

# A BILL

A proposed constitutional amendment to instate term limits in each house of the U.S. Congress. The term limits are exclusive to each house.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION BOYS NATION

Mr. Janssen of Minnesota introduced the following bill;

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# A BILL

A proposed constitutional amendment to instate term limits in each house of the U.S. Congress. The term limits are exclusive to each house.

*Be it enacted by The American Legion Boys Nation Senate assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Congressional Term Limits Amendment".

## SECTION 2.

(I): Whereas nearly every office in government has term limits in place, such as the President, certain judges, governors, and more, congresspeople are subject to no term limits at all. In fact, there have been several members of each body of Congress that have served over four decades in office, with some reaching over five decades. There is a legitimate need to instate term limits in Congress that both allow congresspeople to spend years working on getting certain bills passed but also allow new congresspeople to serve. There is a demonstrated want for term limits in the Senate and House of

Representatives, as evidenced by the fact that 82% of the American public favors instituting term limits. Term limits will ensure that congresspeople serve their constituencies before anything else. Notably, this change must be enacted via a constitutional amendment, which requires it to pass a 2/3 vote in both houses of Congress. It is our responsibility as elected officials to serve our constituencies before we serve ourselves, and the people have shown that they want term limits.

(1) No member of the United States House of Representatives shall serve more than six two-year terms. These terms may be non-consecutive or consecutive, but they shall never exceed six. In the event that an appointment is needed to fill a seat for the remainder of a term, only if the remainder is 50% or greater of the term shall it be counted toward the six. If the remainder of the term is less than 50%, it shall not be counted toward the six terms. This same rule will apply to congresspeople should they need to leave office early. If they have served for less than 50% of their term, it shall not count toward the six terms, however, if they have served 50% or more of their term, it shall count toward their six terms.

(2) No member of the United States Senate shall serve more than three six-year terms. These terms may be non-consecutive or consecutive, but they shall never exceed three. In the event that an appointment is needed to fill a seat for the remainder of a term, only if the remainder is 50% or greater of the term shall it be counted toward the three. If the remainder of the term is less than 50%, it shall not be counted toward the three terms. This same rule will apply to congresspeople should they need to leave office early. If they have served for less than 50% of their term, it shall not count toward the three terms, however, if they have served 50% or more of their term, it shall count toward their three terms.

(3) Whereas all members of congress shall be subject to these term limits moving forward, currently seated members will not have their active or previous terms be counted toward the limit. The limit count shall begin as soon as the next terms begin. Congress Members' terms before this rule is enacted shall not be counted toward their limit.

(4) These term limits are exclusive to their respective houses. Should a member of one house choose to run for the other, they will now be subjected to the new house's term limits, and their count for the other shall be paused until or if they return, but the new house's limit count will be active.