THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC RENEWAL AND INTEGRITY ACT

A Comprehensive Omnibus Bill for Economic Renewal, Fiscal Integrity,

Healthcare Security, Energy Independence, Anti-Corruption Reform,

and Democratic Accountability

Introduced in the _____ Congress

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREAMBLE AND ENACTING CLAUSE

Congress finds that excess deficits, wasteful spending, and special interest subsidy and tax policies threaten America's economic stability and fairness. The federal government makes hundreds of billions of dollars in improper payments and subsidies each year, burdening taxpayers and undermining growth. Ending special-interest tax breaks and subsidies would save hundreds of billions over 10 years. Small businesses and domestic manufacturers are vital to U.S. GDP, and proven tax incentives for them can create millions of jobs. Congress further finds that raising sufficient revenue from the wealthiest individuals and largest corporations is necessary to protect essential programs and to reduce the national debt. To achieve these goals, this Act combines comprehensive tax reform with strict subsidy oversight, accountability, and targeted support for affected communities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this Act (called the American Economic Renewal and Integrity Act, or AERIA) is enacted with the following Titles and provisions.

TITLE I: INDIVIDUAL TAX REFORM

SEC. 101. Progressive Rate Structure.

(a) The individual income tax rate schedule under section 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended to add higher top brackets. For taxable income exceeding $500,000 (or $1,000,000 for joint filers), the tax rate shall be phased in as follows: 41% in 2026, 42.5% in 2027, and 44% in 2028 and thereafter.

(b) These rate increases ensure that higher-income taxpayers pay a greater share of their income while protecting middle- and lower-income households. The phased implementation mitigates economic disruption and allows taxpayers to adjust.

(c) All changes made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025.

SEC. 102. Limitation on Itemized Deductions for High Earners.

(a) For taxpayers with adjusted gross income above the thresholds in Section 101, the total deduction for state and local taxes, charitable contributions, mortgage interest, and other itemized deductions shall be limited to 28% of the amount that would otherwise be allowed.

(b) By capping the tax benefit of itemized deductions for high-income taxpayers, this provision raises revenue to fund tax relief for working families and deficit reduction.

SEC. 103. Standard Deduction and Credits Adjustments.

(a) The standard deduction is increased by the rate of inflation plus 5% to keep pace with living costs.

(b) The Child Tax Credit is expanded by $1,000 per child and made fully refundable (see Title IV).

(c) Special, above-the-line deductions benefiting high earners (such as for executive compensation deferrals) are repealed.

SEC. 104. Enhanced IRS Enforcement Funding.

(a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide increased funding to the Internal Revenue Service for enforcement and anti-fraud measures, with priority on high-income tax compliance.

(b) This section appropriates $10 billion per year for five years (2026-2030) to the IRS to expand audits of top 5% individual taxpayers and complex corporate filings. These resources shall be deployed within IRS's existing Large Business and International (LB&I) division and the newly expanded high-wealth compliance function — no new independent agency is created.

(c) The IRS shall implement streamlined audit procedures to ensure efficient use of funds and shall report annually to Congress on audit completion rates, recovery amounts, and compliance improvements.

SEC. 105. Reporting and Transparency.

(a) The Internal Revenue Service shall report annually to Congress on tax burdens by income group, ensuring transparency on who pays what in taxes.

(b) No new provisions of this title shall sunset without further congressional action.

(c) The Treasury shall maintain a public-facing Tax Fairness Dashboard, updated annually, to display tax burden data by income group.

SEC. 106. Top Marginal Rate on Extraordinary Income.

(a) For taxable income exceeding $2,000,000 (or $4,000,000 for joint filers), the individual income tax rate shall be phased in as follows: 46% in 2029, and 48% in 2030 and thereafter. This bracket applies to fewer than one-tenth of one percent of taxpayers.

(b) The threshold shall be indexed to CPI-U, adjusted annually beginning in 2031, to prevent bracket creep into upper-middle-income households.

(c) Revenue generated by this section shall be allocated in equal thirds to: (1) the Debt Lockbox Fund established under Title V; (2) the Public Health Plan Fund established under Title X; and (3) deficit reduction under the balanced budget phase-in schedule in Title V, Section 506.

(d) The Joint Committee on Taxation shall report to Congress within 3 years on behavioral and revenue effects, including any evidence of income shifting or realization timing changes attributable to this bracket.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title I is estimated to increase federal revenues by roughly $450-$700 billion over 10 years, including the new top bracket in Section 106.*

TITLE II: CORPORATE TAX CODE MODERNIZATION

SEC. 201. Corporate Rate Adjustment and Universal Minimum Tax.

(a) The corporate income tax rate is increased from 21% to 28%, phased in as follows: 24% in 2026, 26% in 2027, and 28% in 2028 and thereafter.

(b) All corporations must pay a minimum effective U.S. federal income tax rate of 15% on U.S.-sourced profits, calculated using the greater of taxable income before credits or reported financial statement income (book profits). Tax credits, deductions, or other preferences may not reduce a company's federal tax liability below this threshold. Any shortfall shall be collected as a minimum tax adjustment.

SEC. 202. International Profit Allocation and Repatriation Rules.

(a) Deductible payments to foreign related parties are limited to 50% of taxable income, to discourage excessive profit shifting abroad.

(b) U.S. corporations shall be subject to immediate taxation on foreign earnings in the year those earnings are generated, disallowing deferral until repatriation.

(c) Income repatriated to the United States shall receive a one-time reduced rate of 10%.

(d) Foreign tax credits shall be available only for income taxes paid to jurisdictions that are not designated as tax havens by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. A tax haven is any jurisdiction with a statutory corporate tax rate below 10% and lacking transparency under OECD or Treasury guidelines. Treasury shall publish and annually update the list of tax havens.

SEC. 203. Anti-Inversion and Control Rules.

(a) A foreign-incorporated company shall be treated as a U.S. corporation for tax purposes if (1) 50% or more of its stock is owned by former shareholders of the U.S. entity, or (2) its global management and control remain primarily located in the United States.

(b) In such cases, all U.S. tax obligations, including on foreign earnings, shall continue to apply.

(c) A U.S. corporation that relocates its principal place of business to a foreign jurisdiction without substantial non-tax business justification shall be subject to a penalty equal to 10% of the fair market value of assets transferred. Treasury shall promulgate regulations defining substantial non-tax business justification.

SEC. 204. Tax Incentives for Innovation.

(a) The R&D tax credit is expanded to 20% for small and medium-sized enterprises and made permanent.

(b) A new tax credit is provided for investments in workforce training and apprenticeship programs in manufacturing, equal to 25% of eligible expenses.

SEC. 205. Minimum Tax Safeguards, Buyback Controls, and Interest Deduction Cap.

(a) Corporations with less than $5 million in gross receipts are exempt from the minimum tax under Section 201 unless they maintain foreign subsidiaries or receive over $250,000 in federal tax credits in a taxable year.

(b) Corporations that receive any federal tax credits in a taxable year and conduct stock buybacks exceeding $10,000,000 in that year shall be subject to a non-deductible surtax of 5% on the total value of such buybacks.

(c) Interest deductions claimed by corporations are limited to 30% of adjusted taxable income (EBITDA through 2028, then EBIT thereafter). Disallowed interest may be carried forward for up to 5 years.

SEC. 206. Job and Investment Maintenance Requirements.

(a) To remain eligible for specified federal tax incentives, corporations must maintain at least 90% of U.S.-based full-time equivalent employment and 90% of previously reported capital expenditures.

(b) Qualified investment includes tangible capital expenditures, workforce training, infrastructure upgrades, and domestic R&D.

(c) Violations trigger clawback provisions under Title VI.

SEC. 207. Transparency and Public Reporting.

(a) Publicly traded corporations shall disclose in annual SEC filings: U.S. federal income tax paid; total global tax paid; pre-tax profits reported in the U.S. and abroad; U.S. and global revenues; number of U.S.-based employees and total employees.

(b) The IRS shall issue regulations requiring detailed country-by-country revenue and profit reporting in line with OECD BEPS standards.

SEC. 208. Destination-Based Profit Allocation Affirmation.

(a) All multinational enterprises subject to U.S. taxation allocate a share of global profits to the U.S. based on the proportion of global revenue from U.S. sales, supplemental to U.S.-booked income rules.

(b) This allocation prevents base erosion and ensures taxation of profits tied to U.S. market activity. It shall not be construed as a value-added tax or consumption tax; it applies solely to net profits after allowable deductions.

(c) The allocation shall be phased in over five taxable years beginning in 2026: 20% in 2026, 40% in 2027, 60% in 2028, 80% in 2029, and 100% thereafter.

(d) The Secretary shall issue safe-harbor formulas for multinational enterprises with gross receipts under $500,000,000 and anti-avoidance rules preventing reclassification of sales to evade this allocation.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title II is estimated to raise approximately $1.3-$1.6 trillion over 10 years from the corporate rate increase, universal minimum tax, and closure of deferral loopholes.*

TITLE III: SMALL BUSINESS AND DOMESTIC INDUSTRY SUPPORT

SEC. 301. Repeal of Pass-Through Deduction.

(a) The 20 percent deduction for qualified business income of pass-through entities under section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby repealed, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2026. Analysis by the Joint Committee on Taxation finds that approximately 61 to 75 percent of the economic benefit of the section 199A deduction accrues to the top one percent of income earners. The deduction costs an estimated $650 to $750 billion over ten years and disproportionately incentivizes artificial business restructuring.

(b) Transition Relief Credit. Businesses that made multi-year capital commitments in reliance on section 199A may apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a one-time transitional relief credit equal to 10 percent of eligible capital expenditures placed in service during calendar year 2027, not to exceed $250,000 per taxpayer.

(c) Five-Year Review. The Joint Committee on Taxation shall conduct a comprehensive review of this repeal not later than five years after its effective date. Congress may reinstate a modified pass-through deduction by affirmative legislation, conditioned on demonstrating that at least 60 percent of the benefit will accrue to taxpayers with taxable income below $400,000.

SEC. 302. Small Business Expensing and Credit Enhancements.

(a) The Section 179 small business expensing cap is raised to $2 million (adjusted for inflation), with phaseout at $2.5 million.

(b) A new Micro-Grant tax credit of up to $5,000 is available for start-ups and micro businesses (fewer than 5 employees) to cover legal, technical, and organizational costs.

SEC. 303. Technical Assistance, Infrastructure Support, and Transition Assistance.

(a) A Small Business Tax Advisory function is established within Treasury's Office of Tax Policy to provide guidance on compliance and digital services. This function is housed within existing Treasury infrastructure and does not require creation of a new standalone agency.

(b) A 50% bonus depreciation deduction is allowed for capital investments placed in service in qualifying rural or economically distressed areas, as defined by reference to Qualified

Opportunity Zones, HUBZones, OMB-classified non-metro counties, Promise Zones, or USDA-designated economically distressed rural communities.

(c) A $5 billion annual Transition Assistance Fund (2026-2030) is established to provide retraining grants and infrastructure investments for rural and economically distressed communities affected by subsidy terminations under Title VI, prioritizing workers in fossil fuel and agricultural sectors.

SEC. 304. Reshoring and Domestic Manufacturing Investment Credit.

(a) A tax credit is available to corporations that invest in new, expanded, or relocated manufacturing or production facilities placed in service in the United States, including projects that relocate eligible production from overseas.

(b) The credit equals 20 percent of eligible capital expenditures, with a maximum credit of $50,000,000 per project. Expenditures must be placed in service after December 31, 2026.

(c) Corporations may apply the credit against their federal income tax liability. Any unused credit may be carried forward for up to 10 taxable years.

(d) To qualify, corporations must maintain at least 90 percent of promised U.S.-based full-time employment and capital expenditures for five years following project completion. Failure triggers repayment of the credit plus interest and penalties under the clawback provisions in Title VI.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations, maintain public reporting of all credited projects (investment amounts, jobs created, compliance status), and establish verification procedures.

(f) This credit applies to projects placed in service from January 1, 2027, through December 31, 2035. The National Fiscal Commission shall review the credit's effectiveness every three years.

(g) This credit shall not reduce a corporation's effective federal income tax rate below the 15 percent minimum required under Title II, Section 201(b).

SEC. 305. Main Street Investment Initiative.

(a) Federal small-business subsidy programs shall be consolidated into a Main Street Investment Initiative administered through the existing Small Business Administration, with targeted grants for women-, veteran-, and minority-owned small businesses and rural manufacturers. Grants require beneficial ownership transparency and performance metrics consistent with Title XIII of this Act.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title III is estimated to cost about $200-$300 billion (revenue reduction) over 10 years due to credits and transition assistance. Supporting small businesses and affected communities is projected to increase private-sector GDP and create millions of jobs.*

TITLE IV: SOCIAL SAFETY AND ECONOMIC MOBILITY

SEC. 401. Protecting Essential Programs.

(a) No changes in this Act may be construed to reduce funding for Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, SNAP, or other core safety-net programs.

(b) Medicare and SNAP funding levels are indexed to inflation and demographic needs to ensure solvency and prevent benefit cuts.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall report annually that actions under this Act have not undermined these essential programs.

SEC. 402. Expanded Child Tax and Earned Income Credits.

(a) The Child Tax Credit is increased by $1,000 per child and made fully refundable to assist families.

(b) The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is expanded for low-income workers without qualifying children, increasing the maximum credit by $500.

(c) The IRS shall implement an outreach program to ensure non-filers in low-income communities access these refundable credits.

(d) These provisions promote work and reduce child poverty without cutting other services.

SEC. 403. Workforce Development Credit.

(a) A new tax credit of 30% is available to businesses and nonprofits for expenses related to on-the-job training, apprenticeships, or vocational rehabilitation for low-income or unemployed workers.

(b) A higher credit of 50% applies if the training leads to a credential in a shortage occupation as defined by the Department of Labor.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title IV is estimated to increase outlays by about $160 billion over 10 years due to expanded refundable credits, indexing, and outreach programs.*

TITLE V: FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY, DEBT REDUCTION, AND BALANCED BUDGET REFORM

SEC. 501. Debt Reduction Targets.

(a) Near-Term Stabilization. It is the goal of Congress to stabilize the federal debt held by the public as a share of gross domestic product at or below its level at the time of enactment within five fiscal years, arresting the current upward trajectory.

(b) Medium-Term Reduction. It is the goal of Congress to reduce the federal debt held by the public to 90 percent of GDP within fifteen fiscal years of enactment.

(c) Long-Term Aspirational Target. It is the long-term fiscal goal of Congress to reduce the federal debt held by the public to 70 percent of GDP within twenty-five fiscal years of enactment. This target is aspirational and shall be reviewed by the National Fiscal Commission under Section 503 at least every five years.

(d) Annual Progress Report. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress by March 1 of each year a Fiscal Trajectory Report analyzing whether the United States is on a path to meet the targets in subsections (a) and (b), identifying policy actions required to close any gap.

(e) Interest Cost Emergency Threshold. If net federal interest costs are projected by the Congressional Budget Office to exceed 4.5 percent of GDP within the next five years, the National Fiscal Commission shall convene an emergency session within 90 days and transmit mandatory deficit reduction recommendations to Congress.

SEC. 502. Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) Enforcement.

(a) Any increase in direct spending or reduction in revenue caused by this Act shall be offset by contemporaneous revenue increases or spending cuts elsewhere.

(b) If PAYGO is not met in any fiscal year, automatic sequestration shall apply to non-essential discretionary programs (excluding Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, SNAP, veterans' benefits, and interest on the public debt). The sequestration rate shall be calculated by the Office of Management and Budget as the total shortfall between projected outlays and revenues for that fiscal year divided by the aggregate baseline of eligible non-essential discretionary programs, yielding a uniform percentage reduction applied proportionately across all such programs. OMB shall publish the computed sequestration rate not later than 30 days before the start of each affected fiscal year.

SEC. 503. National Fiscal Commission.

(a) A bipartisan National Fiscal Commission is established, comprising private-sector and government fiscal experts, to review long-term debt projections. The Commission is advisory and shall operate using existing GAO and CBO staff resources to minimize new administrative overhead. The Commission shall not require a dedicated permanent staff of more than 12 full-time positions beyond existing GAO and CBO support.

(b) The Commission shall recommend additional deficit reduction steps if debt exceeds 100% of GDP or if interest costs exceed 15% of the federal budget.

(c) The Commission shall operate under clear, nonpartisan guidelines to ensure impartiality and efficiency, with membership balanced equally between parties.

SEC. 504. Social Security and Medicare Long-Term Solvency Review.

(a) Congress finds that the Social Security Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund face long-term actuarial deficits under current law projections.

(b) The National Fiscal Commission shall, within 18 months of enactment, submit to Congress a comprehensive solvency report that: (1) quantifies projected funding shortfalls for Social Security OASI and Medicare HI over a 75-year horizon; (2) evaluates a range of reform options including adjustments to revenue contributions, benefit indexing, retirement age parameters, and means-testing for high earners; and (3) scores the fiscal and distributional impact of each option using CBO and Social Security Administration actuarial methodology.

(c) No recommendations under this section shall reduce benefits for individuals currently at or within 10 years of eligibility, and any proposed changes shall protect low-income beneficiaries.

(d) Congress shall hold hearings and consider legislation based on the Commission's report within 24 months of its submission.

SEC. 505. Annual Balanced Budget Requirement and Corrective Action.

(a) It is the policy of the United States that Congress should not enact, and the President should not approve, any federal budget in which total outlays exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office prior to passage.

(b) Congress may approve a deficit budget only under one or more of the following verified conditions, each of which must be certified by CBO using CBO's own independent scoring methodology: (1) Economic Contraction: real GDP growth over the most recent four quarters is below zero; (2) High Unemployment Emergency: the national unemployment rate as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is at or above 7.0 percent for two or more consecutive months; (3) Declared War: Congress has enacted a formal declaration of war under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution; or (4) National Emergency: a national emergency has been declared by the President and affirmed by a three-fifths vote of both chambers of Congress within 60 days.

(c) Certification and Expiration. Before a deficit budget may take effect, the CBO shall publicly certify that one or more of the conditions in subsection (b) are met. Once the certified condition no longer applies, authority for deficit spending under this section shall expire automatically at the end of that fiscal year unless renewed by Congress under new certification.

(d) Enforcement. If a deficit is enacted or continues without valid certification, the Office of Management and Budget shall recommend across-the-board spending reductions of 1% of total outlays per quarter until the budget is certified as compliant. New appropriations or authorizations of discretionary spending are discouraged except for defense and emergency relief.

(e) The CBO shall publish an annual Fiscal Integrity Report detailing whether the federal budget met, exceeded, or fell short of the balance requirement, and the reasons for any deficit. This report shall be publicly available and included on the Treasury's Fiscal Integrity Dashboard.

(f) Congress shall review the operation of this section every ten years to determine whether the thresholds in subsection (b) remain appropriate given future economic conditions.

SEC. 506. Proposed Constitutional Amendment for Permanent Balanced Budget.

(a) Findings. Congress finds that the statutory balanced budget requirement in Section 505, while effective as an operational policy, requires a supermajority constitutional foundation to prevent future Congresses from repealing it by simple majority. The following article is hereby proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(b) Proposed Constitutional Amendment Text:

ARTICLE [__] — FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY AMENDMENT

Section 1. Total outlays of the United States Government for any fiscal year shall not exceed total receipts for that fiscal year, unless Congress shall, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole number of each House, direct otherwise for that specific fiscal year only.

Section 2. The Congress shall, prior to each fiscal year, adopt a statement of outlays and receipts for that year in which total outlays are not greater than total receipts, except as provided in Section 3.

Section 3. Total outlays may exceed total receipts in any fiscal year in which: (i) real gross domestic product has declined for two or more consecutive quarters immediately prior to adoption of the budget, as projected by the Congressional Budget Office; (ii) the national unemployment rate equals or exceeds 7.0 percent as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; (iii) a formal declaration of war under Article I, Section 8, is in effect; or (iv) a national emergency has been declared and affirmed by a three-fifths vote of both Houses of Congress. Any deficit authorized under this section shall specify a maximum borrowing amount and shall expire at the end of the fiscal year for which it is authorized unless renewed by separate affirmative vote.

Section 4. No bill that increases the aggregate rate of taxes or that reduces aggregate receipts below the level projected for that fiscal year shall become law unless approved by a majority of the whole number of each House. No bill increasing any specific tax rate or creating a new tax shall become law unless approved by a three-fifths majority of the whole number of each House, except for legislation enacted pursuant to Section 3.

Section 5. The limit on the public debt of the United States shall not be increased except by a vote of three-fifths of the whole number of each House.

Section 6. All estimates of revenues, outlays, and the economic conditions used for purposes of this article shall be provided by the Congressional Budget Office and not the Office of Management and Budget. The Congress shall not evade this article through off-budget accounting, temporary expirations designed to create artificial baselines, or extraordinary measures that obscure the true fiscal position of the United States.

Section 7. This article shall take effect on the first day of the fifth fiscal year beginning after ratification, and shall apply to any fiscal year beginning thereafter. Congress shall, by legislation enacted prior to that effective date, establish an implementation schedule that reduces the structural deficit by not less than one-fifth of the deficit in the fiscal year of ratification per year during the transition period, so that the balanced budget requirement is met in full by the effective date.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation. Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit Congress's power to appropriate funds for national defense or for the payment of existing obligations of the United States.

(c) Ratification. The proposed amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states pursuant to Article V of the Constitution.

(d) Congressional Implementation. Pending ratification, it is the express policy of Congress that the statutory provisions of Section 505 shall be applied with the same force and intent as if this proposed amendment were already in effect.

SEC. 507. Federal Reserve Remittances and Debt Reduction Dividend.

(a) Findings. Congress finds that: (1) the Federal Reserve System's open market operations and interest income on its securities portfolio generate significant net income, of which excess earnings are remitted to the U.S. Treasury under 12 U.S.C. Section 289; (2) in fiscal years of strong portfolio performance these remittances have exceeded $100 billion annually; (3) directing these remittances specifically to principal debt reduction rather than to general appropriable funds would modestly reduce the national debt and the interest cost associated with it; and (4) a measured, systematic approach to monetization of existing debt — channeled exclusively toward debt retirement — produces a more tolerable fiscal outcome than continuously refinancing existing debt at elevated interest rates, which transfers the full cost of today's deficits to future generations.

(b) Debt Reduction Designation. Beginning with fiscal year 2027, all net income remittances received by the U.S. Treasury from the Federal Reserve System pursuant to 12 U.S.C. Section 289 shall be deposited directly into the Debt Lockbox Fund established under Title IX, Section 904(c), and used exclusively for the retirement of outstanding Treasury obligations at maturity or through open market purchases. These remittances shall not be scored as general receipts available for new appropriations.

(c) Federal Reserve Independence Preserved. Nothing in this section shall be construed as directing or mandating any specific action by the Federal Reserve System or its Board of Governors with respect to its monetary policy, interest rate policy, balance sheet management, or open market operations. The purpose of this section is solely to direct how the Treasury deploys remittances it lawfully receives, consistent with Congress's existing appropriations authority.

(d) Inflation Targeting Transparency. The Secretary of the Treasury shall publish annually a report analyzing the relationship between Federal Reserve remittances, the size of the Fed's balance sheet, and consumer price inflation, and shall certify that the remittance redirection policy has not materially contributed to inflationary monetary conditions inconsistent with the Federal Reserve's dual mandate.

(e) Debt Lockbox Fund. The Debt Lockbox Fund is hereby established as a dedicated account in the U.S. Treasury. In addition to Federal Reserve remittances under subsection (b), the Fund shall receive: (1) revenues from Section 106 of this Act (top marginal rate, one-third share); (2) revenues from Title IX (Wealth Deferral Fee, Luxury Borrowing Fee, and step-up limitation); and (3) any additional amounts specifically designated for debt reduction by Congress. Funds in the Lockbox shall be used solely to retire outstanding Treasury obligations and shall not be available for any other appropriation or purpose without an affirmative vote of three-fifths of both chambers.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title V establishes mechanisms and governance structures but does not directly spend funds. The Debt Lockbox provisions and Federal Reserve remittance redirection are estimated to reduce cumulative interest cost obligations by $80-$150 billion over 10 years. The PAYGO and balanced budget framework, if operationalized through Section 505, is expected to reduce the structural deficit by not less than $200-$300 billion beyond the direct revenue and spending provisions of other titles.*

TITLE VI: SUBSIDY REFORM AND ACCOUNTABILITY

SEC. 601. Termination of Unfair Subsidies.

(a) Direct federal subsidies and tax credits to industries such as fossil fuels, coal, and industrial agriculture (as identified by the GAO and CBO) shall be phased out as follows: 50% reduction in 2026, 75% reduction in 2027, and full termination by December 31, 2028, unless explicitly reauthorized.

(b) Annual fossil fuel subsidies of roughly $17 billion will be terminated under this section.

(c) Congress finds that phasing out these subsidies — which total over $181 billion per year — will boost economic efficiency and reduce deficits.

SEC. 602. Sunset and Review of Subsidy Programs.

(a) All existing federal subsidy programs (grants, loans, tax expenditures) shall automatically sunset after 5 years unless explicitly reauthorized by Congress.

(b) The OMB Director, in consultation with affected agencies, shall conduct a comprehensive review of each program's effectiveness and return on investment before reauthorization, following GAO-recommended oversight reforms.

SEC. 603. Clawback Provisions.

(a) Federal subsidy agreements must include clawback clauses requiring full repayment if the recipient fails to meet specified commitments (e.g., job creation, wage, or investment targets).

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall write regulations enforcing uniform clawback standards across agencies. The clawback formula shall provide for pro-rata subsidy repayment for unmet benchmarks, plus 5% annual interest from the date of distribution, plus an administrative penalty equal to 25% of the original subsidy if benchmarks are unmet for 2 consecutive years. For fraud, triple damages shall apply.

SEC. 604. Subsidy Transparency and Accountability.

(a) The Treasury shall maintain an online, searchable database of all federal subsidies — the National Subsidy Transparency Portal (NSTP) — with quarterly updates. No new agency is created; this portal shall be operated by Treasury's existing data and transparency infrastructure.

(b) All subsidy recipients shall file detailed annual reports disclosing amounts received and how funds were used. Required disclosures include: recipient legal name, beneficial owners summary, subsidy type, value, start/end dates, performance benchmarks, jobs promised, average wage promised, and public cost-sharing arrangements. Portal updates must occur within 30 days of award and include quarterly performance updates.

(c) Citizens and researchers shall have full public access to subsidy data via the NSTP and a user-friendly Economic Impact Dashboard, updated quarterly.

SEC. 605. Anti-Corruption and Lobbying Restrictions.

(a) No recipient of a federal subsidy (including tax breaks or contracts) may use any of those funds to lobby federal, state, or local officials.

(b) Former executives and lobbyists of businesses receiving subsidies shall be barred from overseeing or auditing those subsidies for a cooling-off period of three years.

(c) Anyone found bribing or fraudulently reporting subsidy use will face enhanced penalties, including suspension of benefits and criminal fines.

SEC. 606. Elimination of Targeted Fossil Fuel Subsidies.

(a) Eliminate specific tax benefits including percentage depletion allowances, intangible drilling cost deductions, and tax-preferred Master Limited Partnership (MLP) status within 3 years. Savings directed to renewable transition and worker retraining funds.

SEC. 607. Ban on Stadium Subsidies.

(a) No federal funds, guarantees, or tax-exempt bond status shall be used to finance professional sports stadium construction or major renovation.

SEC. 608. Ending Offshoring Incentives.

(a) Disallow tax deductions and accelerated depreciation for capital investments primarily located outside the U.S. for corporations that shift employment or primary production offshore.

SEC. 609. Agricultural Subsidy Refocusing.

(a) Cap direct payments to large agribusiness and prioritize regenerative agriculture grants for small and mid-sized farms; require environmental impact assessments for subsidies over $5,000,000.

SEC. 610. Pharmaceutical Accountability.

(a) Any drug receiving federal grants or development funding must publish R&D costs and agree to a domestic fair-pricing formula for U.S. sales, tied to taxpayer return on investment. Failure triggers repayment of grant funds plus penalties.

(b) Federal R&D funding agreements for drug development must include staged royalty return provisions requiring the recipient to pay to the U.S. Treasury a royalty on net domestic sales of any product whose development was materially enabled by the federal funding. Royalty rates shall be tiered: 2% of net domestic sales for years 1-5 following first commercial sale; 4% for years 6-10; and 1% thereafter, subject to a cap of 150% of the total federal funding contributed to that product's development. These rates may be reduced by up to 50% by the Secretary of Health and Human Services if the recipient demonstrates that the royalty would materially undermine continued R&D investment. All royalty receipts shall be deposited into the Public Health Plan Fund established under Title X.

SEC. 611. Ban on Campaign Contributions from Subsidy Recipients.

(a) Corporations, entities, and individuals that receive more than $5,000,000 in federal subsidies within a 5-year period are banned from making campaign contributions to federal candidates, national party committees, and Super PACs for the duration of the 5-year period and for 5 years thereafter.

SEC. 612. Extended Cooling-Off Period for Subsidy Lobbying.

(a) Any federal lawmaker or senior official who negotiated or voted on a subsidy agreement is barred for 10 years from employment with the recipient company or any firm that benefitted directly from the subsidy.

SEC. 613. Automatic Sunset.

(a) All newly enacted subsidies created after enactment of AERIA expire after 5 years unless renewed by affirmative, public Congressional approval with evidence of effectiveness.

SEC. 614. Independent Subsidy Effectiveness Review.

(a) The Government Accountability Office (GAO), working in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget, shall perform the function of grading and reviewing subsidy programs. GAO shall publish an annual Subsidy Report Card assigning grades (A-F) to federal subsidy programs and recommending renewal, restructuring, or termination to Congress. This

function shall be performed by GAO's existing program evaluation capability and shall not require creation of a new independent board.

SEC. 615. Reporting and Fiscal Impact.

(a) OMB and GAO shall jointly publish an annual report estimating savings and fiscal impact of subsidy reforms, including financial models and risk analysis.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title VI is projected to produce net savings of at least $400-$600 billion over 10 years by phasing out wasteful subsidies and recovering misused funds through clawbacks.*

TITLE VII: OVERSIGHT, ENFORCEMENT, AND IMPROPER PAYMENT ELIMINATION

SEC. 701. Congressional Oversight Board.

(a) Congress establishes a bipartisan Congressional Oversight Board to monitor implementation of this Act.

(b) The board shall have subpoena power and submit reports to Congress every six months.

(c) Its duties include ensuring that the debt and economic growth targets of Titles I-V are met and that Titles VI and VII have increased accountability.

SEC. 702. Inspector General Coordination.

(a) The Chief Inspectors General of major departments (Treasury, Labor, Commerce, etc.) shall designate Anti-Fraud Coordinators to focus on subsidy and tax program compliance. These roles shall be filled by existing IG staff with dedicated AERIA oversight responsibilities, not by creation of new offices.

(b) Agencies shall expand data-matching between tax and program records to detect improper payments early.

SEC. 703. Whistleblower Protections and Rewards.

(a) Strong whistleblower protection is provided for public employees or contractors who expose tax or subsidy fraud.

(b) Whistleblowers who report schemes that save the government over $1 million shall be rewarded with up to 15% of recovered funds, up to $5 million.

(c) Whistleblowers exposing fraud, contract misuse, or anti-competitive collusion shall be entitled to guaranteed anonymity, triple compensatory damages, reinstatement when applicable, and attorney fee coverage, administered through the Independent Anti-Corruption Authority (IACA) established in Title XII.

SEC. 704. Annual Budget Scorecard.

(a) By March 1 of each year, the Congressional Budget Office shall publish a Scorecard showing the fiscal and economic impacts of this Act's provisions, including debt reduction, GDP growth, jobs, and inequality metrics.

SEC. 705. Federal Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery.

(a) Findings. In fiscal year 2025, the federal government reported an estimated $186 billion in improper payments across 64 programs. Since fiscal year 2003, cumulative improper payment estimates total approximately $3 trillion, and nine of ten GAO Congressional recommendations for improving payment integrity remained unimplemented as of 2026. Medicare was responsible for $56.7 billion and Medicaid for $37.4 billion of fiscal year 2025 improper payments. The federal government loses an estimated $233 to $521 billion annually to fraud.

(b) Mandatory Agency Reduction Targets. Within 90 days of enactment, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish mandatory improper payment reduction targets for covered agencies and programs, including: (1) CMS Medicare Fee-for-Service: reduce improper payment rate to below 5 percent within 4 fiscal years and below 3 percent within 7 fiscal years; (2) CMS Medicaid: reduce to below 8 percent within 4 years and below 5 percent within 7 years; (3) IRS Earned Income Tax Credit: reduce to below 12 percent within 3 years and below 8 percent within 6 years; (4) USDA all programs: reduce to below 4 percent within 4 years; and (5) SSA Disability Insurance: reduce to below 3 percent within 5 years.

(c) Payment Integrity Analytics Center. Within the Department of the Treasury, there is established a National Payment Integrity Analytics Center (NPIAC) charged with operating the Do Not Pay system, developing predictive analytics to identify payments at elevated fraud risk, providing technical assistance to agencies, and maintaining a real-time payment integrity dashboard. NPIAC shall be operated as a division within Treasury's existing Financial Management Service infrastructure, not as a new freestanding agency. NPIAC is authorized appropriations of $500,000,000 per year for fiscal years 2027 through 2035.

(d) Death and Incarceration Record Matching. CMS, SSA, and USDA shall implement quarterly automated matching of all beneficiary rolls against the SSA Death Master File and state vital records, and the Bureau of Prisons national database, to identify ineligible benefit recipients.

(e) Budget Consequences for Non-Compliance. If an agency's improper payment rate for a covered program has not declined in any of three consecutive fiscal years, OMB shall withhold 1 percent of the agency's administrative budget until the agency demonstrates measurable improvement. Withheld funds shall be transferred to NPIAC.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title VII involves administrative costs of less than $1 billion over 10 years. Its enforcement powers are expected to prevent hundreds of billions in waste and strengthen fiscal integrity.*

TITLE VIII: HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND HOMEOWNERSHIP REFORM

SEC. 801. Federal Zoning Incentive and Support Program.

(a) Congress shall establish a federal initiative to encourage local governments to revise zoning laws that permit higher-density and multi-unit residential construction in urban and suburban regions facing housing shortages.

(b) States and municipalities that participate shall be eligible for priority federal infrastructure funding and housing grants.

(c) The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) shall oversee compliance and publish annual reports identifying regions with restrictive zoning contributing to elevated housing costs.

SEC. 802. Ban on Institutional Purchase of Single-Family Homes.

(a) Corporations or investment entities with a total valuation exceeding $1 billion USD are prohibited from purchasing, owning, or controlling single-family residential homes.

(b) Existing corporate holdings of single-family homes shall be subject to a graduated divestment plan over five years.

(c) Violations shall incur a federal acquisition excise tax of 50% on the assessed value of the home per violation, in addition to civil penalties.

SEC. 803. Building Material Cost Reduction Initiative.

(a) The United States shall pursue trade agreements, tariff adjustments, and domestic production incentives to reduce the cost of key construction materials, including lumber, steel, and concrete.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce shall coordinate with allied nations and industry leaders to promote sustainable sourcing and reforestation tied to timber production.

(c) An annual progress report shall be submitted to Congress evaluating national average cost reduction in core materials.

SEC. 804. Workforce Development for the Trades.

(a) The Department of Education shall expand federal grant and scholarship programs for students pursuing careers in construction, electrical, plumbing, and other skilled trades essential to homebuilding.

(b) States shall receive additional workforce training funds based on the number of new apprentices or certified tradespeople produced annually.

(c) Trade schools and apprenticeship programs receiving funds shall commit to maintaining tuition affordability and transparent outcomes.

SEC. 805. Differential Interest Rate Program for Homeownership.

(a) The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and related institutions shall offer preferential interest rates to individuals purchasing or constructing single-family homes for personal occupancy.

(b) The rate differential shall not exceed 2% below the prevailing federal rate and shall be reviewed annually by the Federal Reserve in consultation with HUD.

(c) Speculative or secondary property purchases shall be ineligible for this rate program.

SEC. 806. Homeownership Affordability Coordination.

(a) Establishment. In lieu of creating a new independent board, HUD shall convene an interagency Homeownership Affordability Coordination Council (HACC), chaired by the Secretary of HUD, and composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, the Administrator of the SBA, and the Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The HACC shall not require dedicated staff beyond existing HUD and agency personnel.

(b) Emergency Action Triggers. The HACC shall declare a Housing Affordability Emergency and transmit formal recommendations to Congress and the President within 60 days when any of the following conditions are met and have persisted for two consecutive quarters: (1) the national median home price-to-median household income ratio exceeds 6.0; (2) the national homeownership rate falls below 60%; or (3) median mortgage payments exceed 35% of median household gross income nationally or in any census region.

(c) The HACC shall review policies including zoning reform incentives, corporate purchase restrictions, building material trade adjustments, workforce development programs, and differential interest rates to ensure intended affordability outcomes.

(d) The HACC shall publish annual reports to Congress and the public detailing housing supply changes, median home prices, homeownership rates by income group, and the impact of federal and state programs.

SEC. 807. Additional Affordability Measures.

(a) First-Generation Homebuyer Assistance Program. HUD shall administer a First-Generation Homebuyer Assistance Program providing: (1) down payment grants of up to $25,000 per household (up to $35,000 in high-cost metropolitan areas); (2) closing cost grants of up to $7,500; and (3) low-interest subordinate loans at 1% per annum for households at or below 80% of area median income, deferred for 10 years. Buyers must complete a HUD-approved financial literacy course. Total program authorization: $10,000,000,000 over five fiscal years.

(b) Builders constructing energy star certified single-family homes with total sale prices not exceeding 3 times the state median household income or 90% of the local median home price, whichever is lower, shall be eligible for federal tax credits equal to 15% of construction costs.

(c) Local governments that approve affordable housing developments shall receive priority access to federal infrastructure grants and technical assistance.

SEC. 808. Enforcement and Reporting.

(a) HUD shall ensure compliance through annual inspections, data reporting requirements, and audits of participating entities, municipalities, and financial institutions.

(b) Violations of corporate purchase restrictions, misuse of grants or subsidies, or fraudulent participation in federal homeownership programs shall incur civil and criminal penalties, including clawback provisions.

(c) HUD shall maintain a public-facing Housing Affordability Dashboard, updated quarterly, displaying home price trends, construction activity, program participation, and projected impacts on affordability.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title VIII is projected to increase federal outlays by $200-$350 billion over 10 years due to grants, tax credits, and loan guarantees, while simultaneously reducing housing costs and boosting private-sector investment in construction.*

TITLE IX: FAIR WEALTH AND INVESTMENT TAX REFORM

SEC. 901. Limitation on Step-Up in Cost Basis.

(a) The automatic adjustment of the cost basis of property to fair market value upon the death of the decedent (the step-up in basis) shall be eliminated for estates in which the aggregate amount of unrealized capital gains exceeds $5,000,000.

(b) Carve-outs and protections. The limitations in subsection (a) shall not apply to: (1) one primary residence per decedent, provided such property is transferred to a natural person who occupies the property as a principal residence within two years of transfer; (2) family farms and active small businesses with an aggregate fair market value of less than $10,000,000, provided heirs materially continue operation for not less than five years following transfer; and (3) estates in which total unrealized capital gains do not exceed $5,000,000.

(c) Installment election. Beneficiaries may elect to pay the resulting tax liability in equal installments over a period not to exceed 15 years where payment in full would otherwise cause undue economic hardship as defined by Treasury regulation.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish simplified valuation rules, safe harbors, and expedited reporting procedures to minimize compliance costs for middle-income families.

(e) Anti-avoidance and aggregation rules. Transfers among related entities, trusts, partnerships, foundations, or other devices shall be aggregated to prevent taxpayers from defeating the purpose of this section through fragmentation or entity conversion.

(f) Constitutional Footing. Congress finds that the limitation imposed by this section constitutes a realization event triggered by the act of transfer at death and is therefore consistent with the income tax authority granted to Congress by the Sixteenth Amendment. The installment payment election in subsection (c) further demonstrates that this provision is designed as an income tax imposed on a discrete realization event and not as a direct tax on wealth. These findings are made to strengthen the constitutional foundation of this section.

SEC. 902. Regulation and Taxation of Asset-Backed Personal Loans.

(a) Financial institutions shall report annually to the IRS all loans exceeding $2,000,000 that are collateralized primarily by investment assets.

(b) Where the outstanding principal of such loans held by a borrower exceeds 50 percent of the borrower's realized taxable income for that taxable year and such loan remains outstanding for more than three years without substantial repayment or collateral liquidation, the unpaid portion in excess of such 50 percent threshold shall be treated as taxable income to the borrower in the year in which the three-year period lapses.

(c) Luxury Borrowing Fee. An annual Luxury Borrowing Fee equal to 1.5 percent shall be assessed on the outstanding balance of any such loan in excess of $5,000,000 where the collateral consists principally of unrealized investment assets.

(d) The Secretary shall adopt look-through, attribution, and aggregation rules that treat loans to related parties, trusts, shell entities, special purpose vehicles, and foreign intermediaries as loans to the ultimate beneficial owner.

SEC. 903. Wealth Deferral Fee.

(a) Beginning for taxable years beginning after the effective date in Section 905, individuals with net worth exceeding $100,000,000 shall be subject to an annual Wealth Deferral Fee equal to 0.75 percent of the portion of unrealized capital gains that have remained unrealized for more than ten consecutive years.

(b) Any Wealth Deferral Fee paid with respect to a gain shall be creditable against the capital gains tax liability realized upon the disposition of the asset, to avoid double taxation.

(c) The Wealth Deferral Fee shall not apply to amounts held within qualified retirement accounts, defined benefit pension funds, or similarly protected retirement vehicles; shall exclude small business stock qualifying under section 1202 where the taxpayer materially participates; and shall exclude the value attributable to a decedent's primary residence.

(d) Constitutional Footing. Congress finds that the Wealth Deferral Fee is structured as a periodic excise fee on the privilege of deferring realization of income, not as a direct tax on wealth as such. The fee is expressly keyed to unrealized gains rather than total net worth, and an equivalent credit upon realization prevents double taxation, reinforcing its character as an advance payment on future income tax liability. These findings are made to address the questions raised by Moore v. United States (2024) regarding the realization requirement.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue clear rules for valuation of assets, including periodic valuation windows, permissible appraisal methodologies for illiquid assets, and an independent appeals process.

SEC. 904. Enforcement, Administration, and Use of Revenues.

(a) High-Wealth Compliance Division. The Internal Revenue Service shall designate, within its existing Large Business and International Division, a High-Wealth Deferral and Borrowing Compliance function charged with administering Sections 901-903. No new independent agency or division of Cabinet-level status is created.

(b) The IRS shall publish an annual anonymized report to Congress summarizing aggregate deferred unrealized gains, aggregate luxury borrowing figures, amounts collected, compliance activity, and identified avoidance patterns.

(c) Debt Lockbox. All net revenues generated by the Wealth Deferral Fee, Luxury Borrowing Fee, and taxes collected pursuant to Sections 901 and 902 shall be deposited into the Debt Lockbox Fund established under Title V, Section 507.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall coordinate with FinCEN, the Department of Justice, and other relevant agencies to prevent evasion via offshore jurisdictions and nominee arrangements.

SEC. 905. Effective Date and Transition.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Title, the provisions of this Title shall take effect for taxable years beginning January 1, 2028.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury shall promulgate final regulations and reporting templates no later than December 31, 2027, and shall provide a three-year phased compliance period.

SEC. 906. Congressional Review.

(a) The Joint Committee on Taxation shall conduct and publish a comprehensive five-year review of the revenue impact, economic effects, distributional consequences, and administrative burden of this Title and shall report recommendations to Congress.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title IX is estimated to raise $180-$260 billion over 10 years from the step-up limitation, luxury borrowing fee, and wealth deferral fee, all of which shall be deposited in the Debt Lockbox Fund.*

TITLE X: NATIONAL HEALTH GUARANTEE AND SYSTEMIC REFORM

SEC. 1001. Findings and Purpose.

(a) Congress finds that despite the United States' high per-capita health expenditures — the highest in the world at approximately $15,600 per person in 2024 — the nation suffers from lower life expectancy than most peer nations, higher rates of avoidable mortality, widespread

financial insecurity from medical costs, and systemic inefficiencies. Administrative overhead in the private insurance system consumes an estimated 12-18% of health spending, compared to 2-4% in public or single-payer systems in peer nations.

(b) Congress further finds that the United States already spends more than sufficient resources to fund universal, comprehensive healthcare for every resident. Total national health expenditures for 2024 are approximately $4.8 trillion — approximately 18% of GDP. Countries with universal healthcare systems consistently achieve comparable or better health outcomes while spending 10-13% of GDP. At the U.S. GDP of approximately $29 trillion, the resources available within the existing spending envelope — once reorganized from fragmented private financing into a unified public system — are more than adequate to provide universal coverage without requiring net new national expenditure. The primary reform required is not spending more, but eliminating the approximately $400-$700 billion in annual administrative overhead and achieving the drug price reductions that single-payer negotiating power makes possible.

(c) The purpose of this Title is to guarantee timely, high-quality, comprehensive health care for all residents; to eliminate financial barriers to care; to ensure adequate national health system capacity; to restore competition and accountability in health markets; to reduce prices for services, drugs, and devices; and to restructure financing and delivery to emphasize primary care, prevention, and value.

SEC. 1002. Definitions.

For purposes of this Title: (A) 'Public Health Plan' or 'PHP' means the national plan established under Section 1003. (B) 'Core benefit package' means the set of services defined in Section 1004(a). (C) 'Automated decision system' means any algorithm, rules engine, or software used to deny, delay, or modify claims, prior authorizations, or appeals. (D) 'PBM' means pharmacy benefit manager. (E) 'Full implementation year' means the first fiscal year in which the PHP is operating nationally, projected to be fiscal year 2030.

SEC. 1003. Universal Coverage and the Public Health Plan.

(a) Establishment. There is established the Public Health Plan (PHP) — a non-profit, government-administered national insurer that provides universal, comprehensive coverage to every resident of the United States with no premiums, deductibles, or copayments for the core benefit package at point of service.

(b) Enrollment. All residents are automatically enrolled at birth or upon establishing U.S. residency. Existing federal plans (Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, VA, TRICARE) shall transition into the PHP in accordance with Section 1013 transitional rules; beneficiaries retain continuity-of-care protections during the transition. Private insurance may continue only as supplemental coverage strictly limited to non-core elective services.

SEC. 1004. Core Benefits and Coverage Scope.

(a) The PHP shall cover, with no cost-sharing at the point of care: primary care, urgent and emergency care, inpatient and outpatient hospital services, maternity and neonatal care, prescription drugs, mental health and substance use disorder treatment, behavioral health

services, preventive services, chronic disease management, diagnostics, rehabilitation, physical therapy, long-term supports at basic levels, preventive and essential dental care, and basic vision care.

(b) Mental health and substance use disorder services shall be covered on par with physical health services without quantitative treatment limits.

(c) All medically necessary prescription drugs are covered; prior authorization for essential medications is strictly limited under Section 1005.

SEC. 1005. Patient Protections — Denials, Prior Authorizations, and Appeals.

(a) Medically necessary care may not be denied absent documented clinical justification based on nationally recognized guidelines.

(b) Emergency care is automatically authorized; oncology and other time-sensitive services require decisions within 24 hours; standard services within 72 hours. Failure to meet timelines results in automatic approval.

(c) Automated decision systems must be registered with HHS, publicly disclosed, and subject to human review by a credentialed clinician prior to denial.

(d) PHP shall maintain an independent appeals office with specialty-matched reviewers. External independent medical review shall occur within 7 days for urgent cases and 30 days for non-urgent cases.

SEC. 1006. Administrative Efficiency and Uniform Billing.

(a) HHS shall operate a nationwide standardized claims and billing platform.

(b) National health administrative overhead shall be reduced to levels not exceeding 5% of total PHP expenditures within seven years of the full implementation year.

(c) Balance billing and surprise billing for covered services are prohibited.

SEC. 1007. Provider Payment Reform and National Capacity Standards.

(a) PHP shall use negotiated fee schedules, bundled payments, global budgets, and value-based payments emphasizing access and outcomes.

(b) The Secretary shall expand federally funded graduate medical education positions by not fewer than 25,000 new residency slots over the first 5 years of full implementation, prioritized for primary care, oncology, psychiatry, and emergency medicine.

(c) To maintain national physician supply, the Secretary shall establish a statutory target of not fewer than 4.0 active physicians per 1,000 U.S. residents. If the ratio falls below 3.7 per 1,000 residents, residency slots shall automatically increase by a minimum of 7% for the following year, with funding drawn from the Health Transition Fund.

(d) PHP shall ensure diagnostic imaging capacity sufficient that no patient waits longer than 5 days for non-urgent MRI or CT; 24 hours for urgent imaging; and same-day imaging for suspected cancer, stroke, or acute trauma.

(e) For suspected malignancies, PHP shall guarantee: initial specialist consultation within 5 days of referral; diagnostic confirmation within 10 days of first consult; and initiation of treatment within 21 days of confirmed diagnosis unless clinically contraindicated.

(f) Every enrolled resident shall have access to an assigned primary care provider or care team within 30 days of enrollment; in rural or medically underserved areas, within 24 months after the full implementation year.

SEC. 1008. Pharmaceutical and PBM Reform.

(a) HHS shall negotiate maximum fair prices using international reference pricing and comparative effectiveness. The Secretary shall aim to reduce average U.S. drug prices toward the median price paid by OECD peer nations within 7 years of full implementation.

(b) Spread pricing is prohibited; all rebates and fees must be disclosed and passed through to the PHP.

(c) Excessive price increases above the rate of general inflation trigger mandatory review and temporary caps.

SEC. 1009. Market Structure, Antitrust, and Private Equity.

(a) Dominant local market consolidation is presumed harmful to patients and competition.

(b) Anti-competitive payer-provider integration is subject to divestiture.

(c) Acquisitions of essential provider practices or hospitals require quality and capital guarantees, and notice to HHS and the Department of Justice.

SEC. 1010. Appropriate Site-of-Care Triage and Urgent Care Diversion.

(a) Congress finds that approximately 13 to 27 percent of emergency department visits involve conditions that can be safely treated in urgent care or primary care settings at a fraction of the cost, with potential savings of $4 to $8 billion annually.

(b) Every patient arriving at an emergency department shall receive a timely medical screening examination consistent with EMTALA requirements before any transfer or diversion decision is made.

(c) Following completion of the medical screening examination, if the examining clinician determines that: (1) the patient's condition does not require immediate emergency department resources; and (2) an urgent care center capable of treating the identified condition is open and located within 20 miles; then the patient shall be directed to that facility for definitive treatment. The emergency department shall arrange transportation via a CMS-contracted medical transport service at no cost to the patient.

(d) If a patient voluntarily declines the transfer and insists on remaining at the emergency department, the emergency department may provide care. However, CMS shall reimburse only at the applicable urgent care reimbursement rate for that condition, not the emergency facility rate.

(e) Mandatory transfer shall not apply when: the patient's condition requires immediate stabilization; no appropriate urgent care facility is available within the distance standard; the patient is experiencing a psychiatric emergency, active suicidal ideation, acute intoxication, or is a suspected victim of abuse; or transfer would pose an unreasonable hardship.

SEC. 1011. Oversight and Scorecard.

(a) National Health Oversight. HHS's Office of the Inspector General shall perform ongoing monitoring of access, cost, quality, and capacity metrics on a real-time basis and shall publish quarterly dashboards. This function shall be carried out within HHS's existing oversight and data infrastructure, supplemented by dedicated personnel, and shall not require creation of a new independent board.

(b) Annual Scorecard. The HHS IG shall publish an annual scorecard measuring: uninsured and underinsured rates; administrative overhead; wait times; denial rates; per-capita spending compared to OECD peers; cancer diagnosis-to-treatment timelines; physician-to-population ratios; pharmaceutical price index; and patient-reported outcome measures.

(c) Violations trigger civil penalties and disgorgement, deposited into the Health Transition Fund.

SEC. 1012. Transition, Implementation, and Governance.

(a) Phased implementation timeline. Regulations shall be issued within 24 months of enactment (Phase I: Planning and Rule). PHP enrollment shall open for voluntary participation in Month 25 for the uninsured and underinsured (Phase II: Partial Launch). Full mandatory enrollment shall be complete within 60 months (Phase III: Full Implementation).

(b) No person shall experience a coverage gap as a result of the transition.

(c) Public Health Plan Fund. A dedicated Public Health Plan Fund is established in the U.S. Treasury into which all dedicated PHP revenues shall be deposited and from which all PHP expenditures shall be made. The Fund shall be managed by the Secretary of HHS in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, with quarterly public reporting.

(d) Health Transition Fund. A Health Transition Fund is separately established and capitalized at $250-$325 billion over the first 5 fiscal years to finance: workforce expansion (residency slots, loan forgiveness, incentive payments); diagnostic equipment capital grants; health IT modernization; rural facility stabilization; displaced insurance-industry worker retraining; and transition administration costs.

(e) PHP Governing Board. The Public Health Plan shall be governed by a 15-member Governing Board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, comprising representatives of consumers, providers, employers, public health experts, and actuaries. The Board shall have

authority to approve PHP payment schedules, benefit updates, administrative standards, and financing recommendations subject to Congressional appropriations.

(f) Insurance Industry Transition. The Secretary of Labor shall establish a dedicated retraining, wage-bridge, and placement program for workers displaced from private health insurance administrative roles, funded by the Health Transition Fund. The program shall target full redeployment within 36 months of the full implementation year.

SEC. 1013. Financing — Reorganization of Existing National Health Expenditures.

(a) Core Financing Principle. Congress finds that the United States already spends sufficient resources in aggregate to finance universal, comprehensive healthcare. Total national health expenditures in 2024 approximate $4.8 trillion, compared to approximately $3.2-$3.5 trillion that would be required under an efficiently administered universal coverage system (extrapolating from OECD comparator spending per capita, adjusted for U.S. population). The PHP is therefore financed primarily through the reorganization and consolidation of existing public and private spending flows, augmented by administrative savings and pharmaceutical price reductions that the unified system makes possible. The transition does not require substantial net new federal expenditure beyond what is already occurring in the national healthcare system. It is the explicit intent of Congress that no household shall pay more in aggregate for healthcare (combining their PHP financing contributions with elimination of premiums, deductibles, and copays) than they currently pay for equivalent coverage.

(b) Financing Source I — Redirected Existing Federal Health Appropriations. All existing federal appropriations for Medicare (Parts A, B, C, D), Medicaid (federal share), CHIP (federal share), VA health programs, Indian Health Service, and ACA Marketplace subsidies and cost-sharing reductions shall be redirected to the Public Health Plan Fund upon full PHP implementation, ensuring continuity without double-appropriation. Estimated annual redirected federal appropriations: approximately $2.0-$2.1 trillion at full implementation (2030).

(c) Financing Source II — State Maintenance-of-Effort (MOE) Contributions. Each state shall contribute annually to the Public Health Plan Fund an amount equal to not less than 90% of the state's net expenditures for Medicaid, CHIP, and other state health programs in the most recent completed fiscal year prior to the full implementation year. This replaces existing state Medicaid and CHIP spending obligations with a consolidated contribution. States that contribute at or above 95% of their prior-year baseline shall receive a 2% Federal MOE Matching Bonus. Estimated aggregate annual state contributions: approximately $380-$420 billion at full implementation.

(d) Financing Source III — Employer Health Contribution (EHC). Beginning on the first day of the taxable year following the full implementation year, every employer shall pay an Employer Health Contribution equal to 7.5% of covered wages. The first $2,000,000 of an employer's total annual payroll is exempt, protecting small businesses. Self-employed individuals shall pay 3.75% of net self-employment income. The EHC replaces the obligation of employers to purchase or contribute to employer-sponsored health insurance for covered employees. Because

employers currently spend an average of approximately 8-10% of payroll on employee health insurance premiums, the EHC represents a modest net reduction in average employer healthcare cost burden. Estimated annual revenue: approximately $380-$430 billion at full implementation.

(e) Financing Source IV — Household Income Health Contribution (HIHC). Beginning in the full implementation year, every individual shall pay a Household Income Health Contribution equal to 4.0% of modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeding: (1) $19,000 for single filers; (2) $29,000 for heads of household; (3) $38,000 for joint filers. These thresholds shall be indexed annually to CPI-U. The HIHC replaces all household obligations to pay premiums, deductibles, and copayments for core covered services. For households that currently pay significant out-of-pocket healthcare costs — the average American household spent approximately $6,200 on healthcare in 2023 — the HIHC will result in net savings for the majority of households. Estimated annual revenue: approximately $320-$380 billion at full implementation.

(f) Financing Source V — Administrative Savings. The primary source of new fiscal capacity in the PHP is not new taxation but the elimination of private insurance administrative overhead. The existing U.S. health system spends an estimated $400-$700 billion annually on administrative functions that do not exist in single-payer systems: insurer billing departments, hospital billing staff dealing with thousands of payer systems, claims adjudication, utilization management, prior authorization administration, and marketing. Consolidating to a single standardized billing platform is projected to save $350-$550 billion annually by year 5 of full implementation. These savings are the primary mechanism by which universal coverage is made financially sustainable within the existing spending envelope.

(g) Financing Source VI — Pharmaceutical Price Negotiation Savings. HHS's authority to negotiate drug prices toward OECD median levels is projected to generate savings of $150-$300 billion annually by year 7 of full implementation, consistent with independent analyses of comparable single-payer purchasing power.

(h) Financing Source VII — High-Earner Health Surtax. An additional health surtax of 2.5% shall be assessed on MAGI exceeding $400,000 for single filers and $500,000 for joint filers, applied to all income including capital gains, dividends, and pass-through income. Estimated annual revenue: approximately $75-$100 billion at full implementation.

(i) Financing Source VIII — Financial Transactions Assessment. A health care financing assessment of 0.1% shall be imposed on each transaction in publicly traded stocks, bonds, futures, swaps, and options. Exempt transactions include contributions to and distributions from qualified retirement accounts, transactions under $1,000, and U.S. Treasury securities. Estimated annual revenue: approximately $65-$85 billion.

(j) Financing Source IX — Pharmaceutical Sector Contribution. A dedicated annual health contribution of 2.5% shall be assessed on the net U.S. revenues of pharmaceutical manufacturers with aggregate annual U.S. revenues exceeding $500,000,000. Estimated annual revenue: approximately $25-$45 billion.

(k) Ten-Year Revenue and Expenditure Balance. The following presents the projected balance for the Public Health Plan at full implementation (FY2030). Under current-law baseline projections, national health expenditures are projected at approximately $7.5 trillion in FY2030. Under the PHP: (1) administrative savings reduce this by approximately $490 billion; (2) drug price savings reduce this by approximately $130 billion; (3) appropriate care utilization efficiency reduces this by approximately $75 billion; resulting in Net PHP Expenditures of approximately $6.8 trillion. Financing sources — combining redirected federal appropriations ($2.0T), state MOE ($400B), EHC ($400B), HIHC ($345B), high-earner surtax ($82B), financial transactions assessment ($72B), pharmaceutical contribution ($33B), and ESI exclusion phase-out ($200B) — total approximately $3.5 trillion in dedicated sources not previously part of federal receipts. The remaining $3.3 trillion represents the current private spending (employer and household insurance premiums, out-of-pocket costs) that flows into the system through the EHC and HIHC mechanisms, effectively replacing private insurance payments with public financing. On a net basis, the PHP reorganizes existing spending flows rather than creating new government expenditure.

(l) Annual Actuarial Review. The Secretary of HHS, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of OMB, shall commission an independent actuarial review of the PHP financing model each fiscal year. The Congressional Budget Office shall score PHP revenues and expenditures annually. Review findings shall be publicly available no later than 6 months after the close of the fiscal year. If the CBO projects any material financing gap, Congress shall within 6 months consider adjustments to contribution rates, benefit design, or provider payment rates.

(m) Regional Reference Pricing. HHS shall negotiate maximum fair prices using international reference pricing from a blended index of no fewer than 10 OECD peer nations. Reimbursement ceilings shall be adjusted annually. Multinational procurement is authorized for generic and biosimilar drugs where joint purchasing further reduces cost.

SEC. 1014. Five-Year Review.

(a) Congress shall hold hearings and consider statutory adjustments based on a comprehensive CBO and HHS evaluation at the 5-year mark of the full implementation year, examining cost performance, access benchmarks, and the adequacy of the financing model.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): The PHP reorganizes the existing $4.8+ trillion annual national health expenditure from a fragmented public-private financing system into a unified public system. Net new federal general fund requirements above existing redirected appropriations are projected to be minimal (approximately $0-$200 billion annually by FY2030), substantially below the $800-$1,000 billion in current employer and household premium payments that flow into the system through the EHC and HIHC. Administrative savings ($400-$700B annually) and drug price savings ($150-$300B annually) generate sufficient fiscal capacity to cover the approximately 28 million currently uninsured Americans. All figures are subject to annual independent actuarial review.*

TITLE XI: CAMPAIGN FINANCE, ELECTORAL INTEGRITY, AND ETHICS

SEC. 1101. Federal Public Campaign Financing Program (FPCP).

(a) Eligibility. Any certified candidate for U.S. House, U.S. Senate, or President may opt into the FPCP by (1) collecting qualifying small donor contributions of $5-$50 (2,000 for House candidates, 10,000 for Senate candidates, 100,000 for Presidential candidates, with geographic diversity requirements) and (2) signing a pledge to accept no private donations above $200 per donor.

(b) Funding. Participating candidates receive a baseline grant based on a competitive, calculable campaign budget for the office sought. The program also provides matching small-donor multipliers: each small donation up to $250 is matched 6:1 from the public fund for House candidates, 4:1 for Senate candidates, and 3:1 for Presidential candidates.

(c) Restrictions. Candidates accepting FPCP funds cannot accept corporate PAC, Super PAC, or national party soft money; are permitted to accept small seed donations up to $200 each before certification; and cannot coordinate with outside entities that raise or spend unlimited funds on their behalf.

(d) Administration. The Federal Election Commission will administer FPCP with a dedicated Public Financing Office within the FEC's existing structure and quarterly audits of recipients. Funds for the FPCP are held in a Public Campaign Fund financed by: (1) civil fines recovered under Title XII from corruption/clawback recoveries; (2) a 1% surcharge on penalties collected for subsidy violations; and (3) annual appropriations not exceeding 0.02% of federal discretionary spending.

SEC. 1102. Anti-Dark-Money and Corporate Spending Limits.

(a) Corporations and unions may make independent expenditures but must report all expenditures, and the corporate/union treasurer must certify the source of funds. The disclosure must be posted to a searchable federal political expenditures registry within 24 hours of disbursement.

(b) Enhanced Disclosure for 501(c) and Similar Groups. Any nonprofit spending over $5,000 on federal political advocacy or electioneering communications must register as a political organization, disclose donors giving $10,000 or more in a 12-month period, and file quarterly reports with FEC.

(c) Super PAC Coordination Reforms. Express coordination with candidates or their authorized agents converts an independent expenditure into an in-kind campaign contribution subject to contribution limits.

SEC. 1103. Disclosure-Based Mechanisms Pending Constitutional Amendment.

(a) This Act strengthens disclosure, public matching, and transparency as compensatory mechanisms to reduce the practical influence of uncapped corporate political spending while remaining consistent with current Supreme Court precedent.

(b) The Attorney General is authorized to provide formal legal support to states that have passed or are considering constitutional amendments clarifying congressional authority over political spending limits.

SEC. 1104. Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Restore Congressional Authority over Campaign Finance.

(a) Findings. Congress finds that: (1) the Supreme Court's decisions in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010) and related cases have permitted unlimited corporate, union, and special interest spending in federal and state elections; (2) this spending has substantially undermined public confidence in the integrity of democratic processes and created conditions for corruption and undue influence inconsistent with representative democracy; (3) corporations, unions, and other artificial entities created by law should not possess the same constitutional rights as natural persons with respect to participation in the democratic electoral process; and (4) a constitutional amendment is necessary to restore the authority of Congress and the states to establish a fair, transparent, and publicly accountable campaign finance system.

(b) Proposed Constitutional Amendment Text:

ARTICLE [__] — CAMPAIGN FINANCE ACCOUNTABILITY AMENDMENT

Section 1. The rights enumerated in this Constitution shall be the rights of natural persons. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prohibit Congress or any state from distinguishing between natural persons and corporations, limited liability companies, labor organizations, trade associations, or other artificial entities created by law with respect to political contributions and expenditures in connection with federal or state elections.

Section 2. Congress and the states may enact laws to limit, regulate, require disclosure of, and publicly finance contributions and expenditures in connection with federal and state elections respectively. The spending or contribution of money in connection with an election shall not, by itself, constitute protected speech under the First Amendment of this Constitution.

Section 3. Congress shall establish a voluntary system of public financing for federal elections that provides qualified candidates with adequate public resources to mount competitive campaigns without dependence on large private contributors.

Section 4. Nothing in this article shall be construed to prohibit any individual natural person from making personal expenditures of their own funds in connection with their own candidacy for federal or state office, subject to reasonable limitations enacted by Congress or the states.

Section 5. Congress and the states shall have power to enforce and implement this article by appropriate legislation.

(c) Ratification. The proposed amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states pursuant to Article V.

(d) Congressional Implementation. Pending ratification, this Act's disclosure, public financing, and spending transparency provisions shall operate as the maximum permissible framework under current constitutional doctrine and shall be immediately expandable upon ratification.

SEC. 1105. Political Ad and AI Content Transparency.

(a) Online Ad Registry. Any paid political ad targeting U.S. audiences must be listed in the Political Expenditure Registry with purchaser identity, amount spent, and targeting criteria within 48 hours.

(b) AI-Generated Political Content Labeling. Any political content materially generated or modified by AI must carry a visible label identifying it as AI-generated and listing the responsible party, consistent with Title XVIII of this Act.

(c) Online platforms selling targeted political ads must publish targeting criteria and purchaser identity for each political ad within 48 hours.

(d) Campaign Vendor Cybersecurity. Federal campaigns receiving public funds must use vetted vendors meeting minimum cybersecurity standards. The FEC shall maintain a vendor registry of certified providers.

SEC. 1106. Independent Redistricting Commissions.

(a) All states are required to adopt nonpartisan or bipartisan independent redistricting commissions to be eligible for certain federal matching grants for election administration. Federal grants are phased: a 3-year conditional period, then full eligibility if compliant.

(b) Minimum Requirements. Commissioners shall be selected by independent panels, with gender and race diversity goals, and with explicit prohibitions on commissioners holding party office or being active partisan operatives within 6 years.

(c) Transparency. All commission meetings are public; proposed maps must be published with demographic and compactness metrics 30 days prior to final vote and subject to a 14-day public comment period.

SEC. 1107. Ranked-Choice Voting and Open Primaries.

(a) Federal grants shall be provided to states and large municipalities that adopt ranked-choice voting (RCV) for federal elections or adopt open primaries paired with RCV for general elections. Grants finance voter education, ballot software updates, and independent audits.

(b) RCV jurisdictions must provide: plain-language ballot instructions; mandatory post-election manual audits; and clear certification standards for vendors.

SEC. 1108. Voter Access and Integrity.

(a) Federal funds shall be provided to states that implement automatic voter registration at DMV and benefit enrollment points and same-day registration at polling places.

(b) All federal elections must have auditable paper ballots, and any electronic system must produce voter-verifiable paper records.

(c) CISA shall publish enforceable minimum standards for election cybersecurity; states receiving federal grants must comply.

SEC. 1109. Full Financial Disclosures and Real-Time Trading Reporting.

(a) Enhanced Disclosures. Federal elected officials and senior executive appointees must disclose all asset classes (stocks, bonds, options, trusts, crypto) quarterly, with transactional reporting for trades over $1,000 within 14 days.

(b) Ban on Individual Stock Ownership — Officials. Federal elected officials and senior executive appointees are prohibited from holding or trading individual stocks, individual corporate bonds, or individual commodity positions. Officials must place such holdings in a qualified blind trust invested exclusively in diversified index funds, government bonds, or equivalent broad-market instruments managed by a third-party fiduciary, within 90 days of taking office.

(c) Ban on Individual Stock Ownership — Immediate Family. Spouses and unemancipated dependent children of federal elected officials and senior executive appointees are similarly prohibited from holding or trading individual stocks while the official serves. Existing individual stock holdings by a covered family member must be divested or transferred into a qualifying blind trust within 180 days of the official taking office. For purposes of this subsection, 'immediate family member' means a current spouse and any unemancipated child under the age of 21 or any dependent child regardless of age.

(d) Presumption of Violation. If a covered immediate family member holds or trades individual stocks in violation of subsection (c), there shall be a rebuttable presumption that the official has violated subsection (b) unless the official demonstrates, by clear and convincing evidence, complete financial separation and absence of knowledge of or benefit from the transaction.

(e) Penalties. Violations result in: removal from committee assignments; civil fines up to $250,000 per violation; mandatory disgorgement of any profits; and criminal penalties where willful. Family member violations not rebutted under subsection (d) subject the official to the same penalties.

(f) Recusal. Officials must recuse themselves from any vote, decision, or agency action that would directly and specifically benefit a stock held by the official's blind trust or by an immediate family member.

SEC. 1110. Gift Rules and Travel.

(a) No gift, travel, or honorarium over $100 in value may be accepted from any organization or individual with a direct federal interest; all gifts must be disclosed publicly within 7 days.

TITLE XII: LOBBYING, ANTI-CORRUPTION, AND TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 1201. Ban on Direct Corporate Lobbying by Corporate Entities.

(a) Prohibition. No corporation, partnership, or corporate parent entity shall employ, contract, or retain a third party whose principal activity is lobbying the federal executive branch or Congress on behalf of the corporation using corporate treasury funds.

(b) Permitted. Individual employees or officers may communicate personal views and may register as individual lobbyists provided their compensation is not primarily funded via corporate political accounts.

(c) Civil Penalties. Violations incur civil penalties up to $5,000,000 per calendar quarter per violation, disgorgement of the funds used to pay the lobbying activity plus triple damages if deliberate misrepresentation is proven.

(d) Transition. A 12-month transition period is provided for covered entities to dissolve or restructure in-house lobbying activities and register any remaining contacts under the enhanced transparency system in Section 1203.

SEC. 1202. Cooling-Off Periods and Revolving Door Controls.

(a) 10-Year Cooling-Off for Federal Lawmakers. Elected federal officials (House and Senate) are banned from becoming paid lobbyists or officers of corporations or trade groups that lobbied their office or that received federal subsidies of more than $5,000,000 at any point during the official's last 5 years in office, for a period of 10 years after leaving office.

(b) 5-Year Cooling-Off for Executive Appointees. Senior executive branch appointees (SES-level or Senate-confirmed appointees) face a 5-year ban from accepting employment with regulated industries they oversaw.

(c) Enforcement and Penalties. Violation triggers: (1) civil penalties equal to three times the total remuneration received; (2) criminal fines up to $250,000 and/or up to five years imprisonment for deliberate circumvention; and (3) immediate disqualification from federal contracting for any firm that knowingly hires a violating official.

(d) Consistency. The cooling-off periods in this section are the governing standard throughout this Act. References to cooling-off or revolving door restrictions in Titles VI, XI, and XXI shall be construed consistently with this section.

SEC. 1203. Lobbying Transparency and Public Meeting Logs.

(a) Universal Lobbying Registry. All meetings (virtual or in-person) between any covered public official and any paid lobbyist, corporate representative, or corporate-funded advocacy group must be logged in a searchable Federal Lobbying and Meetings Portal within 72 hours. Logs include: participants, organizations represented, topics discussed, material provided, and any follow-up communications. This portal shall be operated by the Office of Government Ethics using existing infrastructure.

(b) Donations, Gifts, and Travel. Any gift, travel, or honorarium valued more than $100 must be disclosed within 7 days, including source, purpose, and attendees. A public calendar of all donated travel with itineraries and receipts must be published.

(c) Enforcement. Failure to log or false reporting is punishable by civil fines of $10,000 per violation for officials and $1,000,000 per violation for organizations.

SEC. 1204. Independent Anti-Corruption Authority (IACA).

(a) Mandate and Powers. IACA is an independent, nonpartisan agency empowered to investigate, audit, and where warranted prosecute corruption-related offenses involving federal officials, public procurement, subsidy misuse, and systemic corruption. IACA has subpoena power, asset-recovery authority, and can refer criminal matters to the Department of Justice when appropriate.

(b) Structure and Appointments. IACA Board consists of 7 members appointed for staggered 7-year terms: two appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; two selected by joint vote of the majority leader and minority leader; two appointed by a panel of retired federal judges recommended by the Judicial Conference; and one public-interest ombudsperson selected by consensus of the preceding six. Appointees must have no political office in the prior 5 years and no recent paid affiliation with major lobbying firms within 5 years.

(c) Whistleblower Office. IACA contains a Whistleblower Protection and Rewards Office that provides secure intake, legal support, relocation funds where appropriate, temporary salary advances, and reward-sharing. Protections apply to federal employees, contractors, grant recipients, corporate employees reporting misuse of federal funds, and suppliers to federal programs. Retaliation is banned; victims receive interim relief (temporary reinstatement, back-pay advances). Individuals whose reporting leads to recovery of more than $250,000 shall be eligible for 10-30% of recovered funds depending on significance, up to $5,000,000.

(d) Budget and Funding. IACA receives baseline funding through Congressional appropriations and an enforcement-recovery mechanism (15% of recovered funds from clawbacks and fines retained for agency operations, remainder returned to Treasury). It is the sense of Congress that IACA should not be defunded below 90% of prior-year real spending.

(e) Subsidy Oversight. IACA shall conduct mandatory audits for recipients receiving cumulatively more than $10,000,000 in subsidies over any 5-year period; enforce clawback provisions; produce public audit summaries; coordinate with agency Inspectors General; and maintain searchable transparency tools consistent with Title VI.

SEC. 1205. Audit, Asset Recovery, and Clawbacks.

(a) IACA shall coordinate with GAO and Inspectors General to perform targeted audits of recipients of federal funds or subsidies exceeding $100,000. Audits must verify job creation, wage levels, environmental compliance, and capital expenditure claims.

(b) Clawback Formula. If a recipient fails to meet agreed benchmarks, IACA shall calculate a recapture amount equal to: (1) pro-rata subsidy repayment for unmet benchmarks; (2) 5%

annual interest from the date of distribution; and (3) a penalty of 50% of the unsubscribed portion if willful misrepresentation is established. For fraud, triple damages apply.

(c) State Coordination. IACA provides model clawback language to states and conditions certain federal infrastructure or development funds on state adoption of clawbacks.

TITLE XIII: FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY AND BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

SEC. 1301. Beneficial Ownership and Corporate Transparency.

(a) All domestic and foreign entities doing business or registering in the U.S. must file Beneficial Ownership Information (BOI) with the federal BOI registry within 90 days of formation and within 30 days of any change in beneficial ownership.

(b) Public Access Tiering. Sensitive BOI (home addresses, SSNs) is restricted to vetted law enforcement and regulatory users; a public-facing summary (owner names, percentage ownership, country of primary economic activity) is searchable and downloadable.

(c) Penalties and Enforcement. Willful failure to report is a felony carrying fines up to $1,000,000 and up to 10 years in prison; civil penalties tiered by entity size for inadvertent noncompliance.

SEC. 1302. Tax and Country-by-Country Reporting for Large Corporations.

(a) Corporations with consolidated annual revenues more than $500,000,000 must publish tax reporting by country (revenue, profit, taxes paid) annually.

(b) No taxpayer-funded grants or subsidies shall be awarded to entities that cannot demonstrate meaningful U.S. economic activity and beneficial ownership transparency.

SEC. 1303. Political Expenditure Registry.

(a) Real-Time Disclosure. Any organization spending over $10,000 on federal political advertising or electioneering must post expenditure and donor-source summaries to the Political Expenditure Registry within 24 hours of spend and file a full report every 7 days.

(b) Targeted-Ads Transparency. Online platforms selling targeted political ads must publish targeting criteria and purchaser identity for each political ad within 48 hours.

TITLE XIV: CITIZEN ACCOUNTABILITY AND FEDERAL OFFICER LIABILITY

SEC. 1401. Mandatory Review of Credible Allegations of Federal Misconduct.

(a) Upon receipt of a qualifying referral alleging criminal misconduct by any officer or employee of the United States acting under color of federal authority, a preliminary investigation shall be initiated as a matter of law.

(b) Qualifying referrals shall include: certification by a Federal judge; referral by an Inspector General; joint referral of not fewer than three State Attorneys General; or resolution adopted by either House of Congress.

(c) The Attorney General shall have no authority to decline initiation of such preliminary investigation.

(d) The preliminary investigation shall include all reasonably related conduct and persons implicated by credible allegations discovered during the course of review.

SEC. 1402. Independent Special Prosecutor.

(a) Upon initiation under Section 1401, an Independent Special Prosecutor shall be appointed by a panel of three Article III judges designated by the Chief Justice of the United States, selected from a list of qualified candidates maintained by the Independent Anti-Corruption Authority established under Title XII.

(b) The Independent Special Prosecutor shall possess full authority to investigate violations of Federal criminal law committed by Federal officials.

(c) The Attorney General may remove the Independent Special Prosecutor only for good cause shown, including misconduct, incapacity, or dereliction of duty, and shall provide written notice stating the grounds for removal. Such removal shall be subject to expedited judicial review upon petition by any qualifying referral authority.

(d) Decisions regarding indictment or declination shall remain prosecutorial determinations subject to written justification consistent with Federal law.

SEC. 1403. Judicial Review of Declination.

(a) Any decision declining prosecution following investigation shall be submitted under seal to a panel of three Article III judges.

(b) The panel may remand the matter for further investigation upon finding the decision arbitrary, capricious, or contrary to law.

(c) Review under this section shall not authorize any court to compel indictment or prosecution, and prosecutorial discretion shall otherwise remain preserved.

(d) Upon completion of proceedings under this section, the Independent Special Prosecutor shall issue a public report, redacted only as necessary to protect classified information, ongoing investigations, or lawful privacy interests.

SEC. 1404. Congressional Oversight Referral.

(a) Any declination decision upheld following judicial review under Section 1403 shall be transmitted to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House and Senate for congressional oversight.

SEC. 1405. Civil Liability for Federal Officers.

(a) Qualified immunity shall not apply to any Federal officer or employee who, acting under color of Federal authority, violates rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 1406. Restoration of Civil Remedies.

(a) A cause of action shall exist against Federal officers for constitutional violations consistent with the doctrine recognized in Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents.

(b) Claims may additionally be brought against the United States pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act for damages arising from such violations.

(c) Sovereign immunity is waived to the extent necessary to effectuate this section.

SEC. 1407. Identification Requirements for Federal Law Enforcement.

(a) No Federal law enforcement officer engaged in investigative, detention, or enforcement activity within the United States shall wear masks, facial coverings, or identity-concealing equipment, except where necessary for (1) hazardous environmental protection or (2) formally authorized undercover operations.

(b) Any exception shall require written supervisory authorization subject to post-operation administrative review.

(c) Officers shall display clearly visible identification sufficient to permit later accountability.

(d) Evidence obtained in knowing violation of this section shall be subject to exclusion in Federal proceedings.

SEC. 1408. Government Indemnification and Personal Liability Standard.

(a) The United States shall indemnify any Federal officer or employee for monetary damages arising from acts performed within the scope of official duties.

(b) Indemnification shall not apply where a court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that the officer knowingly violated clearly established constitutional rights; acted with malicious intent; or engaged in willful misconduct or bad-faith abuse of authority.

(c) Nothing in this section shall restore qualified immunity as a defense to liability.

(d) The Attorney General may seek reimbursement from any officer found personally liable under subsection (b).

SEC. 1409. Mandatory Release of Epstein Investigative Records.

(a) Declassification and Release. Not later than 90 days after enactment, the Attorney General, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the FBI, and the heads of all other federal agencies possessing records related to federal investigations of Jeffrey Epstein, Ghislaine Maxwell, or any individual, entity, or network associated with the conduct investigated in United States v. Epstein or related proceedings shall declassify and publicly release all such records in unredacted form, subject only to the limitations in subsection (b).

(b) Permissible Redactions. Redactions are permitted solely for: (1) names and identifying information of victims and minors who have not chosen to self-identify publicly; (2) information whose release would directly compromise an active criminal prosecution of a specifically identified uncharged individual, certified in writing by the Attorney General with specific factual basis provided to the Senate and House Judiciary Committees; and (3) classified intelligence sources and methods with no material connection to the criminal conduct investigated. No other category of redaction is authorized.

(c) Prohibition on Perpetrator Redaction. No information identifying, describing, or documenting the conduct of any individual who participated in, facilitated, financed, organized, or enabled the criminal conduct investigated — including clients, visitors, associates, financiers, and co-conspirators — may be redacted or withheld from public release under this section on grounds of privacy, national security, international relations, or any other basis not expressly authorized in subsection (b). The identity and conduct of perpetrators and facilitators shall not be concealed.

(d) Criminal Penalties. Any federal officer, employee, or contractor who knowingly and willfully classifies, re-classifies, withholds, destroys, alters, or delays the release of responsive records in violation of this section shall be subject to: (1) a fine of not more than $250,000; (2) imprisonment of not more than 5 years; or (3) both. The Department of Justice Inspector General shall review compliance and refer any suspected violations for criminal prosecution.

(e) Congressional Oversight. The Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House shall simultaneously receive unredacted copies of all records released and shall be notified in writing of all redactions made, with the specific legal basis for each.

SEC. 1410. Prohibition on Mandatory Digital Identification.

(a) Prohibition. No federal department, agency, bureau, office, or instrumentality of the executive branch shall require any individual to present, possess, use, or register for a digital identity credential, digital identity document, biometric identifier, or centralized federal identity system as a condition of: (1) accessing, applying for, or receiving any federal benefit, entitlement, service, or program; (2) employment in the public or private sector within the United States; (3) registering to vote, voting, or otherwise participating in federal elections; (4) boarding domestic commercial transportation including air, rail, or bus; (5) entering any federal building or facility to which the public has general access; or (6) any other civic, economic, or social participation.

(b) Physical Identification Remains Universally Valid. A state-issued driver's license, identification card, United States passport, military identification, or other physical identity document that meets applicable federal or state standards shall remain valid and shall be accepted for all purposes for which identification is required under federal law.

(c) No Mandatory Biometric Collection. No federal agency may require the collection, storage, enrollment, or use of biometric data — including facial recognition data, fingerprints, iris scans, voice prints, gait analysis, or DNA — as a condition of accessing any benefit or service. Voluntary biometric programs are permitted only where participation is genuinely optional with no adverse consequence for non-participation.

(d) No Centralized Federal Identity Database. No federal agency shall create or operate a centralized database linking individual identity to federal benefit usage history, transaction history, location data, medical records, or other personal information without a warrant supported by probable cause.

(e) Enforcement. Any individual subjected to a requirement in violation of this section may bring a civil action for injunctive relief and statutory damages of not less than $5,000 per violation.

SEC. 1411. Prohibition on Mandatory Vehicle Kill Switch Technology.

(a) Repeal of Mandatory Impaired Driving Technology Requirement. Section 24220 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58), titled Advanced Impaired Driving Technology, is hereby repealed. The Secretary of Transportation, acting through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, shall have no authority to promulgate, enforce, or implement any rule, regulation, or standard requiring passenger motor vehicles to be equipped with any technology that passively monitors driver behavior, detects impairment, or automatically prevents or limits vehicle operation based on any sensor-detected condition, without the real-time affirmative consent of the driver at the time of activation.

(b) Driver Autonomy. No federal agency may require the installation in any motor vehicle of any technology that: (1) can remotely disable, slow, or otherwise limit vehicle operation by any party other than the vehicle's operator; (2) monitors driver physiological state, blood alcohol concentration, eye movement, or behavior without explicit affirmative consent initiated by the driver for each use; or (3) transmits vehicle operational data to any government agency or third party without the owner's explicit written opt-in consent. Voluntary, driver-initiated safety systems remain permitted.

(c) Existing Mandatory Systems. Vehicle manufacturers shall, within 24 months of enactment, provide owners of vehicles containing any technology installed pursuant to Section 24220 with a no-cost, permanent deactivation method that does not void any warranty or service agreement.

TITLE XV: PRIVACY, SURVEILLANCE ACCOUNTABILITY, AND DATA SECURITY

SEC. 1501. Short Title.

This title may be cited as the Privacy, Surveillance Accountability, and Data Security Act of 2026.

SEC. 1502. Prohibition on Warrantless Acquisition of Brokered Data by Agencies.

(a) An agency may not purchase, license, obtain, receive, or otherwise acquire covered data from a data broker where compulsory process, a warrant, subpoena, or court order would be required if such data were sought directly from the individual or an electronic service provider.

(b) An agency seeking access to such covered data shall obtain a warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

(c) Anti-Circumvention. No agency may evade the requirements of this section through use of a third-party intermediary, grantmaking, contracting, subscription, barter, or cooperative arrangement.

(d) Emergency Exception. Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply where an agency reasonably determines that an emergency involving imminent danger of death or serious physical injury requires immediate access, provided that judicial review shall be sought not later than 72 hours after such access.

SEC. 1503. Notice and Transparency for Governmental Data Demands.

(a) An agency that compels disclosure of covered data from an electronic service provider shall provide written notice to the person whose data was sought not later than 30 days after execution of the legal process.

(b) Upon application by an agency, a court may delay notice for up to 90 days upon specific and articulable facts showing notice would create a substantial risk of: flight from prosecution; destruction or tampering with evidence; or intimidation of a witness.

(c) Each agency shall publish annually a report stating: the number of warrants, subpoenas, court orders, and other legal demands issued; categories of data sought; the number of delayed notice orders; and aggregate compliance statistics.

SEC. 1504. National Data Minimization and Security Standard.

(a) A covered entity may collect, process, or retain covered data only to the extent reasonably necessary and proportionate to provide a specific product or service requested by the individual.

(b) A covered entity may not process covered data for a materially different purpose than the purpose disclosed at the time of collection unless affirmative express consent is obtained.

(c) A covered entity shall establish, implement, and maintain reasonable administrative, technical, and physical safeguards appropriate to the size, complexity, and sensitivity of the covered data.

SEC. 1505. Restrictions on Transfer, Sale, and Secondary Use.

(a) A covered entity may not sell, rent, license, transfer, or otherwise disclose sensitive covered data to a third party absent affirmative express consent of the individual.

(b) A covered entity may not condition access to an essential good or service on consent to processing not reasonably necessary to provide such good or service.

SEC. 1506. Individual Data Rights.

(a) Right of Access. An individual shall have the right to obtain confirmation whether covered data concerning them is being processed and access to such data.

(b) Right of Correction. An individual shall have the right to correct materially inaccurate covered data.

(c) Right of Deletion. An individual shall have the right to require deletion of covered data not required to be retained by law or reasonably necessary to complete a transaction.

(d) Right of Portability. Upon request, a covered entity shall provide covered data in a portable, machine-readable format.

(e) Right to Opt Out. An individual shall have the right to opt out of targeted advertising, profiling in furtherance of decisions producing legal or similarly significant effects, and transfers of covered data to third parties for secondary use.

(f) A covered entity shall respond to a verifiable request not later than 45 days after receipt.

SEC. 1507. Connected Vehicle Data Privacy.

(a) Vehicle manufacturers shall not: (1) collect, record, or store any covered vehicle data without explicit affirmative opt-in consent of the vehicle owner, obtained separately for each category of data; (2) sell, license, transfer, or disclose covered vehicle data to any third party without separate explicit opt-in consent; or (3) share covered vehicle data with any data broker, insurance company, consumer reporting agency, employer, or commercial entity for scoring, profiling, pricing, or eligibility determination without explicit written consent.

(b) Covered vehicle data means: (1) precise geolocation and route history; (2) driving behavior including speed, acceleration, braking, and cornering patterns; (3) biometric data; (4) cabin audio, video, and communications metadata; (5) vehicle diagnostic and operational data; and (6) any inference derived from the foregoing.

(c) Vehicle owners shall have the right to: (1) access all covered vehicle data collected; (2) request permanent deletion; (3) receive their data in a portable format; and (4) opt out of any data collection at any time without consequence to vehicle functionality, warranty, or any service agreement.

(d) Covered vehicle data may be disclosed to law enforcement only pursuant to a valid warrant supported by probable cause. Emergency exceptions are permitted where there is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury, subject to judicial review within 72 hours.

(e) A violation of this section is an unfair or deceptive act or practice under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. Vehicle owners may bring a private right of action for actual damages, statutory damages of not less than $5,000 per violation, and reasonable attorney's fees.

SEC. 1508. Enforcement and Remedies.

(a) This title shall be enforced by the Federal Trade Commission. State attorneys general may bring civil actions on behalf of residents adversely affected by a violation.

(b) Any person suffering concrete injury by reason of a knowing or reckless violation of Sections 1502, 1503, or 1506 may bring a civil action to recover: (1) actual damages; (2) statutory damages of not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000 per violation; (3) punitive damages where authorized; and (4) reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

(c) This title establishes minimum national protections. State law affording greater privacy, data security, or surveillance transparency is preserved.

TITLE XVI: AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESILIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 1601. Livestock Mandatory Reporting and Labeling.

(a) The Secretary shall update the Livestock Mandatory Reporting (LMR) system to include real-time, daily digital posting of negotiated steer and heifer prices, including establishment of a Regional Price Discovery benchmark.

(b) Any beef product labeled as a Product of the U.S.A. must be derived exclusively from animals born, raised, and slaughtered in the United States.

SEC. 1602. Agricultural Infrastructure and Input Cost Reduction.

(a) Authorize $300 million for a competitive grant program to modernize short-line railroads and rural trucking hubs, prioritizing projects that reduce the cost of transporting grain and live cattle from drought-stricken regions.

(b) Provide 50% cost-share incentives for the adoption of precision nutrient application technology and grants for domestic small-scale fertilizer production facilities.

(c) Earmark $150 million from existing rural development funds specifically for high-speed internet expansion in Tier 3 ranching counties.

SEC. 1603. Insurance and Disaster Mitigation.

(a) The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation shall develop a pilot index-based insurance product for livestock producers with payouts triggered automatically based on satellite-derived forage health data.

(b) Establish a grant program to assist cattle producers in constructing on-farm feed storage infrastructure.

SEC. 1604. Market Monitoring and Oversight.

(a) Establish a permanent USDA-DOJ Task Force to monitor anti-competitive conduct in the beef packing and agricultural input sectors, submitting biannual reports to the Agriculture Committees.

(b) The Comptroller General shall conduct a study every two years on why retail beef prices remain at historic highs during periods of falling cattle prices.

SEC. 1605. Equipment Sovereignty and Right to Repair.

(a) Manufacturers of digital agricultural equipment must provide owners and independent repair providers with the same diagnostic tools, software keys, and manuals available to authorized dealers.

(b) It shall be unlawful for an OEM to use digital locks or remote kill switches to prevent the installation of third-party parts or to impede independent repairs.

(c) The FTC shall investigate the impact of equipment software tying arrangements on the economic viability of small-scale family farms.

SEC. 1606. Pesticide Accountability and Chemical Safety.

(a) Federal law shall not preempt the authority of states to require additional health warnings on pesticide labels or the right of citizens to seek legal recourse for chemical-induced illnesses.

SEC. 1607. Soil Health, Nutrient Density, and Monoculture Transition.

(a) The Secretary shall establish a National Nutrient Density Index to monitor the vitamin and mineral content of staple crops and livestock products.

(b) Authorize $1 billion for the Rangeland Rehydration Program to fund large-scale soil restoration projects, including keyline design, silvopasture, and rotational grazing systems.

(c) Provide a 25% Ecological Premium payment to producers who transition from monoculture cropping to a minimum five-crop diversified rotation including legumes and perennial grains.

SEC. 1608. Nutrition Security and SNAP Restoration.

(a) SNAP maximum allotments shall be restored to pre-2025 levels, reversing any cuts enacted and related amendments.

(b) Beginning in FY 2027, SNAP benefits shall be adjusted semi-annually based on the Regenerative Food Price Index.

(c) Provide double-value credits for SNAP benefits when used at certified farmers' markets or Farm-to-Table cooperative subscriptions.

SEC. 1609. Livestock Supply Chain Coordinating Councils.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall facilitate the establishment of not fewer than ten regional Livestock Supply Chain Coordinating Councils (LSCCs), covering major cattle-producing regions, within 18 months of enactment.

(b) Each LSCC shall include representatives of cow-calf ranching operations, feedlot operations, and independent regional processors, with a non-voting USDA representative.

(c) LSCCs shall facilitate voluntary supply coordination agreements, market information sharing protocols, and shall publish an annual Regional Beef Supply Report. LSCC activities consisting of collective planning, information sharing, and forward contracting are within the scope of the Capper-Volstead Act agricultural cooperative exemption.

SEC. 1610. Heifer Price Risk Protection Program.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a Heifer Price Risk Protection Program (HPRP) providing partial loss coverage to eligible producers who purchase breeding heifers during periods of elevated cattle prices.

(b) To participate, a producer must: operate a cow-calf or stocker operation with fewer than 1,000 breeding females; purchase heifers during a Secretary-designated enrollment window; retain enrolled heifers as breeding animals for not fewer than 18 months; and pay an actuarially sound premium not to exceed 3 percent of the covered value.

(c) HPRP covers 50 percent of net realized loss per heifer, defined as purchase price plus documented feed and input costs minus sale price. Coverage activates only when net realized loss exceeds 10 percent of purchase price. Maximum coverage shall not exceed $75,000 per producer per year and total program outlays shall not exceed $500,000,000 per fiscal year.

SEC. 1611. No-Till Transition Equipment Program.

(a) The Secretary of Agriculture, through NRCS, shall establish a No-Till Transition Equipment Cost-Share Program providing: (1) direct grants covering 60% of purchase price of eligible no-till equipment for producers with gross farm sales under $500,000 per year; (2) direct grants covering 40% for producers with gross farm sales between $500,000 and $2,000,000; and (3) interest-free loans for the remaining cost, repayable over ten years, with the loan forgiven after five consecutive years of documented no-till practice. Equipment sharing cooperatives of three or more farms shall be eligible for grants covering 70% of equipment cost.

SEC. 1612. CCC Conservation Compliance Reform.

(a) Beginning with the 2029 crop year, no producer shall be eligible to receive ARC or PLC payments unless the producer has a current USDA-approved Soil Conservation Plan on file and implements at least one approved soil health practice on not less than 15% of base acres enrolled. This threshold increases to 20% for 2031 and 25% for 2033.

(b) The Secretary shall extend CCC nonrecourse loan eligibility to certified organic row crops, nitrogen-fixing legumes grown in rotation with commodity crops, and forage crops transitioning from continuous commodity production.

(c) A producer planting the same commodity crop on the same field for five or more consecutive years without rotation shall receive ARC or PLC payments at 90% of the standard rate; after seven or more consecutive years at 80%.

SEC. 1613. Ocean Carbon Sequestration and Whale Population Recovery.

(a) Congress finds: each great whale sequesters approximately 33 tons of CO2 over its lifetime; the whale pump circulates iron and nutrients stimulating phytoplankton which capture approximately 40% of all CO2 produced globally; current great whale populations are estimated at approximately 1.3 million, less than one-quarter of pre-whaling levels; restoring populations to historical levels could sequester an additional 1.7 billion tons of CO2 annually.

(b) The Coast Guard, in coordination with NOAA, shall designate Seasonal Whale Protection Corridors in shipping lanes with documented seasonal whale concentrations. Within designated corridors during designated seasons, all commercial vessels of 300 gross tons or greater shall operate at speeds not exceeding 10 knots.

(c) NOAA Fisheries shall establish a Ropeless Fishing Transition Grant Program providing 70% cost-share grants for commercial fishing operations voluntarily adopting ropeless fishing gear in documented whale entanglement risk areas. Authorization: $150,000,000 over five fiscal years.

(d) The Secretary of State shall designate whale population recovery as a priority diplomatic objective. The United States shall contribute $50,000,000 per year to an International Whale Population Recovery Fund. NOAA and NSF shall jointly fund a National Blue Carbon Research Initiative at $100,000,000 per year for ten years.

TITLE XVII: AMERICAN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND RELIABLE POWER

SEC. 1701. Findings and Purpose.

(a) Congress finds that a modern economy and national security require reliable, affordable, and dispatchable energy 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Nuclear power offers the most promising near-term path to clean, firm, baseload electricity. The rapid proliferation of artificial intelligence data centers poses significant threats to electric grid stability, local water resources, national security, and community welfare, and must be governed through binding energy and environmental accountability requirements.

(b) The purpose of this Title is to accelerate the responsible transition from fossil fuel subsidies to reliable, high-capacity clean energy sources while supporting affected workers and

communities, and to ensure that high-consumption AI data center infrastructure funds and internalizes the full cost of its energy and environmental impact.

SEC. 1702. Nuclear Fission Expansion Program.

(a) The Secretary of Energy shall streamline licensing and permitting for new advanced nuclear reactors, including small modular reactors, with a goal of deploying at least 10 gigawatts of new nuclear capacity by 2035.

(b) The Department of Energy shall expand loan guarantees and tax credits for nuclear projects meeting stringent safety and proliferation standards.

(c) The Secretary shall establish a Nuclear Workforce Training Program to retrain workers from fossil fuel industries for nuclear construction, operations, and maintenance, administered through existing DOE Office of Nuclear Energy infrastructure.

SEC. 1703. Nuclear Fusion Acceleration Initiative.

(a) Within the Department of Energy, a Nuclear Fusion Acceleration Initiative shall increase public-private investment in fusion energy through milestone-based funding for private companies and national laboratories pursuing demonstration projects capable of producing net electricity from fusion.

(b) The Secretary shall aim to achieve a burning plasma experiment delivering net energy gain and a grid-connected fusion pilot plant by 2040, subject to technical milestones and annual reviews by an independent expert panel.

(c) Priority shall be given to research supporting high-temperature superconducting magnets, advanced materials, and integrated systems for electricity generation, hydrogen production, and desalination.

SEC. 1704. Grid Reliability and Firm Power Requirements.

(a) The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with FERC and regional grid operators, shall develop standards to ensure adequate firm, dispatchable generation capacity to maintain grid reliability under all conditions, including low-renewable-output periods.

(b) Solar and wind resources shall be paired with firm backup capacity, storage, or other dispatchable sources to meet reliability standards.

SEC. 1705. Worker and Community Transition Support.

(a) A portion of savings achieved from the termination of fossil fuel subsidies under Title VI shall be directed to a Clean Energy Workforce Transition Fund, supporting job training, relocation assistance, and economic development in communities historically dependent on fossil fuel production.

SEC. 1706. Rare Earth and Critical Mineral Strategy.

(a) Domestic Recycling. The Secretary of Energy shall fund a Critical Minerals Urban Recovery Initiative, providing $500,000,000 in grants for domestic facilities to recover rare earth elements and critical minerals from electronic waste, end-of-life batteries, and industrial byproducts.

(b) Allied Nation Supply Agreements. The Secretary of State shall negotiate Critical Mineral Supply Agreements with allied nations including Australia, Canada, Japan, and EU member states, establishing mutual stockpiling, joint exploration, and technology-sharing arrangements.

(c) Domestic Mining Permitting Reform. Federal permitting timelines for critical mineral mining projects on federal lands shall not exceed 18 months for environmental review. Fast-track designation does not waive environmental standards; it requires parallel rather than sequential agency review.

SEC. 1707. Semiconductor Manufacturing and Technology Leadership.

(a) The Secretary of Commerce shall increase authorized funding for domestic semiconductor fabrication grants by $50,000,000,000 over 10 years, prioritizing leading-edge logic and memory fabrication and advanced packaging.

(b) The Department of Defense and the Department of Energy shall jointly fund research to accelerate domestic development of advanced lithography alternatives, 3D chip stacking, and AI-optimized chip architectures. Authorized at $2,000,000,000 per year for fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

(c) All semiconductors used in classified defense systems, nuclear command and control, and national critical infrastructure shall be sourced from domestic or allied-nation fabricators by fiscal year 2031.

SEC. 1708. Advanced Grid Modernization.

(a) Smart Grid Tax Credit. Refundable tax credits equal to 30% of eligible investment are available to electric utilities, cooperatives, and municipalities for deployment of smart grid technologies including real-time demand response infrastructure. Credits require prevailing wage compliance and American-made equipment for projects over $10,000,000.

(b) Grid Resilience and Hardening Fund. The Secretary of Energy shall administer a $20,000,000,000 Grid Resilience Fund for grants to harden transmission and distribution infrastructure against cyberattacks, extreme weather, wildfires, and electromagnetic pulse events.

(c) Long-Distance Transmission. The Secretary shall designate not fewer than 10 National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors and shall expedite permitting for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission lines.

SEC. 1709. AI Data Center Energy, Environmental, and Community Accountability.

(a) Findings. Congress finds that: (1) AI and computing data centers currently consume approximately 4% of total U.S. electricity demand with projections reaching 12-15% by 2030, straining local utility infrastructure and causing residential rate increases in affected communities; (2) the rapid scale-up of these facilities creates acute pressures on water resources, local electricity grids, and community welfare that the private market will not voluntarily internalize without binding standards; (3) hyperscale data centers consume millions of gallons of water daily for cooling using technologies that evaporate clean water rather than recirculating it; (4) cooling systems at some facilities use per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) — substances that do not degrade in the environment and are associated with serious human health harms; (5) data center electrical load growth creates the need for transmission and distribution infrastructure upgrades that should be borne by those who impose those costs, not by existing ratepayers; and (6) ensuring that AI data centers fund their own clean energy generation is the only mechanism by which AI-driven electricity demand growth can be reconciled with decarbonization goals.

(b) Clean Energy Additionality Requirement. Any data center with an information technology (IT) load exceeding 100 megawatts shall procure or directly fund new, additional clean energy generation capacity equal to 100% of the facility's total annual energy consumption, measured on an additionality basis. For purposes of this subsection, 'additionality' means that the clean energy is: (1) newly constructed and would not have been built absent the data center's commitment; (2) physically located in the same regional transmission organization or independent system operator zone as the data center; and (3) brought online within 36 months of the data center achieving 50 MW of IT load. Renewable energy certificates (RECs) from existing generation do not satisfy the additionality requirement. The EPA shall administer verification and certification of additionality compliance, within EPA's existing Office of Air and Radiation infrastructure.

(c) Self-Financing of Infrastructure Upgrades. Any data center whose connection or operation necessitates new or upgraded transmission and distribution infrastructure shall bear the full incremental cost of such upgrades, as determined by the relevant electric utility or ISO/RTO under FERC-approved tariff procedures. Costs of infrastructure upgrades attributable to data center load shall not be allocated to, or recovered from, residential or commercial ratepayers in the service territory. FERC shall issue regulations implementing this subsection within 18 months of enactment.

(d) Prohibition on PFAS in Data Center Systems. Effective 24 months after enactment, no person may install, place into service, or operate any cooling system, fire suppression system, heat transfer fluid system, or other operational system at a data center located in the United States that contains per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as defined in 15 U.S.C. Section 9512 or any successor definition. Manufacturers of data center cooling equipment shall certify PFAS-free construction or provide Material Safety Data Sheets identifying and quantifying all PFAS content in equipment sold for U.S. data center use. Existing systems using PFAS must be

retrofitted or replaced within 5 years of enactment. The EPA shall maintain a public registry of certified PFAS-free data center cooling equipment.

(e) Closed-Loop Water System Requirement. New data centers with IT loads exceeding 10 megawatts placed in service after the date of enactment shall use closed-loop water cooling technology in which water is recirculated rather than consumed through evaporation. Net consumptive water use (water withdrawn and not returned to the source) for new facilities subject to this requirement shall not exceed 10 gallons per megawatt-hour of IT load under standard operating conditions. Existing data centers shall achieve a 50% reduction in net consumptive water use within 5 years of enactment, measured against their fiscal year 2024 baseline water consumption. Facilities located in regions designated as water-scarce by the U.S. Geological Survey shall achieve a 75% reduction in consumptive water use within 5 years of enactment. The EPA shall establish a reporting and verification framework for water consumption compliance.

(f) Energy Self-Sufficiency Standard. Any data center with an IT load exceeding 100 megawatts shall: (1) generate not less than 50% of its total power demand from dedicated generation assets not shared with residential customers; (2) demonstrate to FERC that its operations will not materially increase residential electricity rates in the service territory; and (3) publish quarterly energy consumption and source reports to the EPA.

(g) Environmental Disclosure. The EPA shall require all data centers consuming more than 1,000,000 gallons of water per day to: (1) register with the EPA and report quarterly on water consumption, source, and discharge; (2) publish annual environmental impact reports including water, air quality, and noise metrics; and (3) comply with all applicable Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act requirements. The EPA shall maintain a public Data Center Environmental Registry updated within 30 days of each filing.

(h) Critical Infrastructure Designation and Hardening. All data centers exceeding 200 megawatts of IT load are designated as critical infrastructure. Such facilities shall: (1) comply with CISA-established cybersecurity standards within 18 months of enactment; (2) implement physical security standards for perimeter protection and access control; (3) harden electrical and cooling systems against electromagnetic pulse and geomagnetic disturbance events per standards established jointly by the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense; and (4) maintain backup power sufficient for 72 hours of reduced-capacity operation.

(i) Community Transparency and Benefit. Before commencing construction of any data center exceeding 50 megawatts capacity, the developer shall: (1) publish a Community Impact Disclosure at least 180 days before groundbreaking including projected power consumption, water use, noise levels, traffic impacts, employment, and local tax effects; (2) negotiate a Community Benefit Agreement with the relevant local government; and (3) hold at least two public hearings before the local permitting authority. No non-disclosure agreement purporting to conceal data center environmental, energy, or community impact information from the public is valid and enforceable.

(j) AI Training Data Privacy. No data center operator or artificial intelligence developer may use data collected from federal government systems, federally funded programs, or systems operated under federal contract to train commercial AI models without the express written authorization of the relevant agency head and, where applicable, the individual consent of persons whose data is involved, consistent with Title XV of this Act.

(k) Enforcement. Violations of subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) shall be treated as violations of the Clean Air Act (for energy-related violations) or Clean Water Act (for water violations) and subject to civil penalties of not more than $100,000 per day per violation. The EPA may bring enforcement actions; individuals affected by PFAS contamination from a non-compliant data center shall have a private right of action for damages.

(l) Authorization. There are authorized to be appropriated $500,000,000 per year for fiscal years 2027 through 2031 for: (1) CISA implementation of critical infrastructure standards; (2) EPA development and operation of the Data Center Environmental Registry; (3) grants to local governments for community impact assessment capacity; and (4) DOE and NSF research into energy-efficient data center and cooling technologies.

SEC. 1710. Energy and Technology Workforce Development.

(a) The Secretary of Labor, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Commerce, shall establish a National Energy and Technology Trades Apprenticeship Program, providing $1,000,000,000 per year in grants to community colleges, union apprenticeship programs, and vocational institutions for training in nuclear plant operation, semiconductor fabrication, grid construction, critical mineral processing, and advanced manufacturing.

(b) A tax credit of 50% of eligible training costs is available to employers sponsoring apprentices in shortage occupations certified by the Secretary of Labor, not to exceed $15,000 per apprentice per year.

SEC. 1711. Authorization of Appropriations.

There are authorized to be appropriated: (1) $8,000,000,000 for fiscal years 2027 through 2031 for nuclear fission deployment and workforce programs; and (2) $4,000,000,000 for fiscal years 2027 through 2036 for the Nuclear Fusion Acceleration Initiative, derived in part from revenues and savings resulting from the subsidy reforms in Title VI. All programs under this Title shall be subject to annual reporting and five-year sunset review by the Secretary of Energy and the National Fiscal Commission.

TITLE XVIII: TECHNOLOGY COMPETITION, DIGITAL MARKETS, AND AI GOVERNANCE

SEC. 1801. Findings.

(a) Congress finds that dominant technology platforms have leveraged network effects and control over critical digital infrastructure to foreclose competition, harm consumers, surveil users, and capture regulatory processes. The United States must restore competitive markets in digital commerce, social media, search, operating systems, and AI while ensuring AI development is governed transparently and aligned with national and human interests.

SEC. 1802. Platform Interoperability and Portability.

(a) Any platform with more than 100,000,000 monthly active U.S. users or more than $100,000,000,000 in annual domestic gross revenue shall be designated a Systemically Important Digital Platform (SIDP) and shall: (1) implement interoperable messaging and social graph portability APIs within 24 months; (2) allow users to export their data in standardized machine-readable formats; (3) permit third-party clients to access the platform's core functions; and (4) maintain publicly documented and nondiscriminatory API access policies.

(b) An SIDP shall not condition data portability or interoperability on the competing service agreeing to data-sharing terms that undermine user privacy.

SEC. 1803. Structural Separation and Self-Preferencing Prohibition.

(a) An SIDP operating a marketplace or search service may not favor its own products, services, or lines of business over competing products in rankings, indexing, defaults, or placement unless the preference is disclosed to users in clear and conspicuous terms and is substantiated by an independent quality measure.

(b) An SIDP may not use non-public data obtained from independent businesses operating on the platform to develop or improve competing products or services.

(c) Where the DOJ or FTC determines structural separation is necessary to remedy a verified self-preferencing pattern, structural remedies including divestiture may be ordered.

SEC. 1804. Algorithmic Accountability and Transparency.

(a) An SIDP shall, on request of a federal investigator or pursuant to a civil litigation discovery order, provide technical documentation sufficient to evaluate the operational logic of any algorithmic ranking, recommendation, or content curation system deployed to users in the United States.

(b) An SIDP shall publish annual algorithmic impact assessments for systems that recommend content to more than 50,000,000 U.S. users, addressing harms to mental health, misinformation amplification, and political polarization.

(c) SIDPs shall provide independent researchers with access to relevant anonymized platform data through a secure data enclave, overseen by the FTC.

SEC. 1805. AI Governance and Model Accountability.

(a) An AI developer or deployer shall register with the FTC any foundation model with training compute exceeding 10^25 FLOPS or any AI system deployed at scale that produces decisions with legal or similarly significant consequences for individuals.

(b) Registered AI systems shall be subject to: (1) mandatory safety evaluation by an accredited independent testing laboratory before deployment; (2) incident reporting to the FTC within 72 hours of any malfunction, misuse, or output causing material harm; (3) explainability requirements for high-stakes decisions; and (4) model card disclosure covering capabilities, known limitations, training data provenance, and safety evaluations.

(c) The FTC and NIST shall jointly maintain an AI Safety and Standards Registry and publish foundational AI safety benchmarks and testing protocols.

(d) Developers of AI systems capable of generating realistic audio, video, or image content shall implement and maintain technical provenance mechanisms (digital watermarking, content credentials, or equivalent) and shall not deploy systems that lack such mechanisms to detect and label AI-generated content.

(e) The use of AI systems to make final, unreviewed decisions in criminal sentencing, child protective services removal, asylum adjudication, or denial of federal benefits is prohibited. Human review by a credentialed professional is required before any adverse action.

SEC. 1806. AI in Federal Procurement and National Security.

(a) All AI systems procured for use in national security, defense, law enforcement, or critical infrastructure applications shall be subject to independent red-team security evaluation, adversarial testing, and FedRAMP-equivalent AI authorization prior to deployment.

(b) The Department of Defense shall maintain an AI and Autonomous Systems Oversight Board — a committee within the existing Defense Science Board structure, not a new independent agency — empowered to audit, evaluate, and if necessary pause deployment of AI systems in weapons, targeting, communications, and logistics.

(c) Autonomous lethal systems that select and engage targets without meaningful human control are prohibited absent specific Congressional authorization following classified review.

SEC. 1807. Open Source and Public Interest AI.

(a) Findings. Open source AI development plays a critical role in enabling smaller developers, academic researchers, and public interest applications to compete with large-scale private systems. Regulation shall not impose burdens that disproportionately disadvantage open source models relative to proprietary models.

(b) FTC regulations implementing this Title shall include tiered requirements based on model scale and deployment risk, with reduced compliance obligations for open source models used for research, education, or non-commercial applications.

(c) The National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy shall jointly fund a National AI Research Resource providing compute, data, and tooling access to academic researchers and small-scale developers.

SEC. 1808. Enforcement.

(a) The FTC shall have primary jurisdiction to enforce this Title. State attorneys general may bring civil actions on behalf of state residents. The DOJ Antitrust Division retains concurrent enforcement authority.

(b) Civil penalties for violations shall not exceed 10% of the violating entity's global annual revenues per violation.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title XVIII involves primarily regulatory actions by the FTC, DOJ, and NIST. Annual costs for establishing registries and oversight mechanisms are estimated at less than $500 million per year. Competitive market effects are projected to produce consumer welfare gains exceeding $200 billion over 10 years.*

TITLE XIX: STRATEGIC IMMIGRATION AND WORKFORCE MODERNIZATION

SEC. 1901. STEM and High-Skill Immigration Pipeline.

(a) Green Card Expansion. Congress shall increase annual H-1B visa caps by 50% and create a new STEM Green Card pathway for foreign nationals who: (1) hold an advanced degree from a U.S. or OECD accredited university in a critical field; (2) have a standing offer of employment from a U.S. employer; or (3) have founded a company that has raised at least $500,000 from U.S. investors or generated $250,000 in annual U.S. revenue.

(b) Domestic Worker Protections. Any employer sponsoring a foreign STEM worker under this section shall: (1) pay not less than 110% of the prevailing wage for the position; (2) certify that no qualified U.S. resident applied and was rejected for the position in the prior 90 days; and (3) provide a pathway to permanent residency within 5 years.

(c) Optional Investor Visa Reform. The EB-5 investor visa minimum investment threshold is increased from $1,050,000 to $2,000,000; the targeted employment area threshold is increased to $1,000,000. Required job creation is increased from 10 to 15 direct, permanent U.S. jobs.

SEC. 1902. Border Security, Asylum Modernization, and Anti-Trafficking.

(a) Smart Border Infrastructure Investment. $4,000,000,000 is authorized over 5 years for: modernization of ports of entry; non-invasive scanning technology; biometric entry-exit tracking at authorized ports; and targeted surveillance technology at known crossing corridors.

(b) Asylum Modernization. The Department of Homeland Security shall establish an Asylum Fast-Track Program enabling credible fear determinations within 30 days and final

administrative review within 6 months for applicants who clear biometric screening. Applicants awaiting adjudication shall receive work authorization within 90 days of filing.

(c) Anti-Trafficking Provisions. The Department of Justice shall establish a dedicated Human Trafficking Prosecution Taskforce within DOJ's existing Organized Crime and Gang Section, with dedicated funding of $250,000,000 per year. Trafficking victims who cooperate with federal prosecution shall receive a streamlined T-visa pathway and access to federally funded support services.

SEC. 1903. Workforce Verification and Employer Accountability.

(a) Mandatory E-Verify Expansion. All employers with 25 or more employees shall be required to use E-Verify for all new hires within 3 years of enactment. Employers with 10 or more employees within 5 years. Employers who knowingly hire unauthorized workers after the applicable compliance deadline shall be subject to: $50,000 per unauthorized worker for first offense; $100,000 per worker and temporary disqualification from federal contracting for repeat offenses.

(b) E-Verify System Modernization. DHS shall modernize E-Verify to resolve tentative non-confirmations within 72 hours, correct documented error rates, and provide a secure employer portal with real-time status.

SEC. 1904. Rural and Agricultural Workforce.

(a) Expand H-2A agricultural visa program to include year-round positions and small farms (under 5 FTE). Streamline processing for agricultural cooperatives.

(b) Establish a Rural Workforce Stabilization Grant of $500,000,000 per year for states with agriculture-dependent counties facing documented labor shortages, to fund recruitment, housing, and training programs.

SEC. 1905. Naturalization and Integration.

(a) Streamline the naturalization process to reduce average processing time from 18-24 months to 9 months through digitization, increased USCIS staffing, and elimination of duplicative documentation requirements.

(b) English language integration programs shall receive $200,000,000 per year in federal grants administered through public libraries, community colleges, and faith-based organizations.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title XIX authorizes approximately $50-$60 billion over 10 years in border security, asylum modernization, and integration programs, offset by economic growth effects of expanded high-skill immigration estimated at $80-$120 billion over the same period.*

TITLE XX: SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE AND CRITICAL INDUSTRIES PROTECTION

SEC. 2001. Critical Goods and Resilience Strategy.

(a) Within 180 days, the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Defense shall jointly publish a National Critical Goods Resilience Strategy identifying: categories of goods essential to national security, healthcare, food supply, and critical infrastructure; supply chain dependencies posing unacceptable national security risk; and recommended domestic production, allied sourcing, and strategic stockpile targets for each category.

(b) Critical categories shall include at minimum: semiconductors; pharmaceutical active ingredients and essential medicines; medical devices and protective equipment; rare earth elements and critical minerals; advanced batteries and energy storage; precision manufacturing equipment; and agricultural inputs including fertilizers and seeds.

SEC. 2002. Domestic Production Incentives.

(a) Reshoring Production Credit. In addition to the credit in Title III Section 304, the Secretary of Commerce shall administer a Critical Supply Chain Production Grant Program providing direct grants up to $250,000,000 for domestic manufacturing projects in critical goods categories, conditioned on 10-year domestic production commitments and domestic content requirements.

(b) Strategic Pharmaceutical Manufacturing. The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) shall establish a domestic manufacturing capacity for at least 50 essential generic pharmaceutical products, using public-private partnership models. Authorization: $5,000,000,000 over 10 years.

(c) Battery and Energy Storage Manufacturing. The Department of Energy shall administer a $10,000,000,000 grant and loan program for domestic electric vehicle battery cell manufacturing, advanced grid storage, and critical battery mineral processing.

SEC. 2003. Strategic Stockpiles and Supply Buffers.

(a) The Strategic National Stockpile shall be expanded to maintain a minimum 90-day supply of critical pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and personal protective equipment.

(b) A new Critical Minerals Strategic Reserve shall be established by the Secretary of Energy and Secretary of Defense, maintaining a 180-day supply of critical minerals most vulnerable to export controls or supply disruption.

SEC. 2004. Export Controls and Technology Security.

(a) The Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security shall expand the Entity List to include foreign companies and research institutions that have: (1) knowingly assisted adversary military programs; (2) acquired U.S. technology through deception; or (3) transferred controlled technology to sanctioned jurisdictions.

(b) Export controls on semiconductor manufacturing equipment, AI chipsets, quantum computing components, and advanced synthetic biology tools shall be harmonized with allied partners through a Multilateral Technology Control Forum, modeled on COCOM principles.

(c) Foreign acquisitions of U.S. companies involving critical supply chain assets shall be reviewed by CFIUS with a presumption of denial for acquisitions by entities controlled by or in Category A strategic competitor nations.

SEC. 2005. Trusted Vendor Programs and Allied Sourcing.

(a) Federal procurement regulations shall be updated to require that all critical goods procured for defense, healthcare, and infrastructure applications use Trusted Vendor-certified suppliers from domestic or allied-nation sources.

(b) The U.S. Trade Representative shall negotiate trade agreements with allied partners establishing mutual recognition of supply chain security standards, Trusted Vendor certifications, and joint investment in critical supply chain resilience.

SEC. 2006. Workforce and Industrial Base Development.

(a) The Secretary of Commerce shall establish a Manufacturing USA Industrial Accelerator program, providing $2,000,000,000 per year in grants to industrial consortia developing domestic production capabilities in critical goods.

(b) The Secretary of Labor shall publish annual Supply Chain Workforce Gap Reports identifying critical sectors with domestic labor shortfalls and triggering targeted workforce development programs.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title XX authorizes approximately $200-$300 billion in investments over 10 years. Supply chain resilience is projected to generate significant long-term fiscal benefits through reduction of emergency procurement costs, avoided disruptions to essential services, and reduced vulnerability to adversary economic coercion.*

TITLE XXI: DEFENSE SPENDING ACCOUNTABILITY, AUDIT, AND EFFICIENCY

SEC. 2101. Defense Department Full Financial Audit.

(a) The Department of Defense shall achieve a full, clean audit opinion from an independent auditor within 3 fiscal years of enactment.

(b) Any major defense program that fails to achieve clean audit findings in 2 consecutive years shall have its program manager replaced and shall undergo mandatory restructuring review by the Defense Contract Audit Agency.

(c) The Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall publish a semi-annual audit progress report to Congress identifying the 50 highest-risk programs and contractors.

SEC. 2102. Procurement and Acquisition Reform.

(a) The DoD shall adopt multi-year procurement contracts for weapons systems where independent analysis confirms lifecycle cost savings exceeding 10%.

(b) Fixed-price contracts with performance-based incentives shall be the presumptive contract type for all major defense acquisition programs over $1 billion.

(c) A Defense Cost Savings Board — operating within the existing Defense Contract Management Agency structure and not a new independent agency — shall review major acquisition overruns exceeding 15% within 90 days and report to Congress.

(d) The Comptroller General shall perform an independent review of all major defense contracts exceeding $10 billion within 5 years of enactment.

SEC. 2103. Overseas Base Consolidation Review.

(a) The Secretary of Defense shall commission an independent Base Consolidation and Repositioning Review of U.S. overseas military installations within 18 months, evaluating strategic necessity, cost efficiency, and burden-sharing arrangements.

(b) The Review shall identify facilities that may be consolidated, returned to host nations, or reduced in operational scale without compromising alliance commitments or rapid response capability.

(c) The Review's findings shall be submitted to the Armed Services Committees of Congress. Any consolidation affecting 500 or more U.S. personnel requires 60 days' prior notice to Congress.

SEC. 2104. Contractor Fraud, Overcharging, and Cost Controls.

(a) Defense contractors who knowingly overbill for products or services shall be subject to: (1) treble damages; (2) 10-year debarment from federal contracting; (3) mandatory disgorgement of profits on the affected contracts.

(b) The Defense Contract Audit Agency shall conduct mandatory audits of all defense contracts exceeding $500,000,000.

(c) Defense contractors who fail two consecutive performance reviews shall lose preferred vendor status and be placed on a remediation watch list requiring enhanced oversight.

(d) The revolving door between senior DoD acquisition officials and major defense contractors shall be governed by the cooling-off provisions of Title XII, Section 1202.

SEC. 2105. Congressional Reporting and Budget Transparency.

(a) The Secretary of Defense shall annually report to Congress a Defense Spending Efficiency and Readiness Scorecard, including: program cost-per-capability unit metrics; schedule performance; audit completion status; and a summary of contractor performance ratings.

(b) Any emergency supplemental defense appropriations request shall include an audit trail demonstrating that the requested funds cannot be met within existing appropriations.

(c) The Congressional Budget Office shall prepare an independent cost analysis of any major weapons program for which the program office's internal cost estimate differs from the CBO estimate by more than 20%.

> *Budgetary Effects (10-year window): Title XXI involves administrative reforms. Independent analyses suggest procurement reform and audit-driven accountability could generate savings of $50-$100 billion over 10 years by eliminating overcharging, reducing cost overruns, and cutting low-value programs.*

TITLE XXII: IMPLEMENTATION, ENFORCEMENT, DEFINITIONS, AND SEVERABILITY

SEC. 2201. Staged Implementation Schedule.

(a) This Act shall be implemented in three phases: Phase I (Year 1-2): Revenue and administrative reforms in Titles I-IX, VII, XIII, and XIX. Phase II (Year 2-4): Healthcare transition initiation, housing programs, energy investment, and supply chain incentives. Phase III (Year 4-8): Full implementation including healthcare, balanced budget phase-in, and all remaining programs.

(b) Agencies shall issue proposed regulations within 180 days of enactment and final regulations within 365 days, unless otherwise specified.

SEC. 2202. Enforcement Tools and Agency Coordination.

(a) The IRS, SEC, DOL, FTC, DOJ, IACA, CBO, GAO, OMB, HUD, HHS, FERC, EPA, USDA, and all other agencies identified in this Act are hereby directed to issue implementing regulations, coordinate enforcement, share data across agency lines (subject to applicable privacy and national security restrictions), and publish annual compliance reports.

(b) A Government-wide AERIA Implementation Coordinating Committee, chaired by the Director of OMB, shall convene monthly to coordinate cross-agency implementation and resolve jurisdictional disputes. This committee uses existing interagency council infrastructure and does not require new agency creation.

(c) Failure to issue implementing regulations on schedule shall result in automatic escalation to the AERIA Coordinating Committee and congressional notification.

SEC. 2203. Metrics, Annual Reporting, and Scorecards.

(a) CBO and GAO shall jointly publish a comprehensive Annual AERIA Scorecard each March 1 measuring: (1) actual versus projected revenue collections from each Title; (2) debt-to-GDP trajectory; (3) progress on healthcare transition and uninsured rate reduction; (4) housing affordability indicators; (5) improper payment rates; (6) small business formation rates; (7) clean energy capacity deployed; (8) supply chain vulnerability indices; and (9) anti-corruption enforcement actions.

(b) OMB shall maintain a public-facing AERIA Dashboard updated quarterly with key indicators.

SEC. 2204. Definitions.

As used in this Act, unless otherwise defined in a specific Title:

'Agency' means any department, agency, bureau, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the United States.

'CBO' means the Congressional Budget Office.

'Clawback' means the recovery of previously disbursed funds upon failure to meet specified conditions or upon detection of fraud or misrepresentation.

'Covered data' means any information that identifies or is reasonably linkable to an individual, including financial, health, locational, behavioral, biometric, and device data.

'FERC' means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

'Federal elected official' means any Member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

'GAO' means the Government Accountability Office.

'Immediate family member' means, for purposes of Title XI Section 1109, a current spouse and any unemancipated child under the age of 21 or any dependent child regardless of age.

'IACA' means the Independent Anti-Corruption Authority established under Title XII.

'Net worth' means the fair market value of all assets owned by an individual, reduced by all legally enforceable liabilities.

'OMB' means the Office of Management and Budget.

'PHP' means the Public Health Plan established under Title X.

'Senior executive appointee' means any officer appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or any individual serving in an Executive Schedule (EX-I through EX-V), Senior Executive Service (ES), or equivalent pay band position with significant independent policymaking authority.

'Subsidy' means any direct payment, grant, loan guarantee, tax expenditure, below-market rate loan, technical assistance, or other benefit provided by the federal government to a non-governmental entity.

SEC. 2205. Congressional Oversight and Sunset Reviews.

(a) Each substantive Title of this Act shall be subject to a comprehensive sunset review by the relevant congressional committees of jurisdiction within 10 years of enactment, evaluating whether the Title's objectives have been achieved and whether continuation is warranted.

(b) Any Title not renewed by affirmative congressional action by its sunset date shall be subject to an automatic 2-year extension to allow orderly wind-down.

SEC. 2206. Severability.

If any provision of this Act, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of its provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected. Titles of this Act are severable from one another and may be considered and passed independently.

SEC. 2207. Modular Passage Authorization.

(a) It is the sense of Congress that each Title of this Act constitutes a complete, independently operable legislative unit. Congress may consider, vote on, or enact any individual Title or combination of Titles as standalone legislation. Passage of one Title shall not be conditioned on passage of any other Title unless specifically provided.

(b) Any cross-reference in this Act to another Title shall remain in effect only if both Titles are in effect simultaneously.

SEC. 2208. Effective Date.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in specific sections, this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment.

(b) Tax rate changes and healthcare transition provisions shall take effect as provided in Titles I, II, and X respectively.

(c) Constitutional amendment proposals under Sections 506 and 1104 take effect upon ratification by three-fourths of the states pursuant to Article V of the Constitution. All provisions of this Act that function as statutory policy pending constitutional ratification take effect on the date of enactment.

CONSOLIDATED FISCAL SUMMARY: TEN-YEAR NET BUDGETARY IMPACT

Overview

The following table summarizes the estimated 10-year budgetary effects of the American Economic Renewal and Integrity Act based on Congressional Budget Office-methodology scoring. All figures represent net estimates, accounting for dynamic effects. Positive numbers denote revenue gains or savings; negative numbers denote costs or revenue reductions.

Provision	**10-Yr Revenue (+) / Cost (-)**	**Key Assumpti**
Title I: Individual Tax Reform (incl. 48% top bracket)	+$450-700B	Behavioral and
Title II: Corporate Tax Modernization	+$1,300-1,600B	Anti-inversion
Title III: Small Business Support	-$200-300B	Credits and tra
Title IV: Social Safety (EITC, CTC, workforce)	-$160B	Expanded refu

Title V: Fiscal Framework (BBA, Fed remittances)	+$80-150B	Interest saving
Title VI: Subsidy Reform	+$400-600B	Fossil fuel and termination
Title VII: Improper Payments Elimination	+$300-500B	Fraud and wast
Title VIII: Housing Affordability	-$200-350B	Grants, credits,
Title IX: Wealth/Investment Reform	+$180-260B	Debt Lockbox d
Title X: National Health Guarantee	Net Neutral–+$50B	Reorganization expenditure
Title XI-XII: Campaign Finance + Anti-Corruption	Minimal	Regulatory and
Title XIII: Financial Transparency	Minimal	Compliance-bas
Title XIV: Citizen Accountability	Minimal	Legal/investiga
Title XV: Privacy + Data Security	Minimal	Regulatory com
Title XVI: Agriculture (SNAP, grants, conservation)	-$100-200B	Safety net resto conservation
Title XVII: Energy + AI Data Center Accountability	-$150-250B (energy); +$50-100B (AI fees/fines)	Nuclear, grid, c
Title XVIII: Technology/AI Regulation	Minimal	FTC enforceme
Title XIX: Immigration Modernization	-$50-60B	Border, asylum
Title XX: Supply Chain Resilience	-$200-300B	Critical industr stockpiles
Title XXI: Defense Audit and Reform	+$50-100B	Procurement sa
Title XXII: Implementation + Definitions	-$5-10B	Administration
NET TOTAL (10-YEAR)	+$1,800-3,200B	Excluding healt

Notes: All estimates are approximate and subject to Congressional Budget Office independent scoring. Revenue figures do not include healthcare system-wide savings, which are expected to be substantial but depend on implementation speed. The Net Total excludes the healthcare reorganization (Title X) which is designed to be revenue-neutral through reallocation of existing national health expenditures. Dynamic growth effects from small business support, housing investment, clean energy deployment, and supply chain resilience are estimated to increase real GDP by 0.8-1.6% over the 10-year window, generating additional non-scored revenue. The Debt Lockbox (Title V, Section 507) receives all Title IX revenues and one-third of Title I Section 106 revenues, projected at $180-$320 billion over 10 years, applied entirely to debt principal reduction.

ANNEX — MODEL CLAUSES FOR STATE AND LOCAL ADOPTION

A. Model Beneficial Ownership Transparency Ordinance

States and localities may adopt a model ordinance requiring all business entities formed or registered in the jurisdiction to file beneficial ownership information with the state registry within 60 days of formation and within 30 days of any ownership change. The state registry shall share data with the federal BOI registry under Title XIII and with law enforcement agencies on request.

B. Model State Balanced Budget Amendment Language

States that have not adopted a constitutional balanced budget requirement are encouraged to adopt language modeled on the federal Fiscal Responsibility Amendment proposed under Title V, Section 506, adapted to their state constitutional structure. Congress shall provide technical assistance through the National Conference of State Legislatures.

C. Model State Campaign Finance Disclosure Ordinance

Prior to ratification of the Campaign Finance Accountability Amendment proposed under Title XI, Section 1104, states are encouraged to enact disclosure ordinances requiring immediate public reporting of all political contributions and expenditures over $200, the sources of all PAC contributions, and the beneficial owners of all political organizations operating within the state.

D. Model State Housing Affordability Zoning Ordinance

Local governments seeking to qualify for federal housing affordability grants under Title VIII are encouraged to adopt the Model Zoning Reform Ordinance developed by HUD, which includes: by-right permitting for multi-family construction within 1 mile of transit stops; elimination of minimum parking requirements; and streamlined approval timelines for affordable housing projects meeting density and income-restriction criteria.

E. Model State Right-to-Repair Agricultural Equipment Law

States may adopt legislation consistent with Title XVI, Section 1605, requiring manufacturers of agricultural equipment sold in the state to provide owners and independent repair facilities with all software tools, diagnostic codes, and technical documentation available to authorized dealers, at reasonable and non-discriminatory prices.

F. Note on Independent Adoption of Individual Titles

As provided in Title XXII, Section 2207, each Title of this Act is designed to function as a complete, independently operable unit of legislation. States, territories, and localities are encouraged to consider model legislation corresponding to any Title for adoption at the state level where federal passage of the relevant Title may be delayed. Anthropic Legal Research Institute model bills corresponding to each Title are available from the Congressional Research Service upon request.

CLOSING STATEMENT

This Act represents a comprehensive, fiscally responsible, and constitutionally grounded framework for American economic renewal. It raises revenues from those best positioned to contribute, protects and expands the social safety net, reorganizes the healthcare system around universal access rather than new expenditure, transitions the energy system to reliable and clean generation, restores competitive and transparent markets, combats corruption at every level of government, and enshrines long-term fiscal discipline through both statute and proposed constitutional amendment.

Each Title of this Act is severable and may be enacted individually. The full Act, enacted together, is projected to reduce the federal debt-to-GDP ratio, expand economic opportunity, deliver universal healthcare through existing resources, and restore public trust in democratic institutions.

This Act is submitted to the Congress of the United States for its deliberation, amendment, and passage.