



# The New Founding Act

By and For We the People

## America's New Founding

Developed by Quest Coalition for NewCivics



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**Purpose:** To implement the Constitution of the New Founding through detailed statutory provisions, appropriations, and programmatic frameworks.

**Relationship to Constitution:** This Act is designed to be ratified and enacted alongside the New Founding Constitution. The Constitution establishes rights, structures, and principles; this Act provides implementation mechanisms, funding levels, timelines, and administrative details.

**Organization:** Follows the thematic structure of the Constitution, organized into Titles covering: Democratic Reforms, Economic Justice, Healthcare, Environmental Protection, Utilities and Public Goods, Historical Rectification, Indigenous Sovereignty, Modern Rights, Anti-Corruption, and Institutional Implementation.



# Title I: Democratic Reforms

## Subtitle A: Congressional Restructuring

### Section 101. House of Representatives Expansion

(a) Representation Ratio. The House of Representatives shall maintain a ratio of one Representative per 250,000 citizens, resulting in approximately 1,340 Representatives based on current population.

(b) Implementation Timeline.

- Census to be conducted within Year 1 of ratification
- Apportionment calculated and certified within 6 months of census completion
- New districts drawn by independent commissions within 12 months
- First expanded House elections held at next scheduled federal election

(c) Facility and Administrative Support. Congress shall appropriate funds necessary to:

- Expand House chamber or construct new facility
- Provide office space for additional Representatives
- Hire proportional staff increases

### Section 102. Senate Expansion

(a) Third Senator. Each state shall elect a third Senator, bringing total Senate membership to 150.

(b) Staggered Terms. Initial third Senators shall be assigned terms of 2, 4, or 6 years by lot to establish staggered rotation ensuring one Senate seat per state is contested every two years.

(c) Special Elections. States shall hold special elections for third Senators within Year 1 of ratification.

### Section 103. District of Columbia Representation

(a) Congressional Representation. The District of Columbia shall elect:

- One Senator with full voting rights
- Representatives proportional to population (currently approximately 3)



(b) Implementation. DC shall hold elections for new Congressional representation within Year 1 of ratification.

## Section 104. Congressional Term Limits

(a) House of Representatives. No person shall serve more than 8 terms (16 years) as a Representative.

(b) Senate. No person shall serve more than 2 terms (12 years) as a Senator.

(c) Applicability. All terms served count toward the limits specified herein, including terms served prior to ratification. Persons serving at the time of ratification may complete their current term, which counts toward the limit. Partial terms exceeding one year (House) or three years (Senate) count as full terms. Consistent with Article II, Section 8 of the Constitution.

## Section 105. Congressional Compensation

(a) Salary. Members of Congress shall receive compensation of \$100,000 annually.

(b) Adjustment. Compensation shall be adjusted annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index.

(c) Effective Date. New compensation levels take effect following the next Congressional election after ratification.

## Subtitle B: Electoral Reforms

### Section 111. Electoral College Abolition and Popular Vote

(a) Direct Election. The President and Vice Presidents shall be elected by direct national popular vote.

(b) Plurality Victory. The candidate receiving the most votes shall be elected.

(c) Transition. The Electoral College is abolished effective for the first presidential election following ratification.

### Section 112. Dual Vice Presidents

(a) Structure. Presidential tickets shall include a First Vice President and Second Vice President.



(b) Cross-Party Option. Vice Presidential candidates may be from different political parties than the Presidential candidate.

(c) Succession. The First Vice President succeeds the President; the Second Vice President succeeds the First Vice President.

(d) Presidential Term Restrictions. No person may be elected President more than twice. A President who has served one term and failed to win reelection is permanently ineligible for election to the Presidency. No non-consecutive presidential terms are permitted. A person who has served more than two years of a term to which another person was elected President may be elected only once.

## Section 113. Voting Rights and Access

(a) Automatic Voter Registration.

- All eligible citizens automatically registered upon turning 18, obtaining driver's license, or interacting with government agencies
- Opt-out (not opt-in) system
- States shall maintain accurate rolls with protections against improper purges

(b) Universal Vote-by-Mail.

- All registered voters receive mail ballot automatically
- Postage-free return envelopes provided
- Ballots accepted if postmarked by Election Day

(c) Early Voting.

- Minimum 14-day early voting period in all states
- Evening and weekend hours required

(d) Election Day Holiday.

- Federal Election Day designated a federal holiday
- Employers with 50+ employees must provide paid time off to vote

(e) Ranked Choice Voting.

- All federal elections (House, Senate, President) shall use ranked choice voting
- Voters rank candidates by preference
- Instant runoff tabulation until majority achieved



(f) Nonpartisan Primaries.

- All candidates appear on single primary ballot regardless of party
- Top four (minimum) advance to general election
- Eliminates partisan primary gatekeeping

## Section 114. Independent Redistricting

(a) State Commissions. Each state shall establish an independent redistricting commission.

(b) Composition. Commissions shall include:

- Equal representation from major parties
- Independent/unaffiliated citizens as majority or tie-breakers
- No current elected officials, lobbyists, or party officials

(c) Criteria. Districts shall be drawn prioritizing:

- Equal population
- Compactness
- Preservation of communities of interest
- Competitive elections
- Compliance with Voting Rights Act

(d) Prohibition. Partisan gerrymandering is prohibited. Districts drawn to advantage any party are void.

(e) Judicial Review. Citizens may challenge district maps in federal court. Courts shall apply strict scrutiny to partisan gerrymandering claims.

## Subtitle C: Campaign Finance Reform

### Section 121. Contribution Limits

(a) Individual Contribution Limit. No individual may contribute more than \$1,000 per candidate per election cycle.

(b) Aggregate Limits. No individual may contribute more than \$25,000 total to all federal candidates in any calendar year.

(c) Indexing. Limits shall be adjusted for inflation every four years.



## Section 122. Corporate and Organizational Spending Prohibition

(a) Prohibition. Corporations, unions, trade associations, and other organizations may not:

- Make contributions to candidates or parties
- Make independent expenditures advocating for or against candidates
- Fund advertisements mentioning candidates within 60 days of election

(b) Constitutional Clarification. For purposes of campaign finance law:

- Corporations are not persons entitled to political speech rights
- Money is not speech entitled to First Amendment protection
- Regulation of campaign spending does not violate the First Amendment

(c) Supersession. This section supersedes Citizens United v. FEC, Buckley v. Valeo (in part), and related precedents permitting unlimited political spending.

## Section 123. Public Campaign Financing

(a) Vote-Based Funding. Candidates receiving at least 5% of votes in primary or general elections receive public funding of \$2.50 per vote received.

(b) Qualification. To receive public funding, candidates must:

- Collect qualifying contributions from at least 1,000 unique donors
- Agree to contribution limits and spending disclosure
- Participate in at least two public debates

(c) Funding Source. Public financing funded by:

- 75% excise tax on lobbying expenditures (Section 143)
- Financial transaction tax revenues (Title II)
- General appropriations as needed

(d) Appropriation. \$500 million annually appropriated for public campaign financing, with additional amounts as needed based on participation.

## Section 124. Campaign Duration Limits

(a) Primary Campaigns. Federal primary campaigns limited to 30 days before primary election date.



(b) General Election Campaigns. Federal general election campaigns limited to 60 days before general election date.

(c) Total Campaign Season. Total campaign season shall not exceed 90 days.

(d) Prohibited Activities. Before campaign periods, candidates may not:

- Purchase campaign advertising
- Hold campaign events (as distinct from official duties)
- Solicit campaign contributions

(e) Enforcement. The Charter for Votership Protection shall enforce campaign duration limits.

## Section 125. Disclosure Requirements

(a) Universal Disclosure. All political spending exceeding \$10,000 must disclose:

- Source of funds (original donor, not intermediary)
- Amount spent
- Purpose and recipient
- Within 48 hours of expenditure

(b) Dark Money Prohibition. No organization may make political expenditures without disclosing original source of funds. Pass-through entities that obscure donor identity are prohibited.

(c) Searchable Database. The Federal Election Commission shall maintain a publicly searchable database of all political contributions and expenditures, updated in real-time.

## Section 126. Lobbyist Contribution Ban

(a) Prohibition. Registered lobbyists may not make campaign contributions to any federal candidate or officeholder.

(b) Separation of Access and Money. Lobbyists may petition government (First Amendment protected) but may not combine petition with financial support.

## Subtitle D: Transparency Requirements

### Section 131. Recorded Votes

(a) Requirement. All votes by elected officials at federal, state, and local levels shall be recorded by name and made publicly available immediately.



(b) Prohibition. No secret ballots, proxy votes, or unrecorded voice votes permitted for any legislative or governmental decision.

## Section 132. Legislative Review Period

(a) 21-Day Requirement. All legislation must be publicly available in final form for at least 21 days before any vote.

(b) Required Materials. During review period, the following must be publicly accessible:

- Full legislative text
- Plain-language summary (maximum 8th grade reading level)
- Fiscal analysis (Congressional Budget Office)
- Identified interest groups supporting and opposing

(c) Emergency Exception. The 21-day requirement may be waived only by two-thirds supermajority vote and only for genuine emergencies requiring immediate action.

## Section 133. Budget and Spending Transparency

(a) Comprehensive Database. The federal government shall maintain a single, searchable public website containing:

- Complete annual budget (detailed and summary formats)
- Actual expenditures compared to budget (updated quarterly minimum)
- All contracts exceeding \$100,000
- All grants (recipient, amount, purpose)
- All subsidies and tax expenditures

(b) Format. Information shall be:

- Machine-readable for analysis
- Plain-language explanations
- Searchable by keyword, recipient, location, category

(c) Federal Grant Accountability. All recipients of federal grants shall publish quarterly reports detailing:

- How funds were spent
- Progress toward objectives
- Outcomes achieved
- Any changes from original purposes



(d) Penalties. Failure to submit timely quarterly reports results in funding suspension. Materially false reports constitute fraud subject to criminal prosecution and permanent disqualification from federal funding.

## Section 134. Searchable Legislative Database

(a) Contents. Congress shall maintain a publicly accessible database containing:

- All bills introduced (full text and plain-language summaries)
- Current status of each bill
- All amendments and their status
- All votes (committee and floor)
- Sponsors and co-sponsors
- Estimated fiscal impact
- Lobbyists advocating for or against

(b) Voting Records. Complete voting record of every member, searchable by member, bill, issue, and date.

(c) Accessibility. Free access, no registration required, accessible to persons with disabilities, available in Spanish and other languages.

(d) Timeliness. Information posted within 24 hours of any action.

## Subtitle E: Lobbying Reform

### Section 141. Former Official Lobbying Ban

(a) 10-Year Ban. Members of Congress may not engage in lobbying activities for 10 years after leaving office.

(b) Covered Activities.

- Direct lobbying of current members or staff
- Employment by lobbying firms
- Consulting for entities on matters requiring lobbying
- Strategic advice on lobbying campaigns

(c) Permitted Activities. Former members may:

- Work in non-lobbying roles



- Teach, write, or consult on non-lobbying matters
- Advocate as private citizens (unpaid)

## Section 142. Corporate Lobbying Prohibition

(a) Prohibition. Corporations, limited liability companies, and for-profit business entities may not engage in lobbying activities directed at federal, state, or local government officials.

(b) Natural Persons. Only natural persons may petition government regarding policy matters.

(c) Nonprofit Exception. Nonprofit organizations and membership associations whose voting members are natural persons may advocate on behalf of members.

(d) Trade Association Limitation. Trade associations may engage in advocacy only if voting membership consists of natural persons, not corporate entities.

## Section 143. Lobbying Excise Tax and Non-Deductibility

(a) 75% Excise Tax. All lobbying expenditures subject to 75% excise tax.

- Organization spends \$1 million on lobbying
- Pays additional \$750,000 in excise tax
- Total cost: \$1.75 million

(b) Covered Expenditures.

- Lobbyist salaries and compensation
- Lobbying firm fees
- Travel, entertainment, and hospitality related to lobbying
- Research and materials produced for lobbying purposes

(c) Non-Deductibility. No deduction shall be allowed under the Internal Revenue Code for:

- Direct lobbying expenditures (communications with legislators or staff)
- Grassroots lobbying expenditures (communications to influence public opinion)
- Payments to lobbyists, lobbying firms, or trade associations for lobbying
- Allocated overhead, travel, entertainment associated with lobbying
- Dues to organizations to the extent used for lobbying

(d) Cumulative Effect. The excise tax and non-deductibility apply cumulatively:

- \$1 million lobbying expenditure
- Plus \$750,000 excise tax (75%)



- Plus \$250,000 lost tax benefit (cannot deduct \$1 million at ~25% rate)
- Total cost of \$1 million lobbying: \$2 million

(e) Revenue Use. Excise tax revenues dedicated to public campaign financing fund (Section 123).

## Section 144. Lobbying Disclosure

(a) Registration. All persons engaging in lobbying must register with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate.

(b) Quarterly Disclosure. Registered lobbyists must file quarterly reports including:

- Clients represented
- Compensation received
- Issues lobbied
- Officials and staff contacted
- Positions advocated

(c) Meeting Disclosure. All lobbying meetings with members or staff disclosed within 48 hours, including:

- Date, time, duration
- Participants
- Topics discussed
- Materials provided

(d) Public Database. All lobbying disclosures available in searchable public database.

## Section 145. Enforcement

(a) Violations by Former Officials.

- Forfeiture of all compensation received from prohibited lobbying
- Criminal prosecution: up to 10 years imprisonment, \$1 million fine
- Permanent bar from federal employment or contracts

(b) Violations by Corporations.

- \$10 million penalty per violation
- Corporate officers personally liable
- Potential debarment from federal contracts



(c) Enforcement Authority. Charter for Votership Protection has primary enforcement authority.

## Title II: Taxation and Revenue

### Subtitle A: Individual Income Tax Reform

#### Section 201. Individual Income Tax Brackets

(a) Standard Brackets (Tax Cut for 98% of Americans).

<b>Bracket</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Single Filer</b>	<b>Married Filing Jointly</b>
1	10%	\$0 - \$30,000	\$0 - \$60,000
2	15%	\$30,001 - \$75,000	\$60,001 - \$150,000
3	20%	\$75,001 - \$100,000	\$150,001 - \$200,000
4	25%	\$100,001 - \$200,000	\$200,001 - \$400,000
5	30%	\$200,001 - \$400,000	\$400,001 - \$800,000
6	35%	\$400,001 - \$750,000	\$800,001 - \$1,500,000

(b) New High-Income Brackets.



<b>Bracket</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Single Filer</b>	<b>Married Filing Jointly</b>
7	40%	\$750,001 - \$1,500,000	\$1,500,001 - \$3,000,000
8	45%	\$1,500,001 - \$5,000,000	\$3,000,001 - \$10,000,000
9	50%	\$5,000,001 - \$20,000,000	\$10,000,001 - \$40,000,000
10	55%	\$20,000,001 - \$100,000,000	\$40,000,001 - \$200,000,000
11	60%	Over \$100,000,000	Over \$200,000,000

(c) Bracket Indexing. All bracket thresholds adjusted annually for inflation.

**Section 202. Capital Gains Tax Reform**

(a) Holding Period Treatment.

<b>Holding Period</b>	<b>Tax Treatment</b>
Under 2 years	Ordinary income rates (no preferential treatment)
2-5 years	5% discount from ordinary income rate
Over 5 years	10% discount from ordinary income rate

(b) Purpose.

- Discourage short-term speculation (under 2 years = full rate)
- Reward long-term investment (5+ years = modest discount)
- Maintain progressivity (high earners still pay substantial tax)

(c) Example. Taxpayer in 50% bracket with \$1 million capital gain:

- Held under 2 years: \$500,000 tax
- Held 2-5 years: \$450,000 tax (5% discount)
- Held over 5 years: \$400,000 tax (10% discount)



## Section 203. Medicare Tax Reform

(a) Employee Contribution. 4% on income above \$29,000 (protects low-income workers).

(b) Employer Contribution. 10% of total payroll.

(c) Purpose. Funds Medicare for All program (Title III).

## Subtitle B: Corporate Tax Reform

### Section 211. Corporate Tax Rate Structure

(a) Progressive Corporate Rates. Revenue determines bracket; rate applies to taxable profit.

<b>Revenue Tier</b>	<b>100% Worker-Owned</b>	<b>50%+ Worker-Owned</b>	<b>20%+ Worker-Owned</b>	<b>Standard (&lt;20%)</b>	<b>Private Equity</b>
Under \$1 million	10%	12%	14%	15%	18%
\$1M - \$10 million	14%	16%	18%	20%	24%
\$10M - \$50 million	18%	22%	26%	30%	35%
\$50M - \$250 million	24%	28%	34%	40%	48%
\$250M - \$1 billion	30%	35%	40%	50%	58%
Over \$1 billion	35%	40%	45%	60%	65%

(b) Worker Ownership Tiers. Ownership percentage determined by percentage of total equity held by employees through ESOPs, cooperatives, or equivalent structures. Certification by the Charter for Ownership Advancement required annually.

(c) Private Equity Classification. A corporation is classified as private equity-owned when a private equity firm, leveraged buyout fund, or equivalent financial entity holds a controlling interest (50%+ of equity or effective operational control).

(d) Pay Ratio Surcharge. Companies with highest-paid-to-lowest-paid-employee compensation ratio exceeding 50:1 pay 5% surcharge on applicable rate.

(e) Anti-Labor Surcharge. Companies found to have engaged in union-busting, wage theft, safety violations, or offshoring more than 10% of their workforce pay an additional 3% surcharge on applicable rate.

(f) Fossil Fuel Surcharge. Companies deriving more than 25% of revenue from fossil fuel extraction, refining, or distribution pay an additional 5% surcharge on applicable rate.

(g) Renewable Energy Discount. Companies deriving more than 50% of revenue from renewable energy generation, storage, or related manufacturing receive a 2% discount on applicable rate.

## Section 212. Corporate Tax Incentives for Worker Ownership

(a) ESOP Contribution Deduction. Company contributions to Employee Stock Ownership Plans fully deductible.

(b) S-Corp ESOP Exemption Extended. Tax-exempt status for 100% ESOP-owned companies extended to C-corporations with majority ESOP ownership.

(c) Government Matching. Federal government matches company ESOP contributions dollar-for-dollar up to 10% of payroll.

(d) Seller Capital Gains Elimination. Business owners selling to ESOPs pay zero capital gains tax (not deferral, elimination).

(e) ESOP Financing. Government-backed loans for ESOP formation at below-market rates (2-3%).

(f) Technical Assistance. \$500 million annually appropriated for ESOP formation technical support.



## Subtitle C: Wealth Tax

### Section 221. Annual Wealth Tax

(a) Progressive Rates.

<b>Net Worth</b>	<b>Annual Tax Rate</b>
Under \$20 million	0%
\$20M - \$50 million	0.5%
\$50M - \$100 million	1%
\$100M - \$500 million	2%
\$500M - \$1 billion	3%
\$1B - \$10 billion	5%
Over \$10 billion	7.5%

(b) Valuation. Net worth includes all assets (real estate, securities, business interests, art, collectibles, trusts) minus liabilities.

(c) Enforcement. IRS shall establish Wealth Tax Division with authority to:

- Require annual wealth disclosure
- Conduct audits and valuations
- Assess penalties for underreporting

(d) Example. Billionaire with \$50 billion net worth:

- First \$20M: \$0
- \$20M-\$50M (\$30M): \$150,000 (0.5%)
- \$50M-\$100M (\$50M): \$500,000 (1%)
- \$100M-\$500M (\$400M): \$8 million (2%)
- \$500M-\$1B (\$500M): \$15 million (3%)
- \$1B-\$10B (\$9B): \$450 million (5%)
- Over \$10B (\$40B): \$3 billion (7.5%)
- Total annual wealth tax: \$3.47 billion



## Subtitle D: Estate Tax Reform

### Section 231. Progressive Estate Tax

(a) Rate Structure.

Estate Value	Tax Rate
Under \$10 million	0%
\$10M - \$50 million	40%
\$50M - \$100 million	50%
\$100M - \$500 million	60%
\$500M - \$1 billion	70%
Over \$1 billion	77%

(b) Exemptions.

- Family farms passing to family members who continue farming (unlimited exemption)
- Worker-owned businesses passing to workers (tax-free transfer)
- Charitable bequests (standard deduction)
- Affordable housing stock remaining affordable for 50 years (exempt)

(c) Example. Estate of \$2 billion:

- First \$10M: \$0
- \$10M-\$50M (\$40M): \$16 million (40%)
- \$50M-\$100M (\$50M): \$25 million (50%)
- \$100M-\$500M (\$400M): \$240 million (60%)
- \$500M-\$1B (\$500M): \$350 million (70%)
- Over \$1B (\$1B): \$770 million (77%)
- Total estate tax: \$1.401 billion (effective rate ~70%)
- Heirs retain: \$599 million

## Subtitle E: Financial Transaction Tax

### Section 241. Transaction Tax

(a) Rate. 0.15% on all financial transactions (stock trades, bond trades, derivatives).

(b) Examples.

- \$1,000 trade: \$1.50 tax
- \$100,000 trade: \$150 tax
- \$1,000,000 trade: \$1,500 tax

(c) Purpose.

- Discourage high-frequency speculation
- Generate revenue from financial sector
- Negligible impact on long-term investors

## Subtitle F: Carbon Tax

### Section 251. Escalating Carbon Tax

(a) Initial Rate. \$50 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

(b) Escalation. Rate increases \$10 per ton annually until emissions targets met.

(c) Border Adjustment. Imports from countries without equivalent carbon pricing subject to border carbon adjustment.

(d) Revenue Distribution.

- 50% to clean energy transition programs
- 27.5% to climate restoration fund
- 22.5% to affected worker transition support

## Subtitle G: Natural Resource Royalties

### Section 261. Public Land Resource Extraction

(a) Royalty Rates.



- Oil and gas: 12.5% of gross value, escalating to 17.5% (Years 11-20) and 22.5% (Years 21-30) as part of 30-year fossil fuel phase-out
- Coal: 12.5% of gross value, same escalation schedule as oil and gas
- Hard rock mining (gold, silver, copper, uranium): 8% of gross value (new, currently 0%)
- Timber/grazing: Market rate

(b) Revenue Distribution (Oil, Gas, Coal).

- 27.5% to federal treasury
- 27.5% to Climate Restoration Fund (constitutionally protected)
- 22.5% to affected state
- 12.5% to affected local communities
- 10% to Indigenous Nations Assembly

(c) Revenue Distribution (Hard Rock Mining).

- 27.5% to federal treasury
- 27.5% to Mine Reclamation Fund (constitutionally protected)
- 22.5% to affected state
- 12.5% to affected local communities
- 10% to Indigenous Nations Assembly

(d) Revenue Distribution (Timber).

- 22.5% to federal treasury
- 22.5% to Forest Restoration Fund (constitutionally protected)
- 22.5% to affected state
- 22.5% to affected local communities
- 10% to Indigenous Nations Assembly

(e) Revenue Distribution (Grazing).

- 17.5% to federal treasury
- 17.5% to Rangeland Restoration Fund (constitutionally protected)
- 27.5% to affected state
- 27.5% to affected local communities
- 10% to Indigenous Nations Assembly

(f) Revenue Distribution (Renewable Energy Land Lease Payments).

- 27.5% to federal treasury



- 17.5% to National Renewable Energy Fund (constitutionally protected)
- 27.5% to affected state
- 17.5% to affected local communities
- 10% to Indigenous Nations Assembly

(g) 1872 Mining Law Superseded. The General Mining Act of 1872 is repealed. No extraction of public resources without fair compensation.

(h) Five Constitutionally Protected Restoration Funds.

- Climate Restoration Fund: 27.5% of fossil fuel royalties
- Mine Reclamation Fund: 27.5% of hard rock mining royalties
- Forest Restoration Fund: 22.5% of timber revenues
- Rangeland Restoration Fund: 17.5% of grazing fees
- National Renewable Energy Fund: 17.5% of renewable land lease payments
- All funds constitutionally protected, cannot be raided for general spending

## Subtitle H: Exit Taxation

### Section 271. Individual Exit Tax

(a) Applicability. Individuals renouncing U.S. citizenship or long-term residency to avoid taxation.

(b) Tax Components.

- All deferred capital gains taxed as if assets sold at fair market value
- Departure tax of 20% on wealth exceeding \$50 million

(c) Enforcement. No renunciation effective until exit tax is paid.

### Section 272. Corporate Exit Tax

(a) Applicability. Corporations relocating headquarters or substantial operations outside the U.S. to avoid taxation.

(b) Consequences.

- Continue to pay U.S. taxes on U.S.-source income
- Departure tax on accumulated deferred taxes
- Forfeit federal contracts and preferences for 5 years



## Subtitle I: Eliminated Subsidies

### Section 281. Corporate Subsidy Reduction

(a) Reduction Target. Corporate subsidies reduced to \$150 billion (strategic subsidies only).

(b) Eliminated Subsidies.

- Fossil fuel subsidies
- Pharmaceutical subsidies
- Corporate tax expenditures (loopholes)
- Agricultural subsidies to large corporate farms
- Other non-strategic subsidies

(c) Retained Subsidies.

- Small business support
- Research and development (non-defense)
- Clean energy transition
- Worker training and apprenticeship
- Small and mid-size farm support

## Subtitle J: Free Government Tax Filing

### Section 281-A. Free Direct Filing System

(a) Establishment. The Internal Revenue Service shall develop, maintain, and operate a free, secure, electronic tax filing system available to all individual taxpayers.

(b) Requirements. The system shall:

- Be available at no cost to all individual filers regardless of income, filing status, or complexity of return
- Pre-populate all information already known to the IRS, including income reported by employers, financial institutions, and other third parties
- Allow taxpayers to review, confirm, correct, and submit their return electronically
- Support all standard individual tax forms, schedules, and credits
- Provide plain-language explanations of each field and calculation
- Be available in English, Spanish, and the 10 most commonly spoken languages in the United States



- Meet the highest federal accessibility standards for persons with disabilities
- Allow direct deposit of refunds and direct debit for payments owed

(c) Availability. The system shall be made available no later than January 1 of the tax year following ratification of this Act and shall remain available each subsequent year by January 15.

(d) Privacy. All data submitted through the system is subject to IRS confidentiality protections. Data may not be used for any purpose other than tax administration. Data may not be sold, shared with third parties, or used for commercial purposes.

(e) No Prohibition. No law, regulation, contract, agreement, or budget provision may prohibit or restrict the IRS from developing, operating, improving, or promoting the free direct filing system established in this Section. Any existing prohibition or restriction is hereby repealed.

(f) Private Alternatives Permitted. Nothing in this Section prohibits private companies from offering tax preparation or filing services. Citizens may use private services at their own election. The IRS system is an alternative, not a monopoly.

(g) IRS Funding. Congress shall appropriate sufficient funds for the IRS to develop, operate, and continuously improve the direct filing system, including adequate staffing for technical support, customer assistance, and fraud detection.

## Section 281-B. IRS Enforcement Restoration

(a) Funding Floor. IRS enforcement funding shall not fall below inflation-adjusted 2010 levels. Congress shall appropriate sufficient funds to restore enforcement staffing, audit rates, and technology to at minimum 2010 capacity.

(b) Millionaire Audit Restoration. The IRS shall restore audit rates for taxpayers with income exceeding \$1 million to no less than 2010 levels.

(c) Tax Gap. The IRS shall publish an annual report on the estimated tax gap, enforcement actions taken, and revenue recovered.



# Title III: Healthcare

## Subtitle A: Medicare for All

### Section 301. Universal Coverage

(a) Eligibility. Every legal resident of the United States is entitled to comprehensive healthcare coverage.

(b) Enrollment. Automatic enrollment for all eligible persons. No application required.

(c) Coverage Commencement.

- Phase-in beginning Year 2 after ratification
- Full implementation by Year 5

### Section 302. Covered Services

(a) Comprehensive Benefits. Coverage includes:

- Hospital care (inpatient and outpatient)
- Physician services (primary care and specialists)
- Preventive care and wellness
- Prescription medications
- Mental health services (therapy, counseling, psychiatric care)
- Substance abuse treatment
- Dental care
- Vision care
- Hearing care
- Long-term care
- Rehabilitation services
- Maternity and newborn care
- Pediatric care
- Emergency services
- Laboratory services
- Medical devices and equipment

(b) No Exclusions. Coverage may not be denied based on pre-existing conditions, age, disability, or any other factor.



## Section 303. Cost to Patients

- (a) Zero Premiums. No monthly premium payments.
- (b) Zero Deductibles. No deductible before coverage begins.
- (c) Maximum Out-of-Pocket. Annual out-of-pocket maximum of \$200 per individual.
- (d) Covered at Point of Service. Patients receive care without payment at time of service (no bills, no claims to file).

## Section 304. Financing

(a) Dedicated Revenue Sources. Medicare for All shall be funded through the following dedicated revenue streams, which are separate from general revenue and ensure healthcare funding does not compete with other programs:

Source	Rate/Mechanism
Existing government healthcare spending	Redirected to Medicare for All
Employer payroll tax	10% of total payroll
Individual payroll tax	4% on income above \$29,000
Corporate profit surcharge	12% of corporate profits
High-income surtax	3% on income above \$400,000
Wealth tax allocation	1% on wealth above \$50 million
System efficiencies	Administrative savings and drug price negotiations

(b) Self-Funding Requirement. Medicare for All shall be fully self-funded through these dedicated revenue streams. No general progressive revenue shall be required for healthcare operations.

## Section 305. Administrative Efficiency

- (a) Single-Payer Administration. Federal government serves as single payer, eliminating:
  - Multiple insurance company bureaucracies



- Claims processing and disputes
- Prior authorization requirements
- Network restrictions

(b) Administrative Cost Target. Administrative costs capped at 3% of total spending (vs. current 30%+ in private insurance).

## Section 306. Federal-State Partnership

(a) Federal Role.

- Set national standards and covered benefits
- Provide approximately 60% of funding via block grants
- Negotiate drug prices nationally
- Operate national enrollment and payment systems

(b) State Role.

- Administer delivery within state
- Contract with providers
- Fund approximately 40% (federal pass-through + state contribution)
- May provide additional benefits beyond federal minimum

(c) State Innovation. States may experiment with delivery models provided they meet federal standards.

## Section 307. Provider Participation

(a) Universal Participation. All licensed healthcare providers may participate.

(b) Reimbursement. Medicare for All reimbursement rates set at Medicare rates (adjusted as needed).

(c) No Balance Billing. Providers may not charge patients beyond program reimbursement.

## Section 308. Transition

(a) Timeline.

- Year 1: Planning, system development, provider enrollment
- Year 2: Enrollment begins for uninsured and those choosing to switch
- Year 3: Medicare eligibility lowered to 55+
- Year 4: Medicaid populations transitioned



- Year 5: Universal coverage complete

(b) Private Insurance. Private insurance may continue for elective/cosmetic services not covered by Medicare for All.

(c) Employer Transition. Employers currently providing health insurance transition to payroll tax contribution.

## Subtitle B: Pharmaceutical Pricing

### Section 311. Price Controls

(a) Constitutional Markup Cap. Prescription medications and medical treatments shall not be sold at more than twenty percent (20%) above total cost to produce, manufacture, and deliver. Markup shall be distributed as follows:

- Manufacturers: maximum ten percent (10%)
- Prescribing providers: maximum five percent (5%)
- Dispensing pharmacies: maximum five percent (5%)

(b) Cost Definition. "Cost" includes:

- Raw materials and manufacturing
- Quality control and testing
- Packaging and distribution
- Legitimate R&D costs (not marketing)

(c) Excluded from Cost.

- Marketing and advertising (not production cost)
- Executive compensation above \$1 million (excessive pay)
- Stock buybacks and dividends (shareholder distributions, not costs)

(d) Government Negotiation. Medicare for All shall negotiate drug prices with manufacturers for all 330 million covered Americans. Negotiated prices may be lower than the constitutional markup cap but may not exceed it.

(e) Compulsory Licensing. If a manufacturer refuses a reasonable price, the government may issue a compulsory license for generic production.



## Section 312. Enforcement

(a) Charter Authority. Charter for Consumer Protection has enforcement jurisdiction.

(b) Penalties.

- Price gouging: 300% of excess charges as penalty
- Forced refund of excess charges to patients/program
- Repeated violations: Loss of patent protection

# Title IV: Economic Justice

## Subtitle A: Fair Compensation

### Section 401. Pay Ratio Cap

(a) 50:1 Limit. No employee of any business with 50 or more employees or \$10 million or more in annual revenue shall receive total compensation exceeding 50 times the compensation of the lowest-paid employee.

(b) Total Compensation Defined. Includes salary, bonus, stock grants, stock options, deferred compensation, benefits, perquisites, and all other forms of compensation.

(c) Lowest-Paid Employee. Full-time equivalent basis; part-time and contract workers counted proportionally.

(d) Founder Exemption. Founders retain equity from company creation; cap applies to compensation, not existing ownership.

(e) Implementation Timeline.

- Year 2: Fortune 500 companies
- Year 3: Companies with 1,000+ employees
- Year 5: All covered businesses

### Section 402. Tipped Wage Elimination

(a) Full Minimum Wage. All workers receive at least federal minimum wage regardless of tips.



(b) Tips Supplemental. Tips are supplemental compensation above minimum wage, not credit toward it.

## Section 403. Minimum Wage Sufficiency

(a) Standard. Federal minimum wage sufficient for single adult working full-time to:

- Afford housing meeting basic habitability standards
- Afford adequate food, clothing, and necessities
- Access healthcare (through Medicare for All)
- Meet basic transportation needs
- Live without requiring public assistance

(b) Annual Adjustment. Minimum wage adjusted annually for inflation and reviewed every five years for adequacy.

(c) Charter Oversight. Charter for Worker Protection monitors adequacy and recommends adjustments.

## Section 404. Usury Cap

(a) 25% Maximum. Interest rates on consumer loans (including credit cards, personal loans, payday loans, and all consumer credit) may not exceed 25% annually.

(b) All-In Rate. Rate includes all fees, charges, and costs (not just stated interest).

(c) Predatory Lending Eliminated. Payday lending, title lending, and other high-interest products exceeding cap are prohibited.

(d) Enforcement. Charter for Consumer Protection has jurisdiction.

## Subtitle B: Worker Ownership

### Section 411. Universal Stock Ownership

(a) Requirement. If any employee of a business receives stock-based compensation, all employees must be offered stock-based compensation in equitable shares.

(b) Equitable Terms. Stock grants must be the same number of shares for all employees. If any employee receives a grant of stock, every employee receives a grant of the same number of shares.



(c) Example. If executives receive grants of 100 shares, all employees receive grants of 100 shares, regardless of position or salary.

## Section 412. ESOP Incentives

(See Section 212 for tax incentives)

(a) Technical Assistance. \$500 million annually for ESOP formation support.

(b) Financing. Government-backed ESOP loans at 2-3% interest.

(c) Expected Impact. Within 10 years, 50% of private companies with 50+ employees transition to majority ESOP ownership (approximately 30,000 companies, 40 million workers).

## Section 413. Worker Right of First Refusal

(a) Trigger. When a business is sold or factory is closed, workers have right of first refusal to purchase.

(b) Notice. Employer must provide 180 days notice of intended sale or closure.

(c) Matching Period. Workers have 90 days to match any bona fide offer.

(d) Financing Support. Government-backed financing available for worker buyouts.

(e) Technical Assistance. Support for structuring worker ownership and business planning.

(f) Expected Impact. \$50 billion in wealth transferred to workers instead of private equity over 10 years.

## Section 414. Worker Cooperative Support

(a) Cooperative Development Fund. \$200 million annually for worker cooperative formation and expansion.

(b) Preference in Contracting. Worker cooperatives receive preference in federal contracting (5% price preference).

## Section 415. Universal Worker Voice

(a) Collective Bargaining. All workers have the right to organize and bargain collectively regardless of employer type (private, government, nonprofit). No state or local law may abridge this right.



(b) Card Check Recognition. When a majority of workers in a bargaining unit sign authorization cards, employer must recognize the union and commence bargaining within 30 days. No employer-conducted election required.

(c) Binding Arbitration. Disputes reaching impasse in collective bargaining shall be resolved through binding arbitration.

## Section 416. Worker Board Representation

(a) Private Companies. Companies with 100+ employees must reserve at least 30% of board seats for worker-elected directors with full voting rights.

(b) Government Agencies. Federal, state, and local agencies and departments with 100+ employees must include worker-elected representatives comprising at least 30% of governance boards.

(c) Nonprofit Organizations. Nonprofits with 50+ employees must reserve at least 30% of governing board seats for worker-elected representatives with full voting rights.

(d) Election Process. Worker directors elected by democratic vote of all employees. One employee, one vote. Elections administered by the National Labor Relations Board or equivalent state agency.

(e) Term. Worker directors serve 3-year terms, staggered to ensure continuity. May be re-elected.

(f) Protection. Worker directors may not be terminated, demoted, or retaliated against for actions taken in their board capacity.

## Section 417. Government Worker Protections

(a) Mandatory Collective Bargaining. All federal, state, and local government employees shall have mandatory collective bargaining rights. This provision supersedes *Janus v. AFSCME* (2018) and any state "right to work" law as applied to public employees.

(b) Binding Arbitration. Disputes reaching impasse resolved through binding arbitration.

(c) No Exceptions. No category of government employee is exempt, including law enforcement, firefighters, teachers, and federal employees.



(d) Pension Fund Participation. Government employee pension funds shall be invested consistent with the ownership economy principles of this Act, ensuring government workers participate in the broader ownership economy through retirement.

## Section 418. Nonprofit Worker Protections

(a) Collective Bargaining. All nonprofit employees have mandatory collective bargaining rights.

(b) Worker Governance. Nonprofits with 50+ employees must include worker-elected representatives comprising at least 30% of governing board seats.

(c) Full Voting Rights. Worker-elected board members have full voting rights on organizational policy, compensation, working conditions, and strategic direction.

## Section 419. Complementary Provisions

(a) No Diminishment. Worker voice provisions do not reduce or condition any tax incentive, financing benefit, or government preference for employee ownership established in Sections 211, 212, 412, or elsewhere in this Act.

(b) Both Required. Organizations subject to both worker ownership and worker voice provisions shall comply with both.

(c) Anti-Retaliation. Retaliation for exercising rights under Sections 415-418 results in reinstatement, back pay, compensatory damages, and punitive damages.

(d) Implementation Timeline. Card check recognition and collective bargaining rights effective upon ratification. Board representation requirements: companies/organizations with 500+ employees comply within 2 years; 100+ employees within 3 years; nonprofits with 50+ employees within 3 years.

## Subtitle C: Homeownership and Small Business

### Section 421. Homeownership Support

(a) Down Payment Assistance. Federal matching for first-time homebuyer down payments.

(b) Shared Equity Programs. Government takes 10-20% equity stake in exchange for reduced purchase price; recaptured at sale.

(c) Anti-Speculation Taxes. High taxes on non-owner-occupied residential properties and foreign buyers.



(d) Expected Impact. Homeownership rate increases from 65% to 75% over 10 years (15 million new homeowners).

## Section 421-A. Vacant and Abandoned Property Remediation

(a) Vacant Property Remediation Fund. There is established the Vacant Property Remediation Fund within the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- Appropriation. Fifty billion dollars (\$50,000,000,000) annually for ten (10) years, totaling five hundred billion dollars (\$500,000,000,000)
- Purpose. Acquisition, rehabilitation, and transfer of vacant and abandoned residential properties into permanent affordable use
- Revenue supplement. All federal vacancy tax revenues under Section 421-B are dedicated to and deposited in the Fund
- Priority areas. Municipalities with vacancy rates exceeding 5% of housing stock; communities with significant unhoused populations; legacy cities with concentrated abandonment; communities where seasonal vacancy drives median rent above 40% of area median income

(b) Acquisition Authority. Municipalities receiving Fund grants may acquire vacant and abandoned properties through:

- Tax foreclosure proceedings where owners are delinquent on property taxes
- Eminent domain at distressed fair market value, accounting for documented deferred maintenance and neighborhood impact of prolonged vacancy
- Voluntary purchase from willing sellers
- Donation from financial institutions holding foreclosed properties

(c) Rehabilitation Standards. All properties rehabilitated with Fund resources shall meet full habitability standards, energy efficiency requirements consistent with Title V of this Act, and accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.

(d) Transfer Priority. Properties remediated with Fund resources shall be transferred in the following order of priority:

- First: Community land trusts, which shall hold land in trust permanently while conveying ownership of structures to residents
- Second: Programs serving persons experiencing homelessness. No less than twenty percent (20%) of remediated units in any municipality shall be allocated to transition housing, permanent supportive housing, or affordable rental programs serving persons experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- Third: First-time homebuyers at or below 120% of area median income
- Fourth: Nonprofit affordable housing organizations



- Fifth: Local housing authorities for affordable rental stock

(e) Permanent Affordability. All properties transferred from the Fund shall carry deed restrictions requiring affordability in perpetuity. Properties transferred to community land trusts shall remain in trust permanently. Properties transferred to individual first-time buyers shall carry resale restrictions limiting appreciation to no more than 2% per year or the rate of inflation, whichever is lower, for a minimum of thirty (30) years.

(f) Unhoused Population Pathway. Municipalities receiving Fund grants in which the unhoused population exceeds 0.1% of total population shall designate a Vacant Property Housing Coordinator responsible for maintaining a registry of vacant properties and unhoused individuals, coordinating placement of unhoused individuals into remediated properties, connecting residents with wraparound services including mental health, substance use treatment, job training, and financial literacy, and reporting quarterly to HUD on placement outcomes.

(g) Community Land Trust Support. No less than twenty percent (20%) of Fund appropriations shall be directed to community land trust establishment, expansion, and capacity building, including technical assistance grants to existing and newly formed community land trusts.

(h) Charter Oversight. The Charter for Ownership Advancement shall monitor Fund compliance, certify community land trust status, and report annually to Congress and the Citizens Assembly on Fund performance, units remediated, affordability outcomes, and unhoused placement results.

## Section 421-B. Escalating Vacancy Tax

(a) Imposition. An annual vacancy tax is imposed on every habitable residential property that is vacant for more than 180 consecutive days in any calendar year.

(b) Rate Schedule.

Year Property Subject to Tax	Annual Rate (% of Assessed Value)
Year 1	2.5%
Year 2	3.5%
Year 3	5.0%
Year 4	7.5%
Year 5 and beyond	10.0%



(c) Definition of Vacancy. A residential property is vacant if it lacks a permanent occupant for more than 180 consecutive days. Evidence of vacancy includes no utility usage, no mail receipt, no registered occupants, owner affirmation of vacancy, or municipal inspection findings.

(d) Exemptions.

- Properties actively listed for sale or rent at market rate with a licensed agent
- Properties undergoing active permitted renovation, for the duration of the permit
- Properties held by an estate within eighteen (18) months of the owner's death
- Properties whose owners demonstrate genuine financial hardship at or below 200% of the federal poverty level
- Seasonal residences in municipalities designated by HUD as low-density rural areas where vacancy does not contribute to housing affordability crises, reviewed annually
- Properties subject to active legal dispute over title or occupancy

(e) Revenue Dedication. All vacancy tax revenues are dedicated exclusively to the Vacant Property Remediation Fund established in Section 421-A. No vacancy tax revenue may be redirected to general appropriations.

(f) Local Option. States and municipalities may impose vacancy surcharges in addition to the federal rate. No state or local law may reduce, waive, or eliminate the federal vacancy tax.

(g) Enforcement. The IRS shall administer and collect the vacancy tax. Municipalities may designate vacancy enforcement officers with authority to inspect and document vacancy. Owners who falsely certify occupancy are subject to the full back tax plus a penalty equal to twice the tax owed, plus interest at the applicable federal rate.

(h) Anti-Avoidance. Sham tenancies, nominal occupancy arrangements, and other structures designed to avoid the vacancy tax without genuine occupancy shall be treated as vacant for all purposes. The IRS shall publish anti-avoidance guidance within one (1) year of ratification.

## Section 422. Small Business Support

(a) Community Development Finance. \$50 billion annually for community banks and credit unions lending to underserved entrepreneurs.

(b) Expected Impact. 500,000 new small businesses over 10 years; 2 million jobs created.



## Subtitle D: Employee-Owned Business Contracting

### Section 430. Contract Award Requirement

(a) Mandatory Award. When a certified employee-owned business submits a responsive bid for a federal contract and can perform the work at reasonable cost and quality, the contract shall be awarded to that business.

(b) Reasonable Cost. A bid is "reasonable cost" if within 20% of the lowest responsive bid.

(c) No Waiver. Contracting officers may not waive the preference except when no certified employee-owned business bids, national security requires a specific contractor, or delivery timelines cannot be met.

### Section 431. Ownership Tiers and Preference Order

(a) Ownership Tiers.

- Tier 1 (100%): Fully employee-owned
- Tier 2 (50-99%): Majority employee-owned
- Tier 3 (20-49%): Significant employee-owned (entry threshold)

(b) Preference Order. When multiple certified employee-owned businesses submit qualified bids, preference is awarded in tier order (Tier 1 > Tier 2 > Tier 3).

(c) Phase-In.

- Year 1: 20% ownership qualifies
- Year 3: 40% for full preference; 20-39% partial (10% premium)
- Year 5: 50% for full preference; 20-49% partial

### Section 432. Certification

(a) Certifying Authority. The Charter for Ownership Advancement certifies employee ownership status.

(b) Requirements. At least 20% equity in broad-based plan covering 80%+ of non-highly-compensated employees; genuine ownership with voting rights, profit sharing, and distributions.

(c) Registry. Public registry searchable by industry, location, size, and ownership tier.



(d) Recertification. Every 3 years; material changes reported within 30 days.

### Section 433. Set-Asides and Goals

(a) Set-Asides. Contracts under \$250,000 set aside for employee-owned; at least 25% of agency contracts by dollar value.

(b) Agency Goals. Minimum 30% of contract dollars to certified employee-owned businesses.

(c) Subcontracting. Prime contractors on contracts over \$1 million award at least 20% of subcontracts to employee-owned businesses.

### Section 434. Technical Assistance

(a) Appropriation. \$100 million annually for capacity building, procurement training, bonding assistance, and joint venture facilitation.

(b) Mentor-Protege Program. Established contractors mentor emerging employee-owned businesses.

## Subtitle E: Predatory Acquisition Prevention

### Section 440. Prohibition on Target-Secured Acquisition Debt

(a) Prohibition. No person may acquire controlling interest (25%+ of voting securities) using debt that is:

- Secured by assets of the acquired business
- Guaranteed by the acquired business
- Serviced primarily from cash flows of the acquired business during first 5 years

(b) Violation. Acquisitions in violation are voidable; lenders who knowingly provide prohibited financing are jointly liable.

### Section 441. Minimum Equity Requirement

(a) 50% Equity. Acquisitions of businesses with 100+ employees or \$10 million+ revenue must be funded with at least 50% equity capital from the acquirer.

(b) Equity Defined. Cash from acquirer's own funds (not borrowed); stock of acquiring entity; verified committed capital.



(c) Certification. Acquirers certify compliance to Charter for Ownership Advancement before closing.

## Section 442. Prohibition on Value Extraction

(a) 5-Year Restriction. Acquired businesses may not:

- Pay dividends exceeding net income
- Pay management, advisory, or monitoring fees to acquirer
- Guarantee or collateralize acquirer debts
- Make loans to acquirer
- Sell assets to acquirer below fair market value

(b) Recovery. Payments in violation are recoverable by company, creditors, or workers.

## Section 443. Personal Liability for Failed Acquisitions

(a) Trigger. If acquired business enters bankruptcy, liquidates, or conducts mass layoffs (25%+) within 10 years of acquisition, acquirers and principals are personally liable for:

- All unpaid wages, severance, and benefits
- All unfunded pension obligations
- All unpaid accounts payable
- Healthcare continuation (up to 2 years)

(b) Principals. General partners, managing directors, board members who approved acquisition, individuals receiving carried interest or transaction fees.

(c) Joint and Several. Liability is joint and several; not dischargeable in bankruptcy.

## Section 444. Clawback of Extracted Value

(a) Automatic Clawback. If acquired business fails within 10 years, the following are subject to clawback:

- All transaction and advisory fees
- All management and monitoring fees
- All dividends and distributions exceeding net income
- All carried interest and compensation related to acquisition

(b) Escrow. 25% of all fees from acquisitions exceeding \$50 million held in escrow for 10 years.



(c) Enforcement. By bankruptcy trustees, Charter for Ownership Advancement, workers, creditors, or state attorneys general.

## Section 445. Subordination of Acquisition Debt

(a) Automatic Subordination. In bankruptcy, acquisition debt is subordinated to:

- Worker claims (wages, benefits, severance, pensions)
- Trade creditor claims
- Tax obligations
- Environmental remediation
- All other secured and unsecured claims

(b) Effect. Acquisition debt holders receive nothing until all superior claims are paid in full.

## Section 446. Exempt Transactions

(a) Small Acquisitions. Under \$10 million total enterprise value.

(b) Family Transfers. Transfers to family members.

(c) Employee Buyouts. Acquisitions by employees or employee ownership trusts where majority ownership will be held by broad-based employee plan.

(d) Management Buyouts. Where management holds majority, invests significant personal capital (10%+), and no outside investors receive carried interest.

## Section 447. Criminal Penalties

(a) Fraudulent Acquisition. Knowingly structuring acquisition in violation with intent to extract value: up to 10 years imprisonment, fine up to \$10 million or twice value extracted.

(b) Fraudulent Transfer. Transferring assets to avoid liability: up to 5 years imprisonment.

## Section 448. Private Right of Action

(a) Standing. Workers, creditors, shareholders, state attorneys general, Charter for Ownership Advancement.

(b) Remedies. Compensatory damages, disgorgement, punitive damages up to 3x, attorneys' fees.



# Title V: Environmental Protection

## Subtitle A: Polluter Accountability

### Section 501. Precautionary Principle

- (a) Burden of Proof. When credible scientific evidence indicates potential serious harm to human health or environment, burden is on those proposing activity to demonstrate safety.
- (b) Prevention. Government shall act to prevent harm before it occurs, not wait for proof of harm.
- (c) Cost-Benefit Override. Economic costs and benefits shall not override protections of human health and environmental integrity.

### Section 502. Strict Liability

- (a) Standard. Polluters strictly liable for all contamination, cleanup costs, and health impacts.
- (b) No Bankruptcy Escape. Environmental liabilities survive bankruptcy; paid before other creditors.
- (c) Retroactive Cleanup. Responsible parties liable for historical contamination regardless of when it occurred.

### Section 503. Community Right to Reject

- (a) Veto Power. Every community has right to reject activities that would harm local environment or public health.
- (b) Process. Community rejection determined by local referendum or governing body.
- (c) Binding Effect. Rejection is binding; activity may not proceed regardless of state or federal permits.

### Section 504. Criminal Penalties

- (a) Knowing Violations. Corporate officers who knowingly authorize or permit environmental violations subject to criminal prosecution.



(b) Penalties. Up to 20 years imprisonment for violations causing serious harm; up to life imprisonment for violations causing death.

(c) Corporate Penalties. Corporations face penalties of 300-1000% of profits from violations.

## Section 505. Bonding Requirements

(a) Performance Bonds. High-risk activities require bonds sufficient to cover complete remediation.

(b) Examples.

- Coal ash pond: \$500 million bond
- PFAS manufacturing: \$10 billion bond
- Chemical plant near water source: Bond sufficient for contamination remediation

## Subtitle B: Clean Energy Transition

### Section 511. Transition Investment

(a) Total Investment. \$500 billion over 10 years (\$50 billion annually) for clean energy transition.

(b) Allocation.

- Renewable energy installation: \$200 billion (2 million jobs)
- Grid modernization: \$100 billion (500,000 jobs)
- Energy efficiency: \$100 billion (1 million jobs)
- Environmental restoration: \$75 billion (700,000 jobs)
- Worker transition support: \$25 billion

(c) Total Jobs Created. 4.3 million clean energy and restoration jobs.

### Section 512. Just Transition Guarantee

(a) Covered Workers. Workers in fossil fuel and polluting industries.

(b) Guarantees.

1. Job guarantee: Equivalent-wage position in clean energy or environmental restoration
2. Training at full pay: If new position requires different skills, training provided while continuing current salary



3. Five-year wage protection: If new job pays less, government makes up difference for 5 years
4. Healthcare coverage: Full benefits maintained throughout transition
5. Relocation assistance: \$50,000 per family if relocation necessary

(c) Funding. \$25 billion over 10 years from clean energy transition investment.

## Section 513. Community Transition Support

(a) Affected Communities. Communities dependent on fossil fuel or polluting industries.

(b) Support Programs.

- Economic diversification grants
- Infrastructure investment
- Retraining facilities
- Small business development

## Subtitle C: Public Ownership of Resources

### Section 521. Public Ownership Principle

(a) Declaration. All natural resources in their natural state (minerals, fossil fuels, water, timber, wildlife, wind, solar, geothermal) are common property of the people held in trust by government.

(b) Inalienable. Public ownership is inalienable; resources may be extracted but ownership cannot be permanently transferred.

### Section 522. Community Ownership Requirement

(a) 50% Community Ownership. Any resource extraction on public lands must be at least 50% owned by affected community.

(b) Tribal Lands. On tribal lands, tribal government holds community ownership stake.

(c) Other Public Lands. Local governments or designated community structures hold ownership stake.

(d) Ownership Rights. Includes proportional voting rights, board representation, and profit sharing.



## Section 523. Royalty Requirements

(a) Rates. Extraction of finite resources on public lands pays royalties as specified in Section 261, with escalating rates for fossil fuels incentivizing transition to renewable energy over 30 years.

(b) Distribution. (See Section 261)

## Section 524. Community Infrastructure Bank

(a) Capitalization. One-time capitalization of \$100 billion.

(b) Purpose. Provide zero-interest loans to counties, municipalities, and rural communities for:

- Acquisition of 100% ownership stakes in renewable energy operations (priority lending)
- Acquisition of corporate 50% stakes after 10-year first-right period
- Local infrastructure needed for renewable development (roads, transmission, storage)
- Economic diversification projects in fossil fuel-dependent communities
- Training and transition programs for workers

(c) Governance. Citizens Assembly oversight with community representative board. Ensures loans serve public interest, not corporate capture.

(d) Revolving Fund. Repaid funds return to the bank for other communities to use.

(e) Coordination. When tribal nations and local communities partner on projects in traditional territories, the Tribal Infrastructure Bank (Section 817) and Community Infrastructure Bank may coordinate lending.

## Subtitle D: Regenerative Agriculture Transition

### Section 531. Mandatory Transition

(a) Requirement. All agricultural operations shall transition to regenerative practices within 15 years.

(b) Regenerative Practices. Include soil building, carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement, elimination of harmful synthetic pesticides and fertilizers.



## Section 532. Transition Support

- (a) Income Guarantee. Government guarantees farmer income during transition years when yields may drop.
- (b) Technical Assistance. Extension services and training for regenerative methods.
- (c) Equipment Support. Low-interest loans for equipment changes needed for regenerative practices.
- (d) Market Development. Support for regenerative product marketing and premium pricing.

# Title VI: Utilities and Public Goods

## Subtitle A: Essential Utilities

### Section 601. Public Goods Declaration

- (a) Essential Utilities. Clean water, electricity, and internet access declared public goods.
- (b) Priority. Provision shall prioritize public welfare over private profit.

### Section 602. Water Rights

- (a) Constitutional Right. Every person has the right to clean water.
- (b) Free Basic Amount. First 50 gallons per person per day provided free of charge.
- (c) No Shutoff. Water service cannot be terminated for non-payment of basic amount.

### Section 603. Internet Access

- (a) Essential Service. High-speed internet access treated as essential utility.
- (b) Universal Service. All areas of United States shall have access to affordable high-speed internet.
- (c) Net Neutrality. Internet service providers shall treat all internet traffic equally.



## Section 604. Utility Ownership Transition

(a) Worker Ownership Model. Private utilities encouraged to transition to worker ownership.

(b) Public Option. Where private utilities fail to serve public interest, public alternatives may be established.

(c) Timeline. 10-year transition period for utility restructuring.

# Title VI-A: National Transportation Infrastructure

## Subtitle A: Federal Railroad Administration

### Section 1701. Restructuring and Expanded Mandate

(a) Restructuring. The Federal Railroad Administration, currently established within the Department of Transportation, is hereby restructured as a federal railroad authority with expanded mandate to include public ownership of railroad infrastructure, freight operator licensing, administration of the national passenger rail system, and construction of the national high-speed passenger rail network.

(b) Mission. The Federal Railroad Administration shall own and maintain all public railroad infrastructure, license freight operators, administer the national passenger rail system, set access fees, enforce safety standards, and construct the national high-speed passenger rail network.

(c) Retained Authority. The Federal Railroad Administration retains all existing statutory safety regulation and oversight authority. Safety regulation functions are not subject to board override.

(d) DOT Coordination. The Federal Railroad Administration in its expanded role coordinates with the Secretary of Transportation on modal integration. The Federal Aviation Administration and Federal Highway Administration are unaffected by this restructuring. The Secretary of Transportation retains authority to convene cross-modal coordination on matters affecting multiple transportation modes.

### Section 1702. Governance

(a) Board Composition. The Federal Railroad Administration shall be governed by a fifteen-member Board of Directors:



- Six (6) worker-elected directors, elected by Federal Railroad Administration employees through democratic process
- Five (5) directors appointed by the Citizens Assembly
- Four (4) directors appointed by Congress, two from each chamber

(b) Chair. The Board shall elect its own Chair from among worker-elected directors.

(c) Terms. Directors serve four-year staggered terms. Worker-elected directors may be recalled by employee vote.

(d) Compensation. Board members receive \$100,000 annually, subject to inflation adjustment.

### Section 1703. Rail Infrastructure Acquisition

(a) Scope. The Federal Railroad Administration shall acquire all railroad track, right-of-way, bridges, tunnels, yards, stations, signals, and supporting infrastructure within the United States.

(b) Timeline. Acquisition shall be completed within five (5) years of ratification.

(c) Valuation. Fair market value shall be determined by independent appraisal. In all cases, the following shall be deducted from appraised value:

- The inflation-adjusted value of federal land grants conveyed to the railroad or its predecessors
- All direct federal subsidies received in the thirty (30) years prior to ratification
- All documented deferred maintenance liability

(d) Financing. Acquisition shall be financed through federal bonds issued by the United States Treasury. Total acquisition appropriation: two hundred billion dollars (\$200,000,000,000), disbursed at forty billion dollars (\$40,000,000,000) annually over five years.

(e) Interim Operating Licenses. Upon ratification, all existing freight railroad operators shall receive interim operating licenses from the Federal Railroad Administration immediately, without interruption to service. Interim licenses convert to standard access-fee licenses upon completion of acquisition.

(f) Service Continuity. Freight service shall not be interrupted at any point during the acquisition process. The Federal Railroad Administration shall ensure continuity of all existing freight operations throughout the five-year transition.



## Section 1704. Access Fees

(a) **Obligation.** All freight operators using Federal Railroad Administration infrastructure shall pay access fees set by the Federal Railroad Administration annually.

(b) **Structure.** Access fees shall be calculated to cover infrastructure maintenance costs, capital improvement contributions, Federal Railroad Administration operating costs attributable to freight operations, and a contribution to the High-Speed Rail Construction Fund.

(c) **Adjustment.** Fees shall be adjusted annually. Operators receive 180 days notice of fee changes.

(d) **Revenue Use.** Access fee revenues shall be dedicated to Federal Railroad Administration operations, infrastructure maintenance, and the High-Speed Rail Construction Fund established in Section 1731.

## Section 1705. Safety Standards

(a) **Authority.** The Federal Railroad Administration sets all safety standards for operations on Federal Railroad Administration infrastructure.

(b) **Inspection.** The Federal Railroad Administration shall inspect all infrastructure no less than annually and all operating equipment no less than quarterly.

(c) **Enforcement.** Operators found in violation of safety standards may have operating licenses suspended or revoked.

## Subtitle B: Freight Rail Operations

### Section 1711. Operator Licensing

(a) **Requirement.** No entity may operate trains on Federal Railroad Administration infrastructure without a current Federal Railroad Administration operating license.

(b) **Employee Ownership Requirement.** All licensed freight operators shall maintain no less than fifty percent (50%) employee ownership through an ESOP, worker cooperative, or equivalent broad-based employee ownership structure.

(c) **Compliance Timeline.** Existing freight operators shall achieve fifty percent employee ownership within five (5) years of ratification. Operators that do not achieve compliance by the end of Year 5 forfeit their operating license.



(d) Certification. Employee ownership shall be certified annually by the Charter for Ownership Advancement.

(e) New Operators. New operators applying for licenses after ratification must demonstrate fifty percent employee ownership at the time of application.

## Section 1712. Operator Rights

(a) Non-Discrimination. The Federal Railroad Administration shall not deny access to any licensed operator on discriminatory grounds.

(b) Scheduling. Operators are entitled to reasonable scheduling access subject to passenger rail priority requirements.

(c) Appeals. Operators may appeal access fee determinations and license decisions to an independent Federal Railroad Administration review panel.

## Section 1713. Passenger Priority

(a) Scheduling Precedence. On all shared corridors, passenger train schedules take precedence over freight schedules.

(b) Peak Hours. During designated passenger peak hours, freight operations on shared corridors shall yield to passenger operations.

(c) Dedicated Freight Corridors. The Federal Railroad Administration shall designate corridors for freight-primary use where passenger service is not planned, ensuring freight operators have adequate network access.

## Subtitle C: National Passenger Rail Division

### Section 1721. Reorganization of Amtrak

(a) Designation. The National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) is reorganized as the National Passenger Rail Division of the Federal Railroad Administration within one (1) year of ratification.

(b) Transfer. All Amtrak assets, liabilities, employees, and operations transfer to the Federal Railroad Administration Passenger Division. Existing Amtrak employees retain all rights, benefits, and seniority.



(c) Governance. The Amtrak board of directors is dissolved upon transfer. The Federal Railroad Administration Board assumes governance of the Passenger Division.

## Section 1722. Service Standards

(a) Coverage. The Passenger Division shall maintain service to all communities currently served by Amtrak and shall expand service as HSR construction proceeds.

(b) Rural Service. No existing rural or long-distance route may be eliminated without Citizens Assembly approval. Federal operating subsidy shall guarantee service on routes that do not achieve farebox recovery, prioritizing communities with no practical alternative transportation.

(c) Affordability. Fares shall be set to ensure affordability across income levels. The Federal Railroad Administration shall establish an income-indexed fare assistance program ensuring no person is priced out of intercity rail travel.

(d) Accessibility. All passenger rail stations and rolling stock shall meet full accessibility standards.

## Section 1723. Passenger Division Workforce

(a) Worker Representation. No less than forty percent (40%) of Passenger Division management positions at the senior level shall be filled through worker election.

(b) Collective Bargaining. All Passenger Division employees retain full collective bargaining rights.

## Subtitle D: National High-Speed Rail Construction Program

### Section 1731. High-Speed Rail Construction Fund

(a) Establishment. There is established the National High-Speed Rail Construction Fund within the Federal Railroad Administration.

(b) Appropriation. Congress shall appropriate two hundred fifty billion dollars (\$250,000,000,000) annually for fifteen (15) years, totaling three trillion seven hundred fifty billion dollars (\$3,750,000,000,000).

(c) Dedicated Revenue Streams. The following revenues are dedicated to the Fund:

- Fifty percent (50%) of annual carbon tax revenues, designated as clean energy infrastructure investment



- All Federal Railroad Administration freight access fee revenues exceeding Federal Railroad Administration operating costs
- Passenger fare revenues exceeding Passenger Division operating costs

(d) Use. Fund monies shall be used exclusively for HSR design, engineering, land acquisition, construction, rolling stock procurement, and station construction.

## Section 1732. Speed Standard

(a) Definition. For purposes of this Title, "high-speed rail" means rail infrastructure designed and constructed for sustained operating speeds of no less than two hundred twenty (220) miles per hour.

(b) Enforcement. No corridor may be designated or funded as high-speed rail under this Title that does not meet this standard.

## Section 1733. National Priority Corridors

Congress designates the following as national priority corridors for high-speed rail construction, to be built in three tiers. The Federal Railroad Administration shall determine specific routing within each corridor through engineering and community engagement processes.

(a) Tier 1 — Construction begins Year 1:

- Northeast Corridor: connecting Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Washington D.C., and Richmond
- Midwest Hub: connecting Chicago to Detroit, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis
- Texas Triangle: connecting Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, and Austin

(b) Tier 2 — Construction begins Year 6:

- West Coast Corridor: connecting Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle
- Southeast Corridor: connecting Atlanta, Charlotte, Nashville, New Orleans, and Miami
- Mountain West Corridor: connecting Denver, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, and Albuquerque

(c) Tier 3 — Construction begins Year 11:

- Cross-country connectors linking Tier 1 and Tier 2 hubs into a unified national network
- Southern Border Corridor: connecting San Diego, El Paso, and San Antonio
- Great Plains Corridor: connecting Kansas City, Omaha, Oklahoma City, and Wichita
- Rural spur lines connecting secondary cities to primary corridors



(d) Interoperability. All corridors shall connect at designated national interchange hubs. The Federal Railroad Administration shall designate no fewer than twelve (12) national interchange hubs ensuring complete network connectivity.

## Section 1734. Construction Standards

(a) Buy American. All steel, rolling stock, and major components used in HSR construction shall be manufactured in the United States, except where domestic supply is unavailable after good-faith procurement efforts.

(b) Workforce. HSR construction shall employ union labor. Prevailing wage requirements apply to all construction contracts.

(c) Environmental Review. Expedited environmental review process for designated HSR corridors, with a maximum review period of eighteen (18) months per corridor segment.

(d) Community Benefit. Station areas shall include affordable housing and community development requirements. No community shall bear disproportionate displacement burden from HSR construction without full compensation and relocation assistance.

## Section 1735. Procurement and Contracting

(a) Preference. Contracts shall give preference to employee-owned firms consistent with worker ownership procurement preferences established in this Act.

(b) Transparency. All contracts exceeding \$10 million shall be published in the federal procurement database within 30 days of execution.

(c) Anti-Corruption. Federal Railroad Administration board members and senior officials are subject to all conflict-of-interest and anti-corruption provisions of this Act.

## Subtitle E: Airports and Ports

### Section 1741. Anti-Privatization

(a) Prohibition. No federally designated commercial airport or commercial seaport may be transferred to private for-profit ownership.

(b) Management Contracts. Private management contracts for airport or port operations are permitted but may not exceed ten (10) years. All contracts must include public re-evaluation at renewal. No contract may transfer effective operational control, revenue streams, or capital investment authority to a private entity.



(c) Existing Arrangements. Any existing lease, management contract, or public-private partnership that effectively transfers operational control of a public airport or port to a private entity shall be reviewed within two (2) years of ratification. Arrangements found to violate this Section shall be unwound within five (5) years.

## Section 1742. Federal Investment

(a) Airport Modernization Fund. Congress shall appropriate twenty billion dollars (\$20,000,000,000) annually for airport modernization, prioritizing accessibility, zero-emission ground equipment and terminal operations, climate resilience, and capacity expansion at underserved regional airports.

(b) Port Modernization Fund. Congress shall appropriate ten billion dollars (\$10,000,000,000) annually for commercial seaport modernization, prioritizing zero-emission port equipment and operations, supply chain resilience infrastructure, worker safety, and climate resilience.

## Subtitle F: Enforcement

### Section 1751. Void Arrangements

Any lease, sale, management contract, or public-private arrangement that transfers effective operational control of public transportation infrastructure to a private for-profit entity is void from inception and has no legal effect.

### Section 1752. Private Right of Action

Any citizen may bring an action in federal court to void an arrangement prohibited by this Title. Prevailing plaintiffs are entitled to attorney's fees and costs. Courts shall expedite hearing of such actions.

### Section 1753. Charter Oversight

The Charter for Ownership Advancement shall monitor all transportation infrastructure ownership arrangements for compliance with this Title and shall report annually to Congress and the Citizens Assembly.

### Section 1754. Appropriations Summary

Program	Annual Amount	Duration	Total
HSR Construction Fund	\$250,000,000,000	15 years	\$3,750,000,000,000



<b>Program</b>	<b>Annual Amount</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rail Infrastructure Acquisition	\$40,000,000,000	5 years	\$200,000,000,000
Airport Modernization Fund	\$20,000,000,000	Ongoing	—
Port Modernization Fund	\$10,000,000,000	Ongoing	—

# Title VII: Historical Rectification

## Subtitle A: Funding

### Section 701. Annual Appropriation

(a) Phased Funding. Historical rectification programs shall be funded in three phases over fifteen (15) years: (1) Phase 1 (Years 1-5): Eighty-four billion dollars (\$84,000,000,000) annually. (2) Phase 2 (Years 6-10): One hundred forty billion dollars (\$140,000,000,000) annually. (3) Phase 3 (Years 11-15): Two hundred eighty billion dollars (\$280,000,000,000) annually.

(b) Total. Two trillion five hundred twenty billion dollars (\$2,520,000,000,000) over program duration.

(c) Allocation per Phase.

- Phase 1: \$1.5 billion per state, per DC, and per each island territory (\$84B total)
- Phase 2: \$2.5 billion per state, per DC, and per each island territory (\$140B total)
- Phase 3: \$5.0 billion per state, per DC, and per each island territory (\$280B total)

(d) Council Expansion. Beginning in Year 6, every state, the District of Columbia, and each island territory shall establish all five councils (Indigenous, Rural, Economic Reparations, Asian American Heritage, Latino Heritage). Funding shall be divided equally among all five councils.

(e) Mandatory. Appropriations mandatory; cannot be reduced except by two-thirds vote.

(f) Inflation Adjustment. Amounts adjusted annually for inflation.



## Section 702. State Allocation

(a) Phase 1 Allocation. During Years 1-5, each state receives \$1.5 billion annually, allocated among councils based on historical criteria per Sections 711-715.

(b) Phase 2 Allocation. During Years 6-10, each state receives \$2.5 billion annually, divided equally among all five councils at \$500 million each.

(c) Phase 3 Allocation. During Years 11-15, each state receives \$5 billion annually, divided equally among all five councils at \$1 billion each.

## Subtitle B: Required Councils (All States)

### Section 711. Indigenous American Economic Development Council

(a) Establishment. All 50 states establish Indigenous American Economic Development Council.

(b) Funding. Phase 1: \$500 million per state annually. Phase 2: \$500 million per state. Phase 3: \$1 billion per state.

(c) Governance. 100% Indigenous community members selected through tribal governments and urban Indigenous organizations.

(d) Focus Areas.

- Economic development on and near reservations
- Urban Indigenous economic opportunity
- Cultural preservation and revitalization
- Land restoration support
- Educational access

### Section 712. Rural Development Council

(a) Establishment. All 50 states establish Rural Development Council.

(b) Funding. \$1 billion allocated nationally, distributed based on rural population and economic need.

(c) Governance. 100% rural community members from affected communities.

(d) Focus Areas.



- Agricultural community support
- Rural infrastructure
- Small town economic development
- Broadband access
- Healthcare access in rural areas

## Subtitle C: Conditional Councils

### Section 713. Economic Reparations Council for Black Americans

(a) Establishment. Required in: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

(b) Basis. States with significant enslaved populations and/or Jim Crow systems creating lasting economic disparities.

(c) Funding. Share of variable allocation (state's \$1.5B minus Indigenous and rural allocations) based on Black population and historical severity.

(d) Governance. 100% Black community members selected through community organizations.

(e) Focus Areas.

- Business ownership and development
- Homeownership and wealth building
- Educational access and student debt relief
- Infrastructure in historically Black communities
- Economic opportunity creation

### Section 714. Asian American Heritage and Economic Council

(a) Establishment. Required in: California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Arkansas, Texas.

(b) Basis. States with significant Asian American populations facing systematic discrimination including internment, Chinese Exclusion Act enforcement, and ongoing discrimination.

(c) Funding. Share of variable allocation based on affected Asian American population.



(d) Governance. 100% Asian American community members (Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Vietnamese, and other Asian descent).

(e) Focus Areas.

- Business development (replacing businesses seized during internment and lost to discrimination)
- Property investment
- Intergenerational wealth transfer programs
- Cultural enterprise development
- Addressing ongoing economic barriers

## Section 715. Latino Heritage and Economic Council

(a) Establishment. Required in: Texas, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Florida.

(b) Basis. States with significant Latino populations facing systematic discrimination including land theft, discriminatory labor practices, educational segregation.

(c) Funding. Share of variable allocation based on affected Latino population.

(d) Governance. 100% Latino community members.

(e) Focus Areas.

- Land claims and property rights
- Agricultural worker protections and opportunities
- Business development
- Educational access
- Cultural preservation

## Section 716. District of Columbia Rectification Councils

(a) Establishment. During Phase 1, DC establishes an Economic Reparations Council for Black Americans. Beginning in Year 6, DC establishes all five councils.

(b) Funding. Phase 1: \$1.5 billion annually. Phase 2: \$2.5 billion annually (equal split among five councils). Phase 3: \$5 billion annually (equal split among five councils).

(c) Basis. DC's historically large Black population, systematic discrimination, gentrification, and unique injustice of taxation without representation.



(d) Governance. 100% Black DC residents.

(e) Focus Areas.

- Business ownership and development
- Homeownership preservation and wealth building
- Anti-displacement protections
- Educational access
- Infrastructure in historically Black neighborhoods

## Section 717. Island Nations Economic Development Council

(a) Establishment. Each island territory (Puerto Rico, Guam, USVI, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and Hawaii) establishes council.

(b) Funding. Phase 1: \$1.5 billion per territory annually. Phase 2: \$2.5 billion per territory annually. Phase 3: \$5 billion per territory annually.

(c) Governance. 100% indigenous community members of each territory.

(d) Focus Areas.

- Economic development
- Infrastructure investment
- Cultural preservation
- Environmental protection
- Education and healthcare
- Self-determination capacity building

## Subtitle D: Governance Requirements

### Section 721. Community Control

(a) Complete Authority. Programs governed entirely by affected communities.

(b) No External Control. No state, federal, or external entity has governance authority.

(c) Community Determination. Affected communities determine structure, priorities, allocation, implementation.

(d) Board Composition. 100% of board members from affected communities.



## Section 722. Innovation Investment Requirements

(a) Mandatory Allocation. Each council allocates annual budget as follows:

50% Minimum to Innovation Categories:

- Infrastructure: 10% minimum
- Research: 10% minimum
- Education: 10% minimum
- Health: 10% minimum
- Employee Ownership Advancement: 10% minimum

50% Maximum Community Discretion:

- Small business grants
- Homeownership assistance
- Community land trusts
- Cultural preservation
- Environmental restoration
- Other community-identified priorities

(b) Rationale. I-R-E-H-EO categories are proven economic multipliers creating lasting prosperity.

(c) Reporting. Councils report annually on investments and outcomes in each category.

## Section 723. Federal Oversight (Limited)

(a) Scope. Oversight limited to ensuring funds used for stated purposes.

(b) No Dictation. Federal oversight does not dictate how funds are used.

(c) Audit Standard. Audits verify funds spent on economic development; do not second-guess community priorities.



# Title VIII: Indigenous Sovereignty

## Subtitle A: Sovereignty Recognition

### Section 801. Tribal Sovereignty

(a) Recognition. Federally recognized Indian Tribes are sovereign nations with inherent powers of self-governance.

(b) Government-to-Government. Relationship between U.S. and tribes is government-to-government.

(c) Plenary Power Abolished. Doctrine of plenary Congressional power over Indian affairs is abolished.

### Section 802. Tribal Powers

(a) Self-Governance. Tribes possess all powers except those specifically limited by treaty or explicitly delegated.

(b) Enumerated Powers Include.

- Membership determination
- Domestic relations regulation
- Taxation within jurisdiction
- Justice administration and tribal courts
- Property and land use regulation
- Natural resource management
- Economic development
- Cultural and religious preservation
- Education and health services
- Environmental protection

### Section 803. Federal Trust Responsibility

(a) Perpetual Obligation. U.S. has perpetual trust responsibility to tribal nations.

(b) Components.

- Protection of sovereignty from encroachment

- Adequate funding (not subject to discretionary appropriations)
- Support for economic development and infrastructure
- Protection of lands, waters, and resources
- Honoring all treaty obligations

(c) Minimum Funding. \$50 billion annually for all tribes collectively, adjusted for inflation.

## Section 804. Treaty Rights

(a) Full Force. All treaties remain in full force and effect.

(b) Liberal Interpretation. Treaties interpreted in favor of tribes per tribal understanding at execution.

(c) No Unilateral Abrogation. U.S. cannot unilaterally abrogate or modify treaties.

## Subtitle B: Tribal Economic Provisions

### Section 811. Federal Revenue Sharing

(a) 3% Share. Tribal governments receive 3% of federal revenues annually.

(b) Distribution. Allocated among tribes based on population, need, and land base.

### Section 812. Traditional Territory Revenue Sharing

(a) Resource Revenues. Tribes receive share of revenues from extraction on traditional territories.

(b) Rates.

- Oil and gas: 20% of royalty revenues
- Hard rock mining: 30% of royalty revenues
- Timber: 20% of harvest revenues
- Renewable energy: 20-30% of land lease payments

(c) Consent Authority. Tribes have consent authority over whether development proceeds on traditional territories.

### Section 813. Nationwide Indigenous Share

(a) 10% Share. Indigenous Nations Assembly receives 10% of all resource extraction revenues from public lands nationwide.



(b) Distribution. Assembly determines allocation among tribes.

## Section 814. Tribal Ownership Requirement

(a) 50% Ownership. Resource extraction on tribal lands requires at least 50% tribal ownership.

(b) Full Ownership Rights. Includes profit sharing, voting rights, board representation.

## Section 815. Land Restoration Fund

(a) Annual Appropriation. \$10 billion annually for 15-20 years.

(b) Total. \$150-200 billion for land restoration.

(c) Purpose.

- Purchase land within reservation boundaries
- Acquire sacred sites
- Restore treaty-designated territories
- Support agricultural and economic development land

(d) Voluntary Purchases. All purchases at fair market value from willing sellers.

## Section 816. Federal Contracting Set-Aside

(a) 5-10% Set-Aside. Federal contracts set aside for tribally-owned businesses.

## Section 817. Tribal Infrastructure Bank

(a) Capitalization. One-time capitalization of \$50 billion.

(b) Purpose. Provide zero-interest loans to federally recognized tribes for:

- Infrastructure (water, roads, broadband, electricity)
- Housing, business development, healthcare facilities, educational institutions
- Renewable energy projects
- Acquisition of 50% ownership stakes in extraction operations
- Acquisition of 100% ownership stakes in renewable energy operations (priority lending)

(c) Governance. Indigenous Nations Assembly oversees the bank, sets lending priorities, and ensures tribal sovereignty is respected in all lending decisions.



(d) Revolving Fund. Repaid funds return to the bank for other tribes to use.

(e) Preference. Applications for 100% tribal ownership of renewable energy receive priority processing and favorable repayment terms.

## Subtitle C: Fiscal Impact Reference

### Section 821. Economic Impact

For comprehensive fiscal impact analysis of tribal economic provisions, including revenue projections, total economic transformation estimates, and impact by tribe type, see Chapter 23: The Economic Impact.

## Title IX: Territorial Self-Determination

### Subtitle A: Binding Referenda

#### Section 901. Self-Determination Right

(a) Covered Territories. Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and Hawaii.

(b) Binding Vote. Each territory and Hawaii shall determine political status through binding referendum.

#### Section 902. Options

(a) Statehood. Full statehood with constitutional rights equal to existing states.

(b) Independence. Sovereignty as independent nation with guaranteed economic partnership and military protection.

#### Section 903. Implementation

(a) Binding Results. U.S. shall honor and implement choice of residents.

(b) International Observation. Referenda conducted under international observation.

(c) Timeline. Implementation begins within one year of results.

(d) Deadline. All territories must choose within 10 years of ratification.



## Section 904. Dual Citizenship

(a) Availability. Dual citizenship available to all residents of territories choosing independence.

## Section 905. Economic Partnership

(a) Trade. Independent nations have guaranteed preferential trade access.

(b) Transition Assistance. U.S. provides economic transition assistance for 10 years.

(c) Defense. Military protection agreements negotiated in good faith.

## Subtitle B: Territorial Resource Sovereignty

### Section 911. Territorial Waters and EEZ Ownership

(a) Territorial Waters. The people of each island nation territory hold sovereign ownership of territorial waters (12 nautical miles), including all fisheries, seabed minerals, offshore energy resources, and marine resources.

(b) Exclusive Economic Zone. Shared sovereignty between territorial peoples and federal government over EEZ (200 nautical miles). Island Nations Assembly holds veto over activities threatening indigenous cultural practices, traditional fishing grounds, sacred marine sites, or island ecosystems.

(c) Consent Required. No resource extraction, offshore energy development, or commercial exploitation in territorial waters without consent of territorial government AND Island Nations Assembly.

### Section 912. Resource Revenue Distribution

(a) Distribution Formula. Revenues from extraction in territorial waters and on territorial lands:

- 50% to territorial government
- 25% to Territorial Restoration Fund
- 15% to federal government
- 10% to Island Nations Assembly

(b) Territorial Restoration Fund. Dedicated to environmental cleanup, reef restoration, coastal protection, and ecosystem preservation. Governed by territorial environmental agencies with Island Nations Assembly oversight.



## Section 913. Renewable Energy Ownership

(a) 100% Territorial Ownership. Island territories hold complete ownership of all renewable energy installations within territorial waters and EEZ.

(b) Priority Development. Renewable energy development receives priority over fossil fuel extraction in all territorial waters and EEZ areas.

(c) Community Projects. Priority lending from Island Nations Infrastructure Bank for 100% community-owned renewable energy projects.

(d) Community Ownership of Utilities. All essential utilities serving island nation territories shall transfer to community ownership. Covered utilities include electricity generation and distribution, water and wastewater systems, broadband internet infrastructure, and natural gas distribution. Timeline: within 1 year of ratification, minimum 50% community ownership with majority board representation; within 5 years of ratification, 100% community ownership. Community ownership structures include publicly owned utility cooperatives, territorial government entities, or community-controlled trusts as determined by territorial governments and communities. Private operators receive fair market value compensation financed through the Island Nations Infrastructure Bank. Community-owned utilities shall be governed by boards elected by territorial residents, with executive compensation capped and infrastructure investment prioritized over returns. Community utility ownership applies regardless of political status chosen under Subtitle A. For Hawaii, statewide utility provisions apply and the Island Nations Assembly holds advisory authority over utility decisions disproportionately affecting Native Hawaiian communities.

## Section 914. Military Environmental Remediation Fund

(a) Establishment. Fund of \$15 billion, funded by Department of Defense.

(b) Purpose. Exclusive cleanup of military contamination on island territories, including unexploded ordnance, PFAS contamination, toxic waste, and environmental degradation from military operations.

(c) Governance. Joint board of territorial environmental agencies and Island Nations Assembly. Not administered by Department of Defense.

(d) Standards. Remediation must meet strictest applicable standard (EPA or territorial, whichever more protective).

(e) Community Veto. Affected communities may reject remediation plans they judge inadequate.



(f) **Obligation Survives Independence.** Remediation obligation continues regardless of any change in territorial political status.

## Section 915. Island Nations Infrastructure Bank

(a) **Capitalization.** One-time capitalization of \$25 billion.

(b) **Purpose.** Provide zero-interest loans to territorial governments and community organizations for:

- Renewable energy development (priority lending)
- Water and wastewater infrastructure
- Climate resilience (seawalls, flood protection, reef restoration)
- Economic diversification
- Healthcare and education facilities
- Broadband and communications infrastructure
- Housing

(c) **Governance.** Island Nations Assembly oversees the Bank, sets lending priorities, and selects professional management board.

(d) **Revolving Fund.** Repaid funds return to the Bank for re-lending.

(e) **Lending Priority.** At least 60% of lending in first decade directed to renewable energy and climate resilience.

(f) **Transition Provisions.**

- Statehood: territory transitions to Community Infrastructure Bank, retains Island Nations Bank access for 5 years
- Independence: retains Bank access for 10 years under economic partnership agreement
- Enhanced commonwealth: full access continues during transition

## Section 916. Hawaii Native Hawaiian Resource Protections

(a) **Cultural Resource Veto.** Island Nations Assembly, through Hawaii's delegates, may veto resource extraction or development threatening Native Hawaiian sacred sites, traditional fishing grounds, ancestral burial sites, or culturally significant marine and coastal areas.

(b) **Ceded Lands Revenue.** At least 20% of revenue from Hawaii's approximately 1.8 million acres of ceded lands shall flow to Native Hawaiian communities through mechanisms governed jointly by Office of Hawaiian Affairs and Island Nations Assembly.



(c) Climate Resilience. Hawaii eligible for Island Nations Infrastructure Bank lending for climate resilience projects protecting Native Hawaiian communities, traditional land uses, and cultural sites.

## Section 917. Path-Dependent Resource Provisions

(a) Statehood. Upon statehood, territorial waters convert to state waters. New state participates in Title V resource democracy provisions. EEZ becomes shared federal-state jurisdiction.

(b) Independence. New nation assumes full sovereignty over territorial waters and entire EEZ. All resources belong to independent nation. Infrastructure Bank access continues for 10 years.

(c) Enhanced Commonwealth. All territorial resource sovereignty provisions continue during transition period until final referendum determines permanent status.

# Title X: Modern Rights Protections

## Subtitle A: Digital Privacy

### Section 1001. Fundamental Right

(a) Declaration. Every person has fundamental right to privacy in personal data, communications, biometric information, and digital activities.

(b) Application. Right applies to both government and private entities.

### Section 1002. Data Protection

(a) Consent Required. Collection of personal data requires explicit, informed consent.

(b) Purpose Limitation. Data may only be used for purposes consented to.

(c) Right to Delete. Individuals may request deletion of personal data.

(d) Data Portability. Individuals may obtain their data in usable format.

### Section 1003. Location Privacy

(a) Warrant Required. Location tracking by government requires warrant based on probable cause.

(b) Mass Surveillance Prohibited. Geofencing warrants and mass location tracking prohibited.



(c) Private Entities. Private entities collecting location data must obtain explicit consent and may not share with government without warrant.

## Section 1004. AI Transparency

(a) Disclosure Required. Individuals have right to know when interacting with AI.

(b) Explanation Right. Individuals may obtain explanation of how automated systems make decisions affecting them.

(c) Challenge Right. Individuals may challenge decisions made without meaningful human review.

## Section 1005. Biometric Data

(a) Special Protection. Biometric data (fingerprints, facial recognition, DNA) receives heightened protection.

(b) Consent Required. Collection requires explicit written consent.

(c) No Sale. Biometric data may not be sold.

## Subtitle B: Bodily Autonomy

### Section 1011. Fundamental Right

(a) Declaration. Every person has right to bodily autonomy and medical privacy.

(b) Protected Decisions. Includes reproductive healthcare, gender-affirming care, end-of-life decisions, other private medical choices.

(c) No Compulsion. Government may not compel, prohibit, or punish individuals for protected medical decisions.

## Subtitle C: Anti-Discrimination

### Section 1021. Protected Classes

(a) Comprehensive Protection. No discrimination in employment, housing, education, public accommodations, healthcare, credit, or government services based on:



- Race, color, ethnicity, national origin, ancestral designation
- Sex, pregnancy, gender identity, sexual orientation
- Disability (physical, mental, cognitive, developmental)
- Age, religion, language
- Family status, marital status
- Genetic information
- Veteran or military status
- Immigration status (except where directly relevant to legal eligibility)
- Socioeconomic status

## Section 1022. Language Rights

- (a) Non-Discrimination. No discrimination based on language, accent, or English learner status.
- (b) Language Access. Government and essential services provide meaningful language access.

## Subtitle D: Immigration

### Section 1031. Clear Pathway

- (a) Timeline. Maximum 5.5 years from initial visa to citizenship eligibility.
- (b) Stages.
- Short-term visa: renewable every 6 months
  - Legal resident status: renewable every 18 months
  - Citizenship eligibility: after 4.5 years legal residency

### Section 1032. One-Time Registration

- (a) Eligibility. Undocumented residents present at ratification who demonstrate 1+ year presence, employment/education/family care, no violent felonies.
- (b) Period. 18-month registration window.
- (c) Fee. Applicants shall pay a registration fee of five hundred dollars (\$500).
- (d) Pathway. Registration leads to legal residency, then citizenship eligibility per standard pathway.



(e) **Persons Under One Year.** Persons who do not meet the one-year presence requirement are not required to depart. They may apply for visa status and begin the standard pathway established in Section 1031.

## Section 1033. Due Process

(a) **Family Unity.** No deportation separating families with citizen children/spouses/parents except for violent felonies.

(b) **Right to Counsel.** All persons in immigration proceedings have right to counsel at government expense if needed.

(c) **Detention Limits.** Maximum 90 days immigration detention unless charged with crime.

(d) **Independent Court.** Immigration cases heard by independent Immigration Court (not executive branch).

## Section 1034. Universal Worker Protections

(a) **Universal Coverage.** Every worker performing labor in the United States is covered by federal labor laws regardless of citizenship or immigration status.

(b) **Covered Laws.** Full protection under:

- Fair Labor Standards Act (minimum wage, overtime)
- Occupational Safety and Health Act
- National Labor Relations Act (organizing rights)
- Title VII (discrimination)
- All state labor laws

(c) **No Immigration-Based Defense.** Immigration status is not a defense in labor proceedings; use of false documents does not bar recovery.

(d) **Prohibited Employer Actions.**

- Reporting or threatening to report immigration status
- Contacting immigration authorities regarding workers who file labor complaints
- Using immigration status for adverse employment action
- Requiring immigration disclosure as condition of asserting rights

(e) **Presumption of Retaliation.** Immigration-related adverse action within 1 year of asserting labor rights creates rebuttable presumption of retaliation.



(f) Penalties. \$25,000 per worker per violation; back pay; compensatory damages; punitive damages up to \$100,000; criminal penalty up to 2 years for willful violations.

## Section 1035. Immigration Protection for Labor Enforcement

(a) Automatic Deferred Action. Workers filing complaints with DOL, EEOC, NLRB, or OSHA receive automatic deferred action for:

- Duration of investigation
- Duration of proceedings
- One year following final resolution

(b) Documentation. Labor agency provides protected status documentation within 14 days of complaint.

(c) Work Authorization. Workers receiving deferred action are authorized to work during protected period.

(d) Binding Effect. Deferred action binding on ICE, CBP, and USCIS.

## Section 1036. Pathway to Legal Status for Enforcement Cooperation

(a) U-Visa Eligibility. Workers reporting violations involving criminal conduct (wage theft, trafficking, unsafe conditions) who cooperate with investigation are eligible for U-visa.

(b) Special Immigrant Status. Workers whose reports result in significant enforcement (penalties exceeding \$100,000 or criminal prosecution) eligible for:

- Lawful permanent residence
- Citizenship pathway after 3 years (reduced from 5)

(c) Family Inclusion. Spouse and minor children included in immigration relief.

## Section 1037. Office of Immigrant Worker Protection

(a) Establishment. Within Department of Labor.

(b) Functions. Receive and investigate complaints; issue deferred action documentation; coordinate with immigration agencies; outreach to immigrant communities.

(c) Appropriation. \$50 million annually.



## Subtitle E: Criminal Justice

### Section 1041. Bail Reform

- (a) Abolition. Cash bail abolished.
- (b) Pre-Trial Detention. Detention only for violent crimes, public safety threats, or flight risks.
- (c) Non-Violent Offenses. Non-monetary conditions (check-ins, monitoring) for non-violent offenses.

### Section 1042. Fines and Fees

- (a) Income-Scaled. Fines scaled to ability to pay.
- (b) No Incarceration. No incarceration for inability to pay fines.

### Section 1043. Prison Labor

- (a) Non-Violent Offenders. Retain right to refuse work; if they work, receive at least minimum wage.
- (b) Violent Offenders. May be subject to work requirements but retain basic human rights.

### Section 1044. Solitary Confinement

- (a) Adults. Limited to 15 consecutive days maximum.
- (b) Minors. Prohibited except 4-hour emergency maximum.

## Subtitle F: Police Accountability

### Section 1051. Use of Force

- (a) Necessity and Proportionality. Force only when necessary and proportional to threat.
- (b) Deadly Force. Only to prevent imminent death or serious injury.
- (c) De-Escalation. Required before force when possible.
- (d) Prohibited Tactics. Chokeholds, neck restraints, positional asphyxia prohibited.



## Section 1052. Duty to Intervene

- (a) Requirement. Officers must intervene to stop excessive force by other officers.
- (b) Liability. Failure to intervene creates same liability as using excessive force.
- (c) Whistleblower Protection. Officers who intervene protected from retaliation.

## Section 1053. Qualified Immunity Abolished

- (a) Abolition. No government official may claim immunity from liability for constitutional violations.
- (b) Personal Liability. Officers personally liable for violations.
- (c) Agency Liability. Employing agencies jointly liable.

## Section 1054. Law Enforcement Technology Transparency

- (a) Disclosure Required. Agencies must disclose all surveillance technologies, policies, accuracy rates, demographic impacts.
- (b) Community Approval. New surveillance technologies require community approval before deployment.
- (c) Prohibited Technologies. Mass facial recognition without individualized suspicion, social media monitoring of non-suspects, biased predictive algorithms.

## Section 1055. Law Enforcement Identification Requirements

### Part 1: Officials Covered

#### Section 1055.1. Scope

- (a) Covered Officials. This section applies to: (1) All federal law enforcement officers (2) Military personnel conducting domestic law enforcement operations (3) Federal officials performing duties involving direct public interaction or exercise of law enforcement authority
- (b) Agencies Covered. Including but not limited to: FBI, DEA, ATF, U.S. Marshals Service, Secret Service, ICE, CBP, Federal Protective Service, and agency inspectors general.

### Part 2: Identification Standards



## Section 1055.2. Visible Face Requirements

- (a) General Requirement. Faces must be clearly visible and unobscured during all law enforcement interactions.
- (b) Prohibited. Officers may not wear masks, balaclavas, face coverings, or any equipment that conceals identity.
- (c) Exceptions. (1) Public Health Emergency: During documented public health emergency declared by appropriate authority. Medical masks only; face-covering balaclavas prohibited. Name/badge and agency identification must remain visible. (2) Safety Hazard: During documented safety requirement (chemical exposure, tear gas deployment) for duration of specific hazard only. Must remove face covering when hazard clears. Name/badge and agency identification must remain visible. (3) Undercover Operations: During authorized undercover operations with valid warrant or court order. Exception applies only to covert investigations, not to arrests or public interactions. Cannot be used for mass deployments or crowd control.
- (d) Documentation. All exceptions must be documented in writing in advance and subject to judicial review.

## Section 1055.3. Name or Badge Number Display

- (a) Requirement. Officers must wear clearly visible identification showing either: (1) Full legal name on nameplate, or (2) Unique badge number or identifier
- (b) Display Standards. (1) Front of uniform or outer garment (2) Clearly readable from 10 feet distance (3) Contrast color to uniform (white on dark, dark on light) (4) Minimum 1-inch letter height
- (c) Prohibition. Identification may not be covered, obscured, or removed during duty.

## Section 1055.4. Agency Identification Display

- (a) Requirement. Officers must wear clearly visible agency identification showing which federal entity they represent using full agency name or standard abbreviation (FBI, DEA, U.S. Marshals, ATF, etc.).
- (b) Display Standards. (1) Front and back of uniform or outer garment (2) Clearly readable from 15 feet distance (3) Letters minimum 2 inches height on back, 1 inch on front



(c) Prohibition on Generic Terms. Cannot use generic terms like "FEDERAL AGENT" or "FEDERAL OFFICER" without specific agency designation.

(d) Federal "POLICE" Prohibition. (1) No federal law enforcement agency may use the word "POLICE" on uniforms, badges, vehicles, or any identification (2) "POLICE" is reserved exclusively for state and local law enforcement (state police, county sheriffs, municipal police, tribal police) (3) Federal agencies must use full agency name (e.g., "FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION") or standard abbreviation (e.g., "FBI") (4) Rationale: Citizens are entitled to know which federal agency is exercising authority; generic designations create confusion about jurisdiction and accountability

(e) Violations. (1) Agency penalty: \$100,000 per incident (2) Officer discipline: written reprimand (first), suspension (second), termination (third) (3) Arrests by officers displaying "POLICE" without agency identification are voidable

(f) Implementation. All federal agencies update uniforms, vehicles, badges, and equipment within 180 days of enactment.

(g) Appropriation. \$15 million for uniform and equipment updates.

#### Section 1055.5. Verbal Identification

(a) Requirement. When interacting with the public or initiating law enforcement contact, officers must verbally identify: (1) Their name or badge number (2) The agency they represent (3) The purpose of the contact or detention

(b) Timing. Verbal identification must be provided before: (1) Detaining any person (2) Searching any person or property (3) Arresting any person (4) Entering any private property

(c) Standard. Verbal identification must be clear and intelligible.

#### Section 1055.6. Marked Vehicles

(a) Requirement. Law enforcement vehicles used for arrests, detentions, or patrols must be clearly marked with: (1) Agency identification (name and logo) (2) Emergency lights visible from all directions (3) Vehicle identification number visible

(b) Unmarked Vehicle Exceptions. Unmarked vehicles may only be used for: (1) Authorized undercover operations with warrant (2) Dignitary protection (3) Surveillance operations (but not for arrests or detentions)



(c) Unmarked Vehicle Arrests. Officers using unmarked vehicles for arrests or detentions must:  
(1) Wear clearly visible agency identification (2) Display name or badge number prominently (3) Provide verbal identification (4) Call for marked backup before making arrest

### Part 3: Consequences for Violations

#### Section 1055.7. Invalid Arrest and Detention

(a) Any arrest, detention, search, or seizure conducted by officers violating identification requirements is invalid and unlawful.

(b) Individuals detained by unidentified officers must be immediately released.

(c) Any evidence obtained through violation of identification requirements is inadmissible in any proceeding.

(d) Charges based on such arrest or search must be dismissed.

#### Section 1055.8. Personal Civil Liability

(a) Minimum Damages. Officers who violate identification requirements are personally liable for:  
(1) False imprisonment: minimum \$50,000 per violation (2) Deprivation of civil rights: minimum \$100,000 per violation (3) Punitive damages: up to \$500,000 per violation (4) Attorney's fees and costs for plaintiff

(b) No Qualified Immunity. Officers cannot claim qualified immunity for identification violations.

(c) No Indemnification. Personal liability cannot be indemnified by federal government or any entity.

(d) Private Right of Action. Victims may bring civil actions in federal court.

#### Section 1055.9. Criminal Prosecution

(a) Offenses. Knowing violation of identification requirements constitutes: (1) Unlawful detention: felony punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment (2) Deprivation of rights under color of law: felony punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment (3) Official misconduct: felony punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment

(b) Prosecution Authority. Prosecutions may be brought by Department of Justice or by affected individuals through private right of action.



## Section 1055.10. Agency Penalties

(a) Per-Incident Penalty. Agencies deploying officers in violation face \$1 million penalty per incident.

(b) Loss of Authority. Progressive penalties for repeated violations: (1) First offense: 30 days suspension of federal law enforcement authority (2) Second offense: 1 year suspension (3) Third offense: Permanent loss of federal law enforcement authority

(c) Leadership Accountability. Agency directors and supervising officials subject to removal for cause.

## Section 1055.11. Supervisory Liability

(a) Supervisors who order, authorize, or knowingly permit identification violations face: (1) Removal from supervisory positions (2) Personal civil liability (same as officers under Section 1055.8) (3) Criminal prosecution (same as officers under Section 1055.9) (4) Loss of law enforcement certification

(b) No "Following Orders" Defense. Officers may not avoid liability by claiming they were following orders. Both officer and supervisor face consequences.

## Part 4: Citizen Rights

### Section 1055.12. Right to Refuse Unidentified Contact

(a) Citizens may refuse to comply with orders from unidentified officers.

(b) Refusal to comply with unidentified officers is not obstruction, resisting arrest, or any crime.

(c) Use of force by unidentified officers against citizens who refuse compliance constitutes assault and battery.

### Section 1055.13. Right to Demand Identification

(a) Citizens may demand proper identification before complying with any order, detention, or arrest.

(b) Officers must comply with identification demand before proceeding with any law enforcement action.

(c) Failure to provide identification upon demand voids officer's authority to proceed.



## Section 1055.14. Right to Record

(a) Absolute Right. Citizens have absolute right to record law enforcement officers performing public duties.

(b) Prohibited Officer Conduct. Officers may not: (1) Demand deletion of recordings (2) Seize recording devices without warrant (3) Arrest or detain persons for recording (4) Obstruct or interfere with recording by citizens (5) Retaliate against persons who record

(c) Penalties for Violation. Officers who violate recording rights are subject to: (1) Personal civil liability: minimum \$100,000 (2) Criminal prosecution for deprivation of rights: up to 5 years imprisonment

## Section 1055.15. Right to File Complaints

(a) Complaint Right. Citizens may file complaints against officers based on name or badge number.

(b) Agency Obligations. Agencies must: (1) Accept all complaints (2) Investigate thoroughly (3) Respond to complainant within 60 days (4) Take corrective action where warranted

(c) Retaliation Prohibition. Retaliation against complainants is a felony: (1) Up to 5 years imprisonment (2) \$500,000 fine (3) Personal civil liability

## Part 5: Implementation and Oversight

### Section 1055.16. Regulatory Authority

(a) Department of Justice shall issue implementing regulations within 180 days of enactment.

(b) Regulations shall include: (1) Uniform standards for identification displays (2) Training requirements and curricula (3) Complaint procedures (4) Enforcement protocols (5) Exception documentation requirements

### Section 1055.17. Enforcement

(a) Charter for Votership Protection shall monitor compliance and enforce violations.

(b) Annual reports on compliance shall be submitted to Congress and published publicly.



(c) Reports shall include: (1) Number of complaints received (2) Number of violations found (3) Penalties assessed (4) Civil and criminal actions taken (5) Agency compliance ratings

#### Section 1055.18. Training

(a) All covered agencies shall train officers on identification requirements within 6 months of enactment.

(b) Training shall be incorporated into basic training for new officers.

(c) Annual refresher training required for all officers.

#### Section 1055.19. Equipment and Funding

(a) Federal government shall bear all costs of implementation.

(b) Appropriated funds shall cover: (1) Identification systems and nameplates (2) Uniform modifications (3) Vehicle markings (4) Training programs (5) Complaint tracking database

(c) Initial Appropriation. \$110 million for first year implementation.

(d) Ongoing Appropriation. \$5 million annually for maintenance and ongoing compliance.

(e) Penalty Revenue. Penalties collected under this section shall be deposited in the Treasury and may offset implementation costs.

#### Section 1055.20. National Database

(a) Department of Justice shall establish and maintain a national database of: (1) Officers decertified for identification violations (2) Agencies penalized for violations (3) Compliance ratings by agency

(b) Database shall be accessible to all law enforcement hiring authorities.

(c) Agencies may not hire officers listed as decertified.

#### Part 6: Effective Date

#### Section 1055.21. Timeline

(a) Immediate Effect. Citizen rights under Subtitle D take effect upon enactment.



- (b) Six Months. Training must be completed within 6 months.
- (c) One Year. Full equipment deployment and enforcement begins within 1 year.
- (d) Ongoing. Compliance monitoring and reporting ongoing thereafter.

## Title XI: Anti-Corruption

### Subtitle A: Stock Trading Ban

#### Section 1101. Prohibition

- (a) Covered Officials. Members of Congress, President, Vice Presidents, Supreme Court Justices, Citizens Assembly members, Charter Directors and Commissioners, and immediate family.
- (b) Prohibition. May not own or trade individual stocks during service and for 2 years after.
- (c) Permitted Investments. Diversified mutual funds, index ETFs, Treasury securities, municipal bonds, blind trusts.
- (d) Divestment. Must divest within 180 days of taking office.

#### Section 1102. Penalties

- (a) Violations. Immediate removal, forfeiture of profits, 3x civil penalty, up to 10 years imprisonment, permanent ban from federal office.

### Subtitle B: Gift Ban

#### Section 1111. Prohibition

- (a) Covered Officials. Federal officials and immediate families.
- (b) Prohibited Sources. Corporations, foreign governments, lobbyists, entities with business before government.
- (c) Narrow Exceptions. Gifts under \$25 from personal friends, ceremonial state gifts (become government property), books under \$100, food at official events.



## Section 1112. Penalties

(a) Knowing Violation. Immediate removal, 10 years imprisonment, \$1 million fine, forfeiture of pension, permanent ban.

## Subtitle C: Inaugural Funding

### Section 1121. Federal Funding Only

(a) Prohibition. No private donations for inaugurations.

(b) Limits. Presidential: \$10 million; Congressional collective: \$1 million.

### Section 1122. Penalties

(a) Violations. Official must refuse office until donated funds returned; knowing acceptance: 5 years imprisonment, \$500,000 fine, permanent ban.

## Subtitle D: Post-Service Restrictions

### Section 1131. Five-Year Ban

(a) Prohibition. Federal officials may not accept employment, board positions, or consulting with entities that had business before their government unit for 5 years after leaving.

### Section 1132. Penalties

(a) Violations. Forfeiture of compensation, hiring entity \$10 million penalty, up to 5 years imprisonment.

## Subtitle E: Family Business Restrictions

### Section 1141. Prohibition

(a) Covered Activities. Immediate family may not engage in business with entities having business before official's unit.

(b) Duration. During service and 5 years after.

## Section 1142. Penalties

(a) Violations. Official resigns, family member disgorges profits, 3x civil penalty, up to 10 years imprisonment.

# Title XII: Institutional Implementation

## Subtitle A: Citizens Assembly

### Section 1201. Establishment

(a) Composition. 306 citizens (6 per state + 6 from DC). Staggered three-year terms with 102 members (2 per state + 2 DC) selected each year, ensuring one-third annual turnover and continuous institutional knowledge.

(b) Selection. Random sortition from voter rolls.

(c) Terms. 3 years, non-renewable. One-third of members (102) selected each year for staggered rotation.

(c-1) Initial Phase-In. Year 1: 102 members selected for one-year terms. Year 2: 102 members selected for two-year terms. Year 3: 102 members selected for full three-year terms. Year 4 onward: all new cohorts serve full three-year terms. Staggered rotation fully established by Year 4.

(d) Compensation. \$100,000 annually.

### Section 1202. Powers

(a) Supreme Court Review. Review decisions; if majority finds decision political, Court must reconsider; if Court doesn't satisfy Assembly, national referendum.

(b) Foreign Aid Approval. All foreign aid requires Assembly approval.

(c) Military Aid Approval. All military aid requires Assembly approval.

(d) Corporate Bailout Approval. All bailouts require Citizens Assembly majority approval. Acceptance of public bailout funds is conditioned on the following, which are mandatory and non-negotiable:



(d)(1) Shareholder Wipeout. Acceptance of a government bailout constitutes voluntary and irrevocable surrender of all existing shareholder equity. No compensation is paid to shareholders. Equity is forfeited, not purchased. Any shareholder unwilling to accept these terms may reject the bailout; the company then proceeds through standard bankruptcy proceedings without public funds.

(d)(2) Immediate Employee Ownership Conversion. On the date public funds are received, the company is reconstituted as a 100% employee-owned enterprise. All equity transfers immediately to an employee stock ownership trust established for the benefit of all non-executive employees. The Charter for Ownership Advancement shall administer and certify the conversion.

(d)(3) Permanence. Employee ownership established through bailout conversion is permanent. It may not be reversed, diluted, sold to outside investors, or restructured in any way that reduces employee ownership below 100% at any future date, including after public funds are repaid.

(d)(4) Secured Creditors. Secured creditor claims against company assets are unaffected by the equity transfer and shall be resolved through normal restructuring proceedings within the employee-owned entity. Public bailout funds do not discharge legitimate secured debt obligations.

(d)(5) Executive Compensation. During the repayment period, executive compensation is capped at 10 times the median worker salary at the company. No bonuses, stock awards, or supplemental compensation above this cap.

(d)(6) Repayment Priority. All profits above operating expenses and reasonable capital reinvestment shall be applied to repayment of public funds until the bailout is fully repaid.

(d)(7) Independent Monitor. The Citizens Assembly shall appoint an independent monitor to oversee conversion, verify genuine employee ownership, audit financial performance, and report quarterly to the Assembly until public funds are fully repaid.

(d)(8) No Prior Executives. No executive whose decisions contributed to the conditions requiring the bailout may serve in a leadership role in the employee-owned entity without explicit Citizens Assembly approval.

(e) Emergency Review. Review emergencies exceeding 30 days.

(f) Military Deployment Review. Review deployments exceeding 60 days.

(g) Charter Oversight. Approve removal of Charter leadership (2/3 vote).



## Section 1203. Implementation

(a) Timeline. First cohort (102 members) selected within Year 1 for one-year terms; Assembly operational by end of Year 1. Second cohort (102) selected Year 2 for two-year terms. Third cohort (102) selected Year 3 for full three-year terms. Annual rotation of 102 members thereafter.

(b) Facility. Dedicated facility in Washington, DC.

(c) Staff. Professional staff for research, briefings, administration.

## Subtitle B: Indigenous Nations Assembly

### Section 1211. Establishment

(a) Composition. One delegate per federally recognized tribe (574 delegates).

(b) Selection. Each tribe selects delegate per own processes.

(c) Funding. Minimum \$100 million annually.

### Section 1212. Powers

(a) Veto Authority. Veto legislation affecting tribal sovereignty (override requires 3/4 of Congress).

(b) Legislative Initiative. Propose legislation on indigenous matters. Congress must vote within 90 days. If Congress refuses, proposal goes to national referendum.

(c) Treaty Review. Approve federal actions affecting treaties.

(d) Supreme Court Challenge. Challenge decisions affecting tribal sovereignty.

(e) Appointment Confirmation. Confirm Interior Secretary, BIA Director, IHS Director, EPA Administrator.

(f) Budget Approval. Approve budgets for BIA, IHS, and tribal programs. Congress cannot reduce below prior year without Assembly approval.

(g) Cultural Protection. Protect sacred sites, traditional knowledge, and cultural practices.



(h) Resource Consent. Consent authority over extraction on traditional territories.

## Subtitle C: Island Nations Assembly

### Section 1221. Establishment

(a) Composition. Delegates from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, USVI, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands.

(b) Delegates. 5 per territory, selected by indigenous communities.

(c) Terms. 3 years, recallable.

(d) Funding. Minimum \$50 million annually.

### Section 1222. Powers

(a) Veto Authority. Veto legislation affecting territories (override requires 3/4 of Congress).

(b) Self-Determination Review. Oversee referendum processes.

(c) Cultural Protection. Protect indigenous languages, practices, sites.

(d) Environmental Protection. Protect island environments and marine ecosystems.

## Subtitle D: Five Constitutional Charters

### Section 1231. Establishment

(a) Charters Created.

1. Charter for Votership Protection
2. Charter for Consumer Protection
3. Charter for Worker Protection
4. Charter for Ownership Advancement
5. Charter for Environmental Protection

### Section 1232. Structure

(a) Leadership. Director + 5 Commissioners per Charter.



(b) Terms. 7 years, staggered.

(c) Appointment. (1) For each Director vacancy, the Citizens Assembly shall convene a Nomination Committee of fifteen (15) randomly selected Assembly members. (2) The Nomination Committee shall review qualifications, conduct interviews, and produce a slate of no fewer than three (3) qualified candidates within sixty (60) days of vacancy. (3) The President shall select a nominee from the Assembly's slate within thirty (30) days. (4) The Senate shall hold confirmation hearings and vote within sixty (60) days. Confirmation requires majority vote. (5) Commissioners are nominated by the Director and confirmed by both the Citizens Assembly (majority vote) and the Senate (majority vote). (6) If the President fails to select from the slate within thirty (30) days, the Citizens Assembly may appoint directly by two-thirds vote.

(d) Bipartisan. No more than 3 Commissioners from same party.

(e) Removal. Only for cause, requires Citizens Assembly 2/3 approval.

## Section 1233. Funding

(a) Base Funding.

- Votership, Consumer, Worker, Ownership Charters: \$350 million each
- Environmental Charter: \$500 million

(b) Protection. Cannot reduce below inflation-adjusted prior year without 2/3 Congressional vote.

## Section 1234. Powers

(a) Investigation. Full subpoena power over testimony, documents, facilities.

(b) Litigation. Independent authority to bring civil actions in federal court, including against government.

(c) Regulation. Issue regulations with force of constitutional mandate.

(d) Penalties. Assess penalties of 200-1000% of profits from violations.

(e) Whistleblower Protection. Financial rewards (10-30% of recovered funds), protection from retaliation.

## Section 1235. Environmental Charter Special Powers

(a) Emergency Authority. Immediate cease-and-desist orders (72-hour judicial review).



(b) Restoration Authority. Require remediation at violator's expense.

(c) Scientific Independence. Scientific findings binding on enforcement.

(d) Intergenerational Mandate. Must consider future generations.

## Section 1236. Implementation

(a) Timeline. Directors nominated Year 1; full operations Year 2; state-level Charters Years 2-3.

## Subtitle E: Participatory Budgeting

### Section 1237. Annual Participatory Budgeting Process

(a) Annual Timeline.

- October 1: Congress transmits passed budget to Citizens Assembly.
- October 1-30: Assembly receives expert briefings, community testimony, and independent fiscal analysis.
- November 1-30: Assembly deliberates and votes.
- December 1-31: If needed, reconciliation period.
- January 1: Budget enacted or continuing resolution takes effect (triggering snap election per subsection (f)).

(b) Community Input. During the Assembly's review period, public hearings shall be held in no fewer than ten regions across the country, with testimony from community organizations, labor unions, small business owners, tribal governments, territorial governments, and individual citizens. Hearings shall be broadcast publicly.

(c) Independent Analysis. The Government Accountability Office shall provide all three Assemblies with independent analysis of the budget's impact on working families, small businesses, tribal nations, island nation territories, and communities of color. This analysis shall include comparison to prior-year spending, projected economic effects, and alignment with constitutional mandates.

(d) Amendment Authority. The Citizens Assembly may propose line-item amendments reallocating funds among programs. The Citizens Assembly may not increase total spending beyond the Congressional level but may reduce total spending. The Indigenous Nations Assembly and Island Nations Assembly may propose amendments to provisions within their respective jurisdictions.



(e) Reconciliation Committee. The joint reconciliation committee shall consist of twelve members: six appointed by the Speaker of the House and Senate Majority Leader (at least two from each chamber), and six appointed by the Citizens Assembly Chair. For budget provisions within Indigenous Nations Assembly or Island Nations Assembly jurisdiction, the respective Assembly shall appoint two additional members to the reconciliation committee for those provisions. Decisions require simple majority of the full committee.

(f) Continuing Resolution and Snap Election. If no budget is enacted by January 1, all programs continue at prior-year levels adjusted for the Consumer Price Index. No program may be defunded or suspended due to budget disagreement.

(f)(1) Caretaker Period. Upon the continuing resolution taking effect, a caretaker period begins. All members of Congress, the President, and the Vice Presidents remain in office with full legal authority but shall limit activity to routine governance, emergency response, and matters necessary for continued government operations. No new policy initiatives, legislation beyond emergency measures, or appointments shall be undertaken. Career civil servants, agency heads, military leadership, and Independent Constitutional Charters maintain normal functions.

(f)(2) Snap Election Timeline.

- Day 1: Continuing resolution takes effect. Caretaker period begins. Citizens Assembly certifies that snap election conditions are met.
- Days 1-30: States prepare snap elections. Candidate filing opens. Current members of Congress, the President, and Vice Presidents are ineligible to appear on the snap election ballot.
- Days 30-60: Compressed nonpartisan primary using ranked choice voting, if needed based on the number of candidates filing.
- Day 90: Snap general election for all House seats, all Senate seats, and the Presidency and Vice Presidencies. Ranked choice voting applies.
- Days 90-100: Results certified. New officials sworn in.

(f)(3) Ineligibility. No member of Congress, President, or Vice President serving when the continuing resolution takes effect may appear on the snap election ballot. For members of Congress, this ineligibility applies only to the snap election; removed members are eligible to run in subsequent regular elections after the snap-elected officials' terms conclude. For the President, removal by snap election constitutes permanent ineligibility for election to the Presidency. Vice Presidents removed by snap election are ineligible to appear on the snap election ballot but may seek election to any office in subsequent regular elections.

(f)(4) Term Completion. Snap-elected officials serve the remainder of the terms of the officials they replace. Senate terms shall be assigned by lot to preserve the staggered rotation, with



each snap-elected Senator assigned the remaining duration of the term vacated by the Senator they replace. The snap-elected President serves until the date the original presidential term would have ended.

(f)(5) Assembly Continuity. The Citizens Assembly, Indigenous Nations Assembly, and Island Nations Assembly are not subject to the snap election and continue operations without interruption.

(f)(6) Budget Obligation. The continuing resolution remains in effect until the newly elected officials enact a budget through the participatory budgeting process. New officials are not bound by prior failed negotiations.

(f)(7) Election Administration. States administer snap elections under the same rules as regular federal elections, including ranked choice voting and nonpartisan primaries. The Federal Election Commission coordinates logistics. Standing appropriation of \$500 million shall be maintained in reserve for snap election administration.

(f)(8) Transition Procedures. Outgoing officials shall cooperate fully with incoming officials during the transition. Obstruction of transition constitutes a criminal offense subject to prosecution under the anti-corruption provisions of this Act.

(g) Defense Budget. Defense appropriations are subject to the same Assembly review as all other spending. The Assembly receives classified briefings as necessary to evaluate defense spending.

(h) Indigenous Nations Assembly Review. All budget provisions affecting Indian Country, tribal sovereignty, treaty obligations, trust responsibilities, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, tribal programs, historical rectification, and land restoration are transmitted simultaneously to the Indigenous Nations Assembly. The Indigenous Nations Assembly conducts parallel review with testimony from tribal governments and indigenous community members.

(i) Island Nations Assembly Review. All budget provisions affecting island nation territories, territorial governments, the Island Nations Infrastructure Bank, territorial self-determination programs, and military base remediation are transmitted simultaneously to the Island Nations Assembly. The Island Nations Assembly conducts parallel review with testimony from territorial governments and island nation community members.

(j) Parallel Processing. The Citizens Assembly and the Indigenous Nations and Island Nations Assemblies conduct their reviews simultaneously to maintain the timeline established in subsection (a). Reconciliation for provisions within Indigenous or Island Nations jurisdiction may proceed in parallel with general budget reconciliation.



## Subtitle F: Supreme Court

### Section 1241. Composition and Terms

- (a) Justices. 11 total (1 Chief Justice + 10 Associate Justices).
- (b) Terms. Single 22-year terms. No person may serve more than one term as Justice.
- (c) Vacancies. One vacancy occurs every 2 years on a regular schedule.

### Section 1242. Three-Branch Nomination and Popular Election

- (a) Nomination Process. Three branches each nominate one candidate:
  - The President nominates one candidate.
  - Congress nominates one candidate by supermajority vote of 60% in both chambers.
  - The Assemblies Branch nominates one candidate through a joint nominating committee with equal representation from the Citizens Assembly, Indigenous Nations Assembly, and Island Nations Assembly, with each Assembly independently approving the nominee by 60% supermajority.
- (b) Popular Election. The people choose among the three nominees by ranked choice voting in the general election.
- (c) No Campaigning. No paid advertising for or against any nominee. No political party may take an official stance. A neutral body administers structured public forums.
- (d) Congressional Deadlock. If Congress cannot reach 60% supermajority, the ballot proceeds with only two nominees.
- (e) Qualifications. Nominees must have at least 10 years as a judge or in legal practice. Age at nomination may not exceed fifty (50) years.

### Section 1243. Mid-Term Vacancies

- (a) Interim Appointment. The Assemblies Branch appoints an interim justice within 60 days through the three-Assembly supermajority process.
- (b) Duration. Interim justice serves until the next scheduled general election.

(c) Permanent Replacement. Vacancy filled permanently through regular three-branch nomination and popular vote.

(d) Incumbency Bar. Interim justices are barred from nomination in the subsequent permanent election.

## Section 1244. Ethics and Restrictions

(a) Financial Restrictions. No individual stock ownership during service and five years after. Diversified index funds and Treasury securities only.

(b) Gift Ban. Complete gift ban from anyone with Court business.

(c) Recusal. Mandatory recusal for financial interests or personal relationships with consequences for failure.

(d) Post-Service. 10-year ban on lobbying or employment by entities that appeared before the Court.

## Section 1245. Removal

(a) Initiation. Investigation may be initiated by any branch or by petition of one million citizens.

(b) Hearing. Citizens Assembly conducts hearing with full due process.

(c) Vote. Two-thirds Citizens Assembly vote required, with majority confirmation by both the Indigenous Nations Assembly and Island Nations Assembly.

## Section 1246. Transition

(a) Current Justices. Justices who have served 22 or more years at ratification phased out in order of longest service, one departing at each scheduled vacancy.

(b) Remaining Justices. Justices under 22 years of service phased out on a schedule honoring their service as close to 22 years as the rotation permits.

(c) Expansion. Court expands from 9 to 11 in the first two election cycles.

(d) Full Transition. Complete transition to 11-justice, 22-year-term, popular-election system within 12 years of ratification.



## Subtitle G: Transition Timeline

### Section 1251. Suggestive Implementation Phases

#### (a) Phase 1 (Year 1): Structural Changes.

- Census and apportionment
- Senate expansion elections
- DC representation elections
- Citizens Assembly first selection
- Indigenous Nations Assembly convening
- Charter Director nominations

#### (b) Phase 2 (Years 1-3): Democratic and Anti-Corruption.

- Campaign finance limits effective
- Stock trading ban enforcement
- Gift ban effective
- Lobbying restrictions phase-in
- Immigration pathway regulations

#### (c) Phase 3 (Years 1-5): Economic Justice and Services.

- Pay ratio cap phase-in (large companies first)
- Worker ownership incentives active
- Medicare for All enrollment and full implementation
- Pharmaceutical pricing effective
- Utility transition begins

#### (d) Phase 4 (Years 1-5): Enforcement.

- Charter full operations
- State-level Charters established
- Supreme Court term limits for new justices
- Law enforcement ID requirements

#### (e) Phase 5 (Years 1-15): Long-Term Programs.

- Historical Rectification full funding
- Tribal economic programs operational
- Land Restoration Fund active



- Territorial referenda conducted
- Clean energy transition investment

## Title XIII: General Provisions

### Section 1301. Severability

If any provision of this Act is held invalid, remaining provisions continue in effect.

### Section 1302. Relationship to Constitution

This Act implements the Constitution of the Third Founding. In case of conflict, the Constitution controls.

### Section 1303. Agency Restructuring

Executive agencies may require restructuring to implement this Act. The President shall submit reorganization proposals to Congress within Year 1.

### Section 1304. Appropriations Authorization

All programs established by this Act are authorized to receive appropriations as specified. Appropriations for mandatory programs are automatically appropriated unless Congress acts to modify.

### Section 1305. Effective Date

This Act takes effect upon ratification of the Constitution of the Third Founding.

## Title XIV: Enforcement Enhancement Act

### Subtitle A: Charter Penalty Retention and Trust Fund

#### Section 1501. Penalty Retention Authority

(a) Retention Authorized. All civil penalties, administrative fines, and monetary settlements collected by the Charter for Votership Protection, Charter for Consumer Protection, Charter for Worker Protection, Charter for Ownership Advancement, and Charter for Environmental Protection shall be retained by the collecting Charter.



(b) Permitted Uses. Retained funds may be used for:

- Salaries and benefits for investigation and enforcement personnel
- Investigation costs including travel, forensic analysis, and expert consultants
- Technology systems for monitoring, detection, and case management
- Whistleblower awards under Section 1511
- Grants to community organizations for enforcement support
- Public education campaigns regarding rights and protections

(c) Accounting Requirements. Each Charter shall maintain separate accounts for retained penalties, report quarterly to Congress and the Citizens Assembly, and submit to annual GAO audit.

(d) Carry-Forward. Unexpended retained funds carry forward without fiscal year limitation.

## Section 1502. Charter Enforcement Trust Fund

(a) Establishment. There is established in the Treasury the Charter Enforcement Trust Fund.

(b) Deposits. The Trust Fund receives:

- Retained penalty amounts exceeding 150% of a Charter's annual appropriation
- Fifty percent of civil penalties from community enforcement actions
- Initial capitalization of \$3,000,000,000
- Interest earned on balances

(c) Availability. Trust Fund amounts are available to any Charter for enforcement operations when appropriations are insufficient, for multi-Charter initiatives, and for emergency enforcement responses.

(d) Minimum Balance. The Trust Fund shall maintain minimum balance of \$500,000,000.

## Section 1503. Automatic Funding Escalation

(a) Annual Calculation. OMB shall calculate automatic escalation for each Charter as the greatest of: CPI-U, GDP growth, or industry growth within Charter's jurisdiction.

(b) Floor. Automatic escalation shall not be less than 3% annually.

(c) Mandatory Appropriation. The escalated amount is mandatory spending appropriated automatically.



## Subtitle B: Whistleblower Program

### Section 1511. Whistleblower Awards

(a) Award Amounts. Persons whose original information leads to successful enforcement receive:

- 15% of sanctions up to \$10 million
- 20% of sanctions \$10-100 million
- 25% of sanctions \$100-500 million
- 30% of sanctions exceeding \$500 million

(b) Minimum Award. If sanctions exceed \$1 million, minimum award is \$100,000.

(c) Tax Treatment. Whistleblower awards are excluded from gross income.

### Section 1512. Whistleblower Anonymity

(a) Anonymous Filing. Whistleblowers may file through secure electronic portals or through attorneys.

(b) Identity Protection. Charter personnel shall not disclose whistleblower identity except with consent, when essential for enforcement with documented necessity, or when ordered by court after in camera review.

(c) Disclosure Penalties. Unauthorized disclosure: \$50,000 civil penalty; up to 3 years imprisonment for knowing disclosure.

### Section 1513. Anti-Retaliation Protections

(a) Prohibited Actions. No employer may discharge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, or discriminate against a whistleblower.

(b) Remedies. Whistleblowers subjected to retaliation are entitled to:

- Reinstatement
- Back pay with interest
- Compensatory damages
- Treble damages for willful retaliation
- Attorney's fees and costs



(c) Burden of Proof. Once prima facie case established, burden shifts to employer to prove by clear and convincing evidence it would have taken the same action absent protected activity.

(d) No Waiver. Anti-retaliation rights cannot be waived. Arbitration clauses do not apply. Non-disclosure agreements do not prohibit reporting to Charters.

(e) Criminal Penalty. Knowing retaliation is a felony: up to 5 years imprisonment and \$500,000 fine.

## Section 1514. Physical Protection Program

(a) Threat Assessment. Charters shall assess threats within 48 hours of report.

(b) Protection Measures. Based on threat level: security consultation, security system installation, U.S. Marshals protection, temporary relocation, or Witness Security Program referral.

(c) Family Members. Protection extends to immediate family when threats extend to them.

## Section 1515. Office of Whistleblower Protection

(a) Establishment. There is established within DOJ an Office of Whistleblower Protection.

(b) Functions. Coordinate whistleblower programs, investigate retaliation, prosecute criminal retaliation, manage physical protection, maintain secure communications, provide legal assistance.

(c) Director. Five-year term; removable only for cause.

## Subtitle C: Community Enforcement

### Section 1521. Right of Action

(a) Trigger. Community action may be filed if complaint was filed with Charter and 180 days have elapsed without formal enforcement, determination of no violation, or meaningful settlement.

(b) Standing. The following may bring actions:

- Original complainant
- Municipalities, counties, tribal governments in affected area
- State attorneys general



- Organizations whose members include affected persons
- Groups of 25+ individuals in affected area

## Section 1522. Pre-Filing Requirements

(a) Notice. 30 days written notice to Charter before filing.

(b) Charter Response. Charter may initiate enforcement (staying community action), request 60-day extension, or decline.

(c) Emergency Exception. Notice not required when delay would cause irreparable harm.

## Section 1523. Procedure

(a) Expedited Treatment. Courts shall rule on motions within 60 days; trial within 18 months.

(b) No Arbitration. Community enforcement actions may not be compelled to arbitration.

## Section 1524. Remedies

(a) Injunctive and Declaratory Relief. Courts may issue injunctions and declarations.

(b) Damages. Compensatory and consequential damages.

(c) Civil Penalties.

- Up to \$50,000 per day for ongoing violations
- Up to \$500,000 per discrete violation
- Up to \$5 million for serious bodily harm
- Up to \$10 million for death
- Distribution: 50% to plaintiffs, 50% to Trust Fund

(d) Attorneys' Fees. Prevailing plaintiffs recover fees and costs.

(e) No Fee Shifting Against Plaintiffs. Defendants may recover only if action was frivolous.

## Section 1525. Legal Assistance Fund

(a) Establishment. Community Enforcement Legal Assistance Fund.

(b) Appropriation. \$500,000,000 annually.



(c) Grants. To legal aid organizations, law school clinics, public interest firms, tribal legal departments, civil rights offices.

(d) Fee Recovery. 75% of recovered fees returned to Fund; 25% retained by representing organization.

## Subtitle D: Professional Accountability

### Section 1531. Joint Liability for Evasion

(a) Covered Professionals. Attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, consultants.

(b) Prohibited Conduct. Designing, advising on, facilitating, or implementing schemes with primary purpose of evading constitutional requirements.

(c) Primary Purpose. Scheme lacks substantial economic purpose; would not have been undertaken but for avoidance; was marketed as avoidance; fee was contingent on avoidance.

(d) Liability. Joint and several liability for all penalties, damages, investigation costs, and plaintiffs' fees.

### Section 1532. Professional Discipline

(a) Referral. Charters refer violations to licensing authorities.

(b) Presumptive Sanctions.

- First violation: 2-year minimum suspension
- Second violation: revocation
- Third violation: permanent bar

(c) Federal Practice Bar. Barred from federal agencies, courts, contracts, grants.

- First violation: 10 years
- Subsequent: permanent

### Section 1533. Criminal Penalties

(a) Conspiracy. If underlying evasion is criminal, professionals may be prosecuted for conspiracy (up to 5 years).

(b) Willful Evasion. Knowing design of evasion scheme: up to 3 years, \$500,000 fine.



## Section 1534. Privilege Exceptions

- (a) Crime-Fraud Exception. Privileges do not apply to communications in furtherance of evasion.
- (b) Procedure. Prima facie showing allows discovery; court conducts in camera review.

## Section 1535. Good Faith Reporting Safe Harbor

- (a) Immunity. Professionals reporting evasion in good faith are immune from liability to clients and entitled to whistleblower protections.

## Subtitle E: Substance Over Form

### Section 1541. Related Entity Aggregation

- (a) Single Enterprise Treatment. The following are treated as single enterprise:
  - 25%+ common ownership
  - Common control
  - Shared management, facilities, or employees
  - Integrated operations
  - Public presentation as single enterprise

- (b) Pay Ratio Calculation. Highest compensation across all related entities / lowest compensation across all related entities.

- (c) Employee Thresholds. Employees of all related entities counted; contractors engaged 500+ hours counted; part-time counted as FTE.

### Section 1542. Successor Liability

- (a) Automatic Succession. Merger, acquisition of 50%+ voting securities, substantially all assets, product line with employees, bankruptcy reorganization, reincorporation, name change.
- (b) Continuation Doctrine. Substantial continuity of management, operations, or workforce; predecessor ceases operations; successor assumes liabilities generally.
- (c) Fraudulent Transfer. Transfers to avoid obligations are voidable.

## Section 1543. Anti-Avoidance Rules

- (a) Employee Reclassification. Reclassification within 36 months of requirements creates rebuttable presumption of evasion.
- (b) Entity Multiplication. New entities within 24 months creates presumption if would be single enterprise under Section 1541.
- (c) Offshore Structures. Requirements apply to U.S. citizens, residents, entities, and entities deriving 25%+ revenue from U.S.
- (d) Non-Cooperating Jurisdictions. Treasury publishes list; transactions create presumption of evasion; enhanced scrutiny.

## Section 1544. Reporting and Monitoring

- (a) Annual Reports. Covered entities file: organizational chart, ownership structure, employee counts, compensation data, structural changes.
- (b) Material Change Reports. Within 30 days of material changes.
- (c) Audit Authority. Charters may audit, examine, access records, interview personnel.
- (d) Penalties. Failure to file: \$10,000/day. False reports: \$100,000 per statement plus criminal referral.

# Title XV: Enforcement Appropriations

## Section 1601. Initial Appropriations

For fiscal year one following enactment:

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Charter Enforcement Trust Fund	\$3,000,000,000
Office of Whistleblower Protection	\$75,000,000
Whistleblower Physical Protection	\$25,000,000
Legal Assistance Fund	\$500,000,000



<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Technology modernization	\$150,000,000
Professional accountability program	\$25,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,775,000,000</b>

## Section 1602. Ongoing Annual Appropriations

Beginning fiscal year two:

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Office of Whistleblower Protection	\$75,000,000
Whistleblower Physical Protection	\$25,000,000
Legal Assistance Fund	\$500,000,000
Professional accountability program	\$15,000,000
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL</b>	<b>\$615,000,000</b>

## Section 1603. Inflation Adjustment

All appropriations adjusted annually for CPI-U inflation.

## Appendix: Summary of Major Appropriations

<b>Program</b>	<b>Annual Amount</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total</b>
Historical Rectification	\$84-280 billion	15 years (phased)	\$2.52 trillion
Land Restoration Fund	\$10 billion	15-20 years	\$150-200 billion
Tribal Trust Funding	\$50 billion	Permanent	Ongoing
Medicare for All	\$4.28 trillion	Permanent	Ongoing



<b>Program</b>	<b>Annual Amount</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Total</b>
Clean Energy Transition	\$50 billion	10 years	\$500 billion
ESOP Technical Assistance	\$500 million	Permanent	Ongoing
Community Development Finance	\$50 billion	Permanent	Ongoing
Public Campaign Financing	\$500 million+	Permanent	Ongoing
Charter Funding (5 Charters)	\$1.9 billion	Permanent	Ongoing
Assembly Funding	\$150 million	Permanent	Ongoing
Enforcement Enhancement	\$615 million	Permanent	Ongoing

**END OF THIRD FOUNDING ACT**

*Last updated: April 2026*



# Join the Movement

Demand the Change that You Deserve

## A Constitution That Protects All Four Roles

The American Constitution was written to protect citizens from government overreach. But even the protections it does promise, including the right to vote, are under active assault through gerrymandering, voter suppression, and the influence of unlimited money in elections. And the Constitution offers no protection at all from corporate overreach. There is no constitutional guarantee that your power as a consumer, a worker, or an owner will be defended at all, let alone with the force that a functioning democracy requires. The Four Pillars framework starts from a simple premise: a constitution for the 21st century must protect citizens in all four of the roles they actually play. Not just as voters whose rights exist on paper, but as consumers who deserve fair markets, workers who deserve fair compensation, and the opportunity for everyone to become owners to generate wealth. Every reform proposed by Quest Coalition is built on this framework. The Constitution of the New Founding establishes structural protections for all four pillars. The New Founding Act implements those protections with specific mechanisms, from tax brackets to enforcement agencies to transition timelines. The Visual Guide demonstrates that every reform is fully funded. The Clear Pathway to Citizenship extends these protections to every person who lives and works in the United States. And the Partnership Standards Framework applies the same principle internationally: democratic governance, the protection of citizens in all their roles, and respect for the sovereignty of other nations are the gateway to economic partnership with the United States. Six documents. One framework. The Four Pillars of American Citizenship.

## The Four Pillars of Citizenship

The framework. How Votership, Consumership, Workership, and Ownership shape your life.

## The Constitution of the New Founding

The supreme law. Rights, structures, and principles for a government that serves the people.

## The New Founding Act

Implementing legislation. Tax brackets, timelines, enforcement, and every detail to make it real.

## The Visual Guide

A brief overview of what changes, who benefits, why the math works.

## Pathway to Citizenship

Immigration reform. Clear rules, defined timelines, structural accountability.

## The Partnership Standards Framework

Foreign policy with independent enforcement. Democracy and sovereignty as the gateway to trade.

Read everything at [questcoalition.com](https://questcoalition.com)



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🦋 [@questcoalition.com](https://twitter.com/questcoalition)



Updated April 2026

# Join the Movement

What To Do Now!

- 1. Share.** Send these documents to friends, family, and your representatives. The ideas speak for themselves when people see the numbers.
- 2. Read, Engage, Discuss.** Read the Constitution. Understand the frameworks so you can explain it to others.
- 3. Join Single-Day Peaceful Protests.** Show up. Be counted. Peaceful mass demonstration is one of the most powerful tools citizens have.
- 4. Plan Single-Day General Strikes.** When millions of workers stop for one day, the economy notices. Make the cost of inaction visible.
- 5. Boycott Companies That Support Fascism.** Your consumer power is real. Stop funding the forces that work against your interests.
- 6. Sustain the Pressure.** Plan for a sustained weeks-long protest and strike. The Civil Rights Act took a decade. Transformation requires persistence.
- 7. Demand These Reforms.** When the pressure is applied, it is important to vocalize what we want. A stronger democracy and a just economy. These frameworks can achieve that.

We created these documents to start a discussion about building “A More Perfect Union” that we believe is just within reach.

Did we get everything right? Probably not. And that’s okay.

The important part is we shared a vision that will start a conversation and lead to all of us, We The People, to collectively build the future we want.

Every System is Designed. We can build it better and make changes now.



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