

The Sovereign Infrastructure and Data Democratization Act (SIDDA)

A Framework for Digital Sovereignty

Summary

An Act to establish absolute digital sovereignty for the individual; to mandate the decoupling of human-generated data from proprietary platform interfaces; to enforce universal default-privacy and automated non-collection standards; to establish the Sovereign Data Interoperability Commission with citizen sortition representation; to mandate democratized Public Data Trusts governed by a 50/50 citizen co-ownership model with equity stakes in AI models trained on trust data; to create a Data Equity Trust ensuring universal collective ownership of data-generated value; to outlaw corporate and state algorithmic re-identification; to establish a Digital Labor Bill of Rights covering content moderators, AI training workers, gig platform workers, and platform creators; to democratize artificial intelligence by protecting proprietary learned parameters while establishing transparent training data commons, a secure anonymized individual opt-in royalty architecture, and reciprocal revenue obligations from AI developers whose models were trained on citizen data; to require algorithmic wage transparency; and to mandate Four Pillars economic impact assessments for platform mergers.

Section 1: Short Title and Declarations

A. Short Title

This framework shall be officially cited and known as the Sovereign Infrastructure and Data Democratization Act (SIDDA).

B. Declarations of Sovereign Intent

It is hereby declared that digital data generated by a human being is an inalienable extension of the self. This Act establishes a permanent legal partition between the Application Layer (user software and interfaces) and the Storage Layer (the physical custody of data), protecting the individual from both corporate exploitation and state surveillance.

Data sovereignty is not a technical privilege available only to those with resources. It is a civil right. This Act establishes the infrastructure, the subsidies, and the governance structures necessary to make that right real for every person who generates digital data, regardless of income, technical capacity, or geography.



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Definitions

Section 2: Definitions

Gatekeeper Platform: Any digital service provider maintaining a global user base exceeding 10 million active users, or hosting infrastructure deemed critical to daily communication, creative production, or digital commerce.

Essential Digital Infrastructure: A designated subset of Gatekeeper Platforms whose services function as foundational infrastructure for commerce, communications, or civic participation at national scale, including but not limited to dominant operating systems, primary communications networks, payment rails, and application distribution platforms. Designation is made by the SDIC and reviewed every three years.

Sovereign Local Node (SLN): A physically decentralized, user-owned, and locally hosted hardware installation designated by the individual as their primary data repository.

Public Data Trust (PDT): A non-profit, publicly anchored cloud utility infrastructure established to act as a fiduciary data repository for citizens choosing not to host private physical hardware.

Thin Client Interface: A software interface engineered to function strictly as a lens to view or process data, without maintaining permanent custody of that data on corporate servers.

Bi-Directional Real-Time Portability: The continuous, instantaneous, cryptographic synchronization of data inputs and outputs between a Thin Client Interface and a Sovereign Storage Target.

Model Weights: The internal numerical parameters learned by an artificial intelligence system during the training process.

Universal Opt-Out Signal: A machine-readable cryptographic token broadcast by a user's system indicating a comprehensive boundary against data collection and model training.

Algorithmic Re-Identification: The use of machine learning, pattern matching, or dataset cross-referencing to deduce or expose the true identity of an individual behind an anonymized profile.

Derivative Re-Identification: The construction of behavioral models from aggregated, anonymized population data that effectively proxies individual targeting without directly linking an abstract profile to a legal identity. This practice constitutes re-identification under this Act.

Digital Labor: Any work performed by individuals whose primary output is the content, moderation, annotation, classification, or maintenance of digital platforms and AI systems, regardless of the worker's employment classification.

Data Equity Trust (DET): A publicly governed national trust that pools a portion of AI developer royalty and revenue obligations and distributes returns to all enrolled citizens as collective co-owners of the data commons from which commercial AI value was derived.

Four Pillars Impact Assessment: A structured public analysis of a proposed platform merger or acquisition evaluating its effect on citizens across all four dimensions of civic participation: democratic power (Votership), market access and fairness (Consumership), labor conditions and compensation (Workership), and wealth-building capacity (Ownership).



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Section 3: The Right to Local Node Decoupling and the Civic Co- Governance Mandate

Every individual shall possess the legally enforceable right to decouple their data from any Gatekeeper Platform and anchor it exclusively within a secure storage target of their choice.

A. The Inverted Fetch Mandate

Gatekeeper Platforms are legally prohibited from requiring users to store personal files, metadata, telemetry, or creative assets on corporate-owned data centers as a mandatory condition of service.

B. Core Application Specifications

Communication Nodes: Interfaces must act as thin clients that query and index data stored directly within the user's storage target.

Device and OS Nodes: Operating systems must allow users to redirect all system backups, native photo libraries, and device telemetry to an independent node over secure networks.

Creative and Asset Nodes: Software suites must stream project files and computational cache directly from the user's designated node, ensuring high-fidelity local processing.

C. The Public Data Commons Equity and Co-Governance Mandate

To ensure equitable access to data sovereignty, municipal and regional governments shall establish Public Data Trusts. To prevent state monopolization of information, all PDTs must adhere to a decentralized co-governance architecture.

50% Public Equity Ownership: The physical infrastructure, digital architectures, and aggregated data assets held within any PDT are legally owned under a split structure: 50% by the local municipal government and 50% directly by the registered citizens of that municipality as a collective asset.

50% Citizen Decision-Making Power: The governing board of any PDT must be composed of at least 50% democratically elected citizen representatives who are completely independent of government employment or corporate ties. No fewer than one-quarter of citizen seats shall be reserved for individuals whose primary income derives from digital labor as defined in Section 2.

PDT Election Standards: Citizen representative elections shall be administered using ranked-choice voting. Campaign contributions to PDT candidates are limited to individuals and capped at \$500 per contributor per election cycle. Any candidate with a financial relationship to a Gatekeeper Platform within five years of candidacy is disqualified from holding a citizen seat.

The Sovereign Civic Veto: Citizen representatives hold a mandatory 50% voting block over all trust operational directives, infrastructure changes, security protocols, and budget allocations. No policy regarding data access, third-party interface authorization, or structural formatting may pass without majority consent from the citizen voting block.



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Local Node Decoupling and the Civic Co-Governance Mandate

D. PDT Equity Stakes in AI Models

When a Gatekeeper Platform, AI developer, or any commercial entity uses data custodied in a Public Data Trust to train, fine-tune, or validate a commercial AI model, the PDT shall hold a fractional equity stake in that model's commercial revenue stream proportional to the share of training data sourced from the trust. This stake is held on behalf of and distributed to the PDT's citizen co-owners. It constitutes ownership, not royalty compensation, and is not subject to negotiation below the minimum rate established by the SDIC.

E. Sovereign Local Node Access Program

The federal government shall fund a Sovereign Local Node hardware subsidy program, administered through public libraries and community institutions, providing free or subsidized SLN hardware and installation assistance to households at or below the national median income. Data sovereignty cannot function as a product accessible only to those with financial resources. This program ensures the SLN architecture serves all citizens, not only those who can afford private infrastructure.



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Technical Interoperability and Governance

Section 4: Technical Interoperability and Governance

A. Universal Decentralized APIs

Gatekeepers must maintain publicly documented, royalty-free, and highly optimized APIs supporting industry-standard decentralized protocols to facilitate bi-directional real-time data streaming.

B. Zero-Latency Execution Mandate

The synchronization of data between a Gatekeeper's Thin Client Interface and a user's designated storage node must operate without intentional corporate throttling. Where technical constraints make literal zero-latency synchronization impossible, platforms must disclose those constraints publicly and the SDIC shall establish minimum performance standards.

C. Establishment of the Sovereign Data Interoperability Commission (SDIC)

An independent regulatory body, the Sovereign Data Interoperability Commission, is established to hold sole authorization to dictate and audit the technical protocols that platforms must build to achieve legal compliance.

Composition: The SDIC shall be composed of three equal cohorts. The first cohort consists of open-source software developers, cryptographers, and consumer rights advocates appointed through a standard merit review process. The second cohort consists of citizen members selected by sortition from the national population, serving staggered two-year terms, with no individual eligible to serve more than one term. The third cohort consists of digital labor representatives elected by workers as defined under Section 9 of this Act.

Reauthorization: The SDIC and all enforcement mechanisms established under this Act are subject to mandatory congressional reauthorization every five years. Reauthorization requires a public impact review assessing whether the Act's sovereignty, equity, and ownership objectives are being achieved. Failure to reauthorize returns all enforcement authority to existing federal consumer protection agencies.

Internal Accountability: The SDIC shall publish an annual public audit of its own operations, decision-making records, and any relationships between commission members and regulated entities. An independent Inspector General, appointed by the sortition cohort, shall review SDIC conduct annually and report directly to Congress.



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Section 5: Data Retention and Corporate Amnesia

A. The Zero-Retention Rule

Data passing through a Gatekeeper's thin client interface may only be cached in corporate volatile memory for the precise duration required to execute a user-requested action, followed by immediate cryptographic erasure.

B. Prohibition of Data Profiling

Gatekeepers are strictly prohibited from scanning, analyzing, metadata-mining, or training internal machine learning models on data packets passing through their thin clients en route to a user's storage node.

C. The Right of Data Audit

Every individual has the enforceable right to request, at any time and without cost, a complete accounting of every instance their data was accessed, transferred, processed, or used within any Gatekeeper Platform or Public Data Trust over the preceding 24 months. Platforms must fulfill audit requests within 30 days. Failure to provide a complete and accurate audit response constitutes a violation subject to penalties under Section 6. Audit records must be machine-readable and exportable in open formats.



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Section 6: Enforcement and Structural Unbundling

A. Revenue-Based Penalties

Failure to provide a functional, unthrottled Local Node Integration pathway within 180 days of an architecture request shall result in immediate statutory fines equal to 10% of the Gatekeeper's global daily revenue per day of non-compliance.

B. Essential Digital Infrastructure Accelerated Timeline

Entities designated as Essential Digital Infrastructure under Section 2 are subject to a 90-day compliance timeline rather than 180 days. Their function as foundational civic infrastructure does not permit the runway available to standard Gatekeeper Platforms.

C. Mandatory Corporate Unbundling

Continued non-compliance for a period exceeding 365 days will result in the immediate, mandatory structural unbundling of the offending corporation, forcibly separating its software application divisions from its cloud hosting and data center divisions.

D. Four Pillars Impact Assessment for Platform Mergers

Any merger, acquisition, or material consolidation involving a digital platform with more than one million active users requires a mandatory Four Pillars Impact Assessment prior to regulatory approval. The assessment must be conducted by an independent body approved by the SDIC, published in full for a 60-day public comment period, and submitted to both the Federal Trade Commission and the SDIC as binding input into merger review. Mergers that a majority of the SDIC determines would cause material harm to citizens across two or more pillars may be blocked or conditioned on structural remedies.



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Privacy and Transparency

Section 7: The Default-Privacy and Universal Automated Non-Collection Mandate

A. The Inversion of Consent

All websites, applications, network nodes, and digital platforms are legally barred from collecting, tracking, or profiling user behavior by default. A user's presence on a network location constitutes zero consent for data retention.

B. Automated Boundary Enforcement

Platforms are legally required to automatically parse and obey Universal Opt-Out Signals. Any platform that alters, degrades, or denies service to a user based on the automated broadcast of a non-collection signal shall be held in immediate violation of Section 6.

Section 8: AI Transparency, Data Commons, and Collective Royalty Architecture

A. Protection of Proprietary Optimization

The Algorithmic Layer and the resulting learned Model Weights generated through corporate computational expenditure are recognized as the private, proprietary intellectual property of the developing entity. This recognition is conditional, not absolute. Any AI developer whose model was trained on data sourced from Public Data Trusts or from citizen contributors through the opt-in royalty architecture is subject to the revenue obligations established in Sections 8D and 8E. Proprietary protection does not exempt developers from the ownership obligations that arise from using a collective resource.

B. Absolute Dataset Transparency

Any entity releasing a commercial machine learning or generative AI model must publish a 100% transparent, machine-readable manifest detailing the exact origin, URL, and composition of all data points utilized within the training dataset.

C. The Aggregate Data Prohibition

The prohibition on re-identification established in Section 8G applies to derivative methods as well as direct methods. No entity may construct behavioral models, targeting profiles, or predictive systems from aggregated or anonymized population data derived from PDT holdings or thin-client data streams that would effectively proxy individual identification or targeting. The SDIC shall establish technical standards for evaluating derivative re-identification risk, updated no less than every two years to account for advances in modeling capability.



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Section 8: AI Transparency, Data Commons, and Collective Royalty Architecture

D. The Opt-In Anonymized Micro-Royalty Framework

By default, all human-generated data is protected from AI ingestion via the Universal Opt-Out Signal mandated in Section 7. If an AI developer wishes to utilize an individual's data for model tuning, they must convert the data into an abstract, anonymized profile completely stripped of Personally Identifiable Information and route revenue securely back to the contributor via zero-knowledge proofs.

Minimum Royalty Floor: The SDIC shall establish a minimum per-unit royalty rate below which no AI developer may compensate data contributors. This floor shall be reviewed and adjusted annually. Individual negotiation above the floor is permitted; negotiation below it is not.

E. The Data Equity Trust

A national Data Equity Trust is hereby established as a publicly governed entity independent of both government and corporate control.

Funding: All AI developers subject to this Act shall contribute a percentage of gross commercial revenue, set initially at 2% and adjusted by the SDIC no more than once every three years, into the Data Equity Trust. This obligation applies to any developer whose model was trained on data from PDTs, from opt-in citizen contributors, or from data scraped from the public internet prior to the effective date of this Act.

Governance: The DET governing board shall be composed equally of citizen sortition members, digital labor representatives, and civil society representatives. No government employees or individuals with financial ties to AI developers may serve on the board.

Distribution: Every citizen who registers with the DET receives a non-transferable personal account. Trust revenue, after operational costs, shall be distributed as equal per-capita dividends to all enrolled citizens no less than annually. Enrollment is automatic for all citizens upon the Act's effective date; individuals may opt out.

Purpose: The Data Equity Trust operationalizes collective ownership of the data commons. Individual citizens who never negotiated an opt-in royalty, who lacked technical sophistication to protect their data, or whose data was used before this Act's effective date are entitled to share in the commercial value their collective data generation made possible. The Trust ensures that data sovereignty is not only a protection against extraction but a right to participate in the returns from value created.



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Section 8: AI Transparency, Data Commons, and Collective Royalty Architecture

F. Universal Prohibition of Algorithmic Re-Identification

The practice of Algorithmic Re-Identification, including Derivative Re-Identification as defined in Section 2, is an absolute criminal offense.

The Equal Protection Clause against State and Corporate Surveillance

This prohibition applies uniformly to all corporate entities, software platforms, non-profit organizations, academic research institutions, and local, regional, or national government agencies, including law enforcement and intelligence bodies.

No public data trust administrator, government employee, or state contractor may utilize pattern-matching, statistical inference, metadata cross-referencing, or algorithmic modeling to deanonymize, re-identify, or trace an abstract profile back to a specific citizen's legal identity or physical device.

G. Penalties for Re-Identification Violations

Corporate Entities: Violations result in immediate asset seizure, permanent revocation of their corporate operating charter, and criminal prosecution of executing officers.

Public and Government Entities: Violations result in immediate, mandatory defunding of the offending agency, the permanent dissolution of the compromised Public Data Trust node, and immediate criminal prosecution of the administrative officers, law enforcement officials, or system architects who authorized or executed the re-identification process.



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Section 9: Digital Labor Bill of Rights

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Every worker whose primary labor output is the content, moderation, annotation, classification, or maintenance of digital platforms and AI systems holds the rights established in this section, regardless of how that worker is classified under existing employment law. Contractor status, gig classification, or platform terms of service do not diminish or waive these rights.

A. Content Moderators

Workers who review, classify, or act upon graphic, violent, exploitative, or otherwise traumatic digital content hold the following rights:

- Mandatory mental health support, including paid access to licensed counseling, provided by the platform as a condition of employment
- Legally enforced exposure limits establishing maximum hours per shift that a worker may spend reviewing traumatic content categories, set by the SDIC in consultation with occupational health experts
- The right to rotate off traumatic content queues without reduction in pay, seniority, or standing
- Collective bargaining rights independent of employment classification, including the right to organize across platforms without being treated as employees of multiple competing employers for anti-trust purposes

B. AI Training Workers

Workers who perform data annotation, labeling, classification, or similar tasks in support of AI model training hold the following rights:

- A minimum wage floor for all data annotation and labeling work, set at no less than the federal minimum wage regardless of piece-rate, per-task, or gig-payment structures
- Participation in the Opt-In Micro-Royalty Framework as workers, in addition to any compensation received for the task itself. The data they generate in performing training work has independent value; that value entitles them to royalty participation, not only task payment
- Access to the Data Equity Trust on the same terms as all citizens



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C. Gig Platform Workers

Workers who receive work assignments, compensation calculations, performance ratings, or deactivation decisions through algorithmic systems hold the following rights:

- **Algorithmic Transparency:** The right to know, in plain language, every variable used by the platform's algorithm to determine their compensation, assignment priority, or performance rating. Platforms must provide this disclosure upon request within 14 days and update workers when the algorithm materially changes
- **Appeal Rights:** No worker may be deactivated, suspended, or materially penalized by algorithmic determination without a human review process. Workers have the right to present evidence and receive a written decision before deactivation takes effect, except in cases involving criminal conduct
- **Collective Representation:** The right to form worker associations and engage in collective representation with platform management, regardless of employment classification. Platforms with more than 10,000 active workers must establish a formal worker liaison council with binding consultation rights on algorithm changes that affect compensation

D. Platform Creators

Individuals whose creative output, including video, audio, written content, or interactive media, is used by a platform to train, fine-tune, or evaluate AI models are workers within the meaning of this Act. Their creative labor is the input; the AI's capability is the output. This classification entitles them to:

- Disclosure of whether and how their content has been used in AI training, upon request
- Participation in the Opt-In Micro-Royalty Framework for any creative content incorporated into AI training datasets
- The right to withdraw consent for future AI training use of their content without penalty to their standing, visibility, or monetization on the platform

E. Algorithmic Wage Transparency

Any platform that uses algorithmic systems to determine worker pay rates, surge pricing, task assignment, or compensation bonuses must publish the complete variable set and weighting logic used in those calculations. This disclosure must be publicly available, updated within 30 days of any material algorithmic change, and written in language accessible to a worker without specialized technical knowledge. Workers cannot bargain for fair compensation if they cannot see how their compensation is calculated.



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Section 10: Implementation and Transition

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A. Effective Dates

- Sections 7 (Default Privacy) and 8B (Dataset Transparency): 90 days from enactment
- Section 3B (Application Specifications) and Section 5 (Data Retention): 180 days from enactment
- Section 3C (PDT Governance) and Section 3D (PDT Equity Stakes): 365 days from enactment
- Section 8E (Data Equity Trust): 365 days from enactment, with first distributions no later than 24 months from enactment
- Section 9 (Digital Labor Bill of Rights): 180 days from enactment
- Section 3E (SLN Subsidy Program): 365 days from enactment, with full national deployment within three years
-

B. Rulemaking Authority

The SDIC holds primary rulemaking authority for all technical standards established under this Act. The Department of Labor holds primary rulemaking authority for Section 9. The two bodies shall coordinate on matters that cross jurisdictional lines, with joint rulemaking required for any regulation affecting both technical infrastructure and labor conditions.

C. Severability

If any provision of this Act is held unconstitutional or unenforceable, the remaining provisions remain in full force. The structural integrity of this Act does not depend on any single section.



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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 the protections it does promise, including the right to vote, are under active assault through gerrymandering, voter suppression, and unlimited money in elections. The Constitution offers no protection from corporate overreach and no guarantee your power as a consumer, a worker, or an owner will be defended with the force democracy requires. The Four Pillars framework starts from a simple premise: a constitution for the 21st century must protect citizens in all four roles they play as voters who deserve real representation, consumers who deserve fair markets, workers who deserve fair compensation, and owners with a genuine stake in the economy. Quest Coalition built every reform on this framework. The Constitution of the New Founding establishes structural protections for all four pillars. The New Founding Act implements those protections with mechanisms from tax brackets to enforcement agencies to transition timelines. The Visual Guide demonstrates every reform is fully funded. The Clear Pathway to Citizenship extends these protections to every person living and working in the United States. The Partnership Standards Framework applies the same principle internationally: democratic governance, protection of citizens in all their roles, and respect for national sovereignty as the gateway to partnership. SIDDA establishes your rights in the digital economy: data sovereignty, algorithmic accountability, and collective ownership of AI systems built on your information. Seven documents. One framework. Project Reset: America's New Founding. 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.

The Sovereign Infrastructure and Data Democratization Act (SIDDA)

A policy for digital sovereignty and data ownership.

Read everything at questcoalition.com



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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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