly American workers, you additionally have the right to be part of a group that selects congresspeople on the sole behalf/privilege/authority of the small business owners of America.

If you are an executive of a corporation that is extremely large and based in America/does most of its business in America/hires mostly American workers AND pays taxes in America, you additionally have the right to be part of a group that selects congresspeople on the sole behalf/privilege/authority of the corporations of America.

If you are an American citizen you also have an extremely small chance to be randomly selected via lottery to become a member of Congress.

and the FEC gets to pick small, but sizeable minority groups that deserve representation, and allow political parties made to represent those minorities to get access to winning reserved political seats if those political parties can clear small but sizeable voter numbers certain indigenous tribes also get voting seats if we have a treaty that allocates that for smaller tribes, the tribal leader can appoint this person but for bigger tribes that should be something the tribal members vote for

The 5 largest American businesses by market cap and the 5 largest businesses by employees each send 1 person to the House. No business can send 2 people. So the 10 seats shrinks down if a business is in the top 10 list for market cap AND employees."

"10 seats are given to ethnic and religious minorities in America. A sizable minority is any group that is small, but is not a ""vocal minority"". (10%+ of the population). These seats are vacant if conditions aren't met. Generally speaking, if an FEC-approved party that claims representation of minorities, gets 7%+ of that minority's vote, and is the largest party for that minority, it gets that minority seat. In terms of ethnic parties, you don't have to be a member of that group to vote for an ethnic party, but I imagine few, if any, are voting for said party when there's lots of other choices. Ranked-Choice Voting for these seats don't apply. The American Census is responsible for tallying up minority populations."

provisional ballots and mail in ballots still exist for the 56 us states

but if you don't cast a ballot in Illinois, generally speaking you can't vote in Illinois unless you are stationed within the USA but not in Illinois and are an Illinois resident

Undocumented people who've lived here for a while can only vote in local elections.

Registering to vote isn't a crime.

People with a criminal record of ANY kind can vote if they have completed probation and are not currently in prison.

People in prison can vote in state wide elections, but their votes can not be counted for national proportional representation elections.

Reforms

Reforms

-Democracy Dollars. Americans with publicly funded vouchers they can use to donate to politicians that they support. Every American gets \$100 a year to give to candidates, use it or lose it.

-Ballot Access laws are severely limited. (The absolute limit is 500 signatures)

-Free Airtime for Political Parties based on percentage of votes that party won last time.

-Electoral Fusion is legal everywhere, and its prohibition is considered a violation of the Constitution, and laws against it are repealed.

Political Party Leadership Elections are opened to the public. (obviously just to people who are registered to that party)

Independent Redistricting Commissions are required for all FPTP multi-member-based districts.

The Commission on Presidential Debates is not forced to lower its 15% threshold, but does have to have two presidential (and also Congressional) debates, one for parties above the 15% threshold and one for parties in the 5-15% threshold.

Campaign Funding Reimbursements are now for any political party getting 0.5% of the vote. (but are not applicable for the democracy dollars, lol.)

"Sore Loser" Laws are repealed nation-wide.

All current American territories are made into states, and there is even a move to allow the Navajo Nation to be a state, and the merger of Idaho and Eastern Oregon is energized.

Investment in online voting.

Term Limits in the House to 4-terms, and in the Senate to 2-terms, after a three year break, they can run again. You can technically serve unlimited terms

Term limits being increased on Governors, state legislators, and mayors in some places.

Unless an incumbent politician or politician that got 20%+ in the previous two elections makes a move to take their name off the ballot, or is term limited, successfully recalled, or impeached, their name is automatically on the ballot as an independent regardless of any primary election victory

None of the above/none of these candidates (depending on the state) is on ALL ballots

ballots being invalid/blank is recognized as an official choice

if none of the above wins an election, ALL candidates are barred from participating in the next election, or for elections for that position for the next two years (whichever is longer)

a man can not be listed as number 2 or 3 on a party list