

America OS Framework History

October 14, 2026

A concise account of material changes and the reasons behind them. The Framework presents the current proposal; the Working Guide retains the detailed decision record. Dates below follow that record, using broader periods where a precise clarification date is not established.

Foundations and ecological commitments

August 2026. August discussions developed term limits, constrained state and federal power, local autonomy, no-bailout principles, federal protection, and public technical capability. Environmental commitments added regenerative agriculture, farmer and seed freedoms, ecosystem restoration, pesticide restrictions, and protection for native residential landscapes and gardens. Together these established the democratic, fiscal, and ecological foundations.

Personal direction of tax contributions

September 16, 2026. Full individual control over the use of each person's contribution became a core commitment of conscience and consent. Collective equal-vote budgeting was rejected as a substitute because a majority could still authorize spending against an individual's wishes. This required reconsidering compulsory baseline funding and shared obligations.

Fiscal accountability and ownership

September 18, 2026. The framework added elimination of recurring property taxes, a consumption-tax preference, and a requirement that government qualify to collect and administer funds. Failure would remove the incumbent administration's financial control rather than automatically stop every service. Housing ownership caps and divestment were chosen to pursue substantially greater individual homeownership; numerical limits and effects remained unsettled.

Existing communities rather than a mandatory district layer

September 2026 local government clarification. Protected authority was extended directly to existing cities, villages, suitable towns and townships, and rural municipalities or districts where needed. This replaced the mandatory district structure while preserving complete rural coverage. Local autonomy, voluntary cooperation, and merger became separate choices. Residents gained binding authority over consequential development, including the freedom to limit growth.

A specific federal early-earnings model

September 2026 tax clarification. A \$500,000 annual allowance before age 30 was adopted for eligible work and personal business income. Excess income starts in the ordinary brackets from the bottom. Six equal steps restore the tax saving from ages 30 through 35. Elimination of dividend and capital-gains taxes at every age was separately chosen. Payroll taxes and state implementation remained separate questions so these decisions would not silently alter other programs.

Ordinary-worker pay and readable legislation

September 25, 2026. Congressional pay linked to ordinary earnings and shorter, more understandable bills became selected directions. Detailed salary statistics, bill-length thresholds, review periods, and exceptions remained proposals. Review of harmful laws, household self-sufficiency, and concentrated political spending received further development.

Accountability beyond conviction

September 30 and October 2, 2026. The framework expanded accountability to documented preventable harm even where no criminal conviction exists. A public tracker was proposed to connect decisions, consequences, evidence, and demands for change. Responsibility was clarified across executive and managerial levels, with consequences reflecting authority, knowledge, and conduct. Visible warnings create a duty to investigate; exact evidence standards and remedies remain open.

Preserve what works

October 2, 2026. The inquiry method was clarified: establish a real problem and prioritize urgent harms before assuming a redesign is needed. A missing topic in the framework does not establish failure of its current institutions. This continues to govern further development across all policy areas.

A healthcare payment foundation

October 5–6, 2026. The framework selected separate readiness funding, necessary care, need-adjusted budgets, stable clinician salaries, catastrophic-risk protection, independently verified outcomes, and conditional sharing of real systemwide savings. Patient access, choice, appeals, and honest reporting were protected. The change established a testable direction rather than a proven or fully funded plan. Research and technology also became primary federal functions.

Powers, individual freedoms, and travel

October 10, 2026. Local and federal responsibilities were made more explicit. Lifestyle policy belongs locally wherever possible, while protected individual freedoms bind every government. Marriage was removed from discretionary local prohibitions. A territorial principle protects lawful conduct carried out entirely elsewhere from punishment based merely on home residence. Cross-boundary harm and national-function conflicts remain unresolved.

Consent remains binding when funding is difficult

October 10, 2026. Own-dollar allocation was reaffirmed at every level, including dissenters in majority-approved local projects. Equal allocation points were declined. Unbiased evidence about consequences informs choices but does not override them, even when lifesaving care may remain unfunded. Voluntary intercommunity help was retained. Budget balance took priority over assuming a general debt reset, leaving the practical funding challenge explicit.

Political money, candidate access, and compensation

October 11–12, 2026. Corporate political money and lobbying restrictions, the \$10,000 individual campaign-donation direction, and restrictions on politicians' investments were made explicit. The investment direction was clarified to making stock-market or real-estate investments while holding office. Protection for citizen organizing led the unlimited-funding Super PAC problem and paid-advertising boundary to remain open rather than become a blanket ban on all groups. Candidate qualification centers on exclusive endorsements and unique verified donors without a minimum donation amount. Grant, debate, and fundraising mechanics remain a working model. A separate pharmaceutical-advertising ban was selected, with consumer prescription-drug versus all-pharmaceutical scope still open.

Pay, information, and digital participation

October 11–12, 2026. Federal legislators' pay was clarified as national median worker earnings adjusted for prices in the represented state; state and local officials use their respective earnings baselines. This replaced an unadjusted national salary proposal. An official candidate-information portal and digital participation were added. The paperless goal remains separate from an unproven technical solution; blockchain and AI are options for investigation.

Public framework and companion documents

October 12, 2026. The approved America OS opening emphasizes the continuing work of freedom, fairness, accountability, and justice. Public presentation uses a restrained editorial style, direct explanations, and a full current download. The Framework now presents the complete current proposal; this History summarizes material development; the Working Guide retains the detailed record and unresolved design work. The separation lets readers understand the current framework without navigating revision notes.

Distinct proposals and restored design detail

October 12, 2026. The reader edition separates term limits from candidate qualification and campaign funding. A complete presentation audit gives other independently actionable proposals distinct headings within their policy families, including tax changes, pharmaceutical advertising, residential development, agricultural rules and legislative reform. The term-limit discussion again shows the favored four-year Senate direction and the unfinalized service and leadership limits. Other current working details are restored where earlier compression obscured them. This correction changes presentation and completeness, not the status of policy decisions.

The same qualification standard for late entrants

October 12, 2026. Late-entry candidates must meet the same exclusive-endorsement and unique-verified-donor criteria to appear on the ballot. Entering late does not create a lower-threshold exception. Candidates may try to build sufficient support in the remaining time or wait for another election. The working model still withholds the initial starting grant and initial debates from candidates who miss that deadline. Exact windows, endorsement availability and implementation remain open; no absolute late-entry ban was selected.

Election outcomes and district boundaries

October 12, 2026. Further election design was expressly added to the open agenda: how winners are chosen, the role of the Electoral College, and how electoral districts are drawn while preventing gerrymandering. Ranked choice and runoffs remain options. No winner-selection, Electoral College or boundary-drawing solution was adopted.

Three strikes for agency financial failure

October 12, 2026. Serious, independently verified financial failure now triggers a public corrective order, then outside financial supervision and disciplinary proceedings after failed correction, then mandatory restructuring or dissolution and transfer of necessary services with lawful removal of responsible leaders. The direction preserves competent staff and whistleblowers while replacing a hierarchy that prevents correction. Agency strikes survive turnover, reorganization and name changes; personal responsibility survives resignation. Incoming leaders inherit a binding recovery duty, not predecessor guilt, and further strikes follow missed correction milestones rather than discovery of inherited problems. Criminal evidence is investigated immediately, without treating a failed audit as automatic guilt. Exact thresholds, clocks, any reset after sustained recovery, decision authority and legal implementation remain open.

Bounded authority and protection against purchased control

October 14, 2026. The governing aim was clarified as bounded, justified public authority and protection against purchased control of public decisions. Equalizing all independent influence is not an adopted objective. Existing corporate-money, campaign-donation, investment and anti-circumvention directions remain. Earlier candidate-only advertising and capped independent-spending options remain unresolved; no new broad independent-advocacy cap, matching-fund system or voucher system was selected.

Agency failure and responsibility for funding choices

October 14, 2026. The agency accountability model was clarified to cover material financial failures and serious or repeated legal violations attributable to an individual agency. Minor corrected errors and the national deficit do not automatically qualify. Establish cause before assigning a strike: agencies own credible estimates and competent management, while budget decision-makers own their attributable funding choices; shared cause is possible. Approve responsibilities and funding together, using actual staffing, spending, prices and explicit assumptions. A budget reduction requires real savings or revised required work. Record cost evidence, approved funds, changes, warnings, named signoffs and legislative votes. Warnings do not confer immunity and signatures do not establish guilt. Existing audit and oversight remain the review route; no universal new independent budget-approval layer was selected.

Track commitments and address shortfalls before overspending

October 14, 2026. The working budget controls now track obligations, current spending and expected remaining costs. Changes should be approved before excess commitments; a credible shortfall should be reported with options for funding, savings or revised requirements. Implementation of any temporary emergency exception to advance cost, funding or commitment approval remains unsettled; accounting and accountability still apply. The clarification preserves taxpayer consent, necessary services, evidence-based responsibility and due process.

Proposed emergency reserve and equal employee shares

October 14, 2026. A reserve additional to operations was proposed at 20% of an agency's operating budget, with carryover and replenishment only of the missing amount. The chosen distribution direction within that proposal gives 50% of an unused year-end reserve in equal dollar shares to every federal employee within the agency and carries forward the other 50%. The project rejected replacing this with a verified-efficiency-savings formula: the intended payment celebrates emergency funds that happened not to be needed and is not a guaranteed annual bonus. Genuine emergency needs come first. Before payout, existing audit and oversight should check obligations, required work and deferred necessary spending. Explicit nonretaliation and a reporting route outside management are needed; audits alone do not protect reporters. Incentives to avoid reserve use, pad budgets or defer work, and the cost of replenishing payouts, remain acknowledged risks. With an operating budget of 100, reserve target 20 and unused balance 12, the payment is 6, carryover 6 and replenishment 14. Exact base, eligibility, timing, caps and legal implementation remain open.

A defined emergency rather than routine budget overruns

October 14, 2026. The project selected the emergency definition from 2 U.S.C. 900(c)(20)–(21): new budget authority and spending for prevention, mitigation or response to loss of life or property or a national-security threat, arising from a sudden, urgent, unforeseen and temporary situation. The statute is a federal budget-enforcement definition; it does not itself authorize the proposed reserve or employee payout. Translating the definition into reserve eligibility and emergency procedures remains design work, and routine overruns do not automatically qualify.

Companion documents

America OS: The Framework is the complete current reader edition. The Working Guide retains detailed decisions, historical reasoning, proposals, and open implementation questions.