

America OS: The Framework

A modern framework for a government that serves its people.

A living proposal. This edition explains the current framework and its implementation questions; it is not current law. Unfinished mechanisms are identified where they matter. October 14, 2026

Generations of Americans have fought to make this country more free, more fair, and more accountable. That work belongs to us now. America OS brings together specific proposals to confront corruption, put political power in people's hands, and build justice into the way government works.

The United States would remain a constitutional republic. Individual rights, protected local self-government, personal direction of tax contributions, ecosystem enhancement, and responsibility for preventable harm form the foundation. Preserve successful institutions and improve them where evidence shows a need. Justice and meaningful public control belong in the way government works. Government authority must be bounded and justified. The aim is to prevent purchased control of public decisions while preserving independent expression and organizing; equalizing every person's independent influence is not an adopted objective.

Chapters organize related topics. Named proposals within a chapter are separate decisions; their mechanisms and unresolved choices retain the status stated in the text.

Contents

1. Remove concentrated money from politics
2. Term limits
3. A fair route to candidacy
4. Majority winning elections
5. Direct your own tax contribution
6. Tie public pay to ordinary worker earnings
7. Make candidates easy to understand and compare
8. Enable secure participation from wherever people are
9. Protect individual rights and lawful movement
10. Give every community protected local authority
11. Define state and federal responsibilities
12. Cooperate without forcing communities to merge
13. Require government to earn control of public money
14. Reduce taxes on ownership and early earnings
15. Pay for readiness and better health
16. End pharmaceutical advertising
17. Restore ecosystems and protect residential stewardship
18. Protect farmers and rebuild agricultural resilience
19. Homeownership and resident development authority
20. Support opportunity and responsibility
21. Provide capable protection and cooperative investigation
22. Make responsibility for preventable harm visible
23. Use technology and shared expertise under human authority
24. Make legislation readable and review harmful rules
25. Turn the framework into a workable transition

1 Remove concentrated money from politics

The problem. Corporate money and private fortunes must not purchase control of public decisions. Campaign rules must address indirect funding and conflicts of interest while protecting people's freedom to organize, speak, and support candidates.

Corporate lobbying and political transfers

The proposal. End corporate lobbying and corporate donations or other transfers of money to politicians.

How it would work. Restrictions must reach indirect transfers and sham entities rather than invite money to be rerouted. The principle that corporations are not people concerns political funding and influence, not automatic removal of every corporate legal right.

Implementation. Define corporate lobbying, indirect transfers, covered entities and enforcement while protecting ordinary citizen advocacy.

Politician investments while in office

The proposal. Ban politicians from making stock-market or real-estate investments while holding office.

Implementation. Specify covered officials, investments, beneficial ownership, existing holdings, and divestment; no exemption for index funds, retirement accounts, or family homes is settled.

Individual campaign donation limit

The proposal. Limit individual campaign donations to \$10,000 per person.

Implementation. Define the donation cap's period and whether it applies per candidate or in aggregate.

Independent spending and PAC affiliation

The proposal. End the unlimited-funding Super PAC model and restrict politicians from publicly supporting, endorsing, or affiliating with PACs.

How it would work. Political expression and citizen organizing remain protected. The goal is to prevent purchased control of government while keeping public authority bounded and justified, rather than equalizing all independent influence.

Implementation. Paid advertising remains an important unresolved boundary. One option limits production and distribution to regulated candidate campaign budgets; another permits capped independent spending. Per-PAC caps alone do not prevent a wealthy donor from financing many groups. Affiliation, aggregation, pass-through funding, direct individual spending, coordination, donor privacy, and enforcement need a coherent design. These earlier alternatives remain unresolved. No new broad cap on independent advocacy, matching-fund system, or voucher system is selected.

Fair access to policy focused communication

How it would work. The objective is a fair opportunity for a middle-class candidate and a billionaire to communicate their ideas. Encourage policy-focused communication rather than personal attacks; no censorship standard or guarantee of equal election results has been established.

Implementation. Design incentives and any enforceable standards without treating policy preferences as grounds for censorship.

Constitutional route for campaign finance reform

Implementation. Address the relevant Citizens United and SpeechNow holdings through constitutional amendment or changed precedent where necessary, while preserving speech, association, and press protections. No exact amendment is proposed here.

2 Term limits

The problem. Public office should remain responsive to voters rather than become an indefinite personal career. Limits need a reasoned standard and a clear transition.

The proposal. Establish term limits. Favor four-year Senate terms, with Senate elections alongside presidential elections. Term length, election timing, total service limits and leadership tenure are related choices, but each requires an explicit rule.

How it would work. The working election-timing model puts all senators on the same four-year presidential cycle. The service-limit options discussed are a three-term Senate cap totaling 12 years, a 12-year House cap, a combined lifetime cap on congressional service, and six-year limits in leadership positions. These are working options, not a finalized package. No combined lifetime number has been selected.

Implementation. Finalize each chamber's cap, the combined lifetime rule, covered leadership positions, treatment of partial terms, eligibility after interrupted service, and transition for current officeholders. Reconsider the combined cap consistently with four-year Senate terms. Define the constitutional changes and transition required before implementation. Candidate qualification, campaign funding and the method used to select election winners are separate proposals.

3 A fair route to candidacy

The problem. Access to a campaign should not require personal wealth. Entry rules must distinguish genuine public support from manufactured donor counts without closing elections to unfamiliar candidates.

Candidate qualification

The proposal. Use exclusive individual endorsements as the primary candidate-qualification criterion, followed by a minimum number of unique verified donors. Each eligible person in the relevant electorate may endorse one candidate per race during a declared qualification window. Any positive donation can count; there is no minimum dollar contribution. Every candidate, including a late entrant, must meet the same exclusive-endorsement and unique-verified-donor criteria to appear on the ballot. Entering late provides no lower-threshold route.

Implementation. Set endorsement thresholds, the electorate denominator, donor minimums or ratios, verification, appeals, ties, and low-participation rules. A field of ten candidates is a target example, not a fixed qualification limit; no 10% threshold is adopted. Count unique donors rather than repeated transactions. Define how late entrants can gather sufficient support within the remaining lawful time, including the practical effect of exclusive endorsements. No absolute late-entry ban, endorsement-transfer rule or final deadline is established.

Equal starting resources and campaign funding

How it would work. A working campaign model would give qualifying candidates equal starting grants, followed by one to three debates featuring all qualifiers. Candidates could then raise individual contributions at their own pace up to a common ceiling. Equal starting resources would not require identical final spending. A voluntary contribution pool could fund the starting grants before contributions flow to donors' chosen candidates. A familiar framework should inform state and local elections, whose detailed design remains with states and communities.

Implementation. Decide grant amounts, pool sufficiency, campaign ceilings, deadlines, unused funds, and administration. Late entrants must meet the same ballot-qualification criteria; under the working campaign model, missing the initial deadline still means missing the starting grant and initial debates. No compulsory tax-funded campaign baseline is established.

4 Majority winning elections

The problem. A winning candidate may lack support from a majority when several candidates divide the vote.

The proposal. Consider majority-winning elections using ranked choice or runoffs. This remains an electoral-method proposal, separate from term limits and qualification for initial campaign support.

How it would work. Ranked choice and a separate runoff are alternative approaches discussed for identifying majority support. Neither method has been selected as the final rule.

Implementation. Choose the method, applicable offices, ballot design, counting rules, ties, appeals and transition only after evaluating administration, access and voter understanding. No exact counting system or numerical threshold beyond the majority-winning objective is settled. Open questions also include how election winners should be determined, what role the Electoral College should have, and how electoral districts should be drawn while preventing gerrymandering. No Electoral College replacement or boundary-drawing system is selected.

5 Direct your own tax contribution

The problem. A compulsory payment does not establish personal ethical approval of every expenditure. A majority's preference cannot substitute for another person's authorization to fund a cause they oppose.

The proposal. Give every person full direction over their own attributable tax contribution at every level of government. Preserve binding exclusions. A local majority's approval of a project does not authorize dissenters' money. Assistance to other communities remains voluntary; unequal wealth alone does not create a duty to redistribute funds.

How it would work. Build budgets from actual authorized dollars. If one person assigns \$3,000 to education and another assigns \$500, together they authorize \$3,500. Higher contributors direct more dollars, but receive no extra electoral votes or general governing authority. Begin with broad categories tied to defined government functions, with more specific choices where needed to honor exclusions. Give people simple, unbiased information about service costs, evidence, uncertainty, and consequences. Informed choices remain binding even when credible information warns that some people will probably be left without lifesaving care; that warning does not authorize a compulsory minimum or redirection.

Implementation. An allocation account could be available during tax filing, with paper and assisted channels for tax allocation and a route for people who do not file income-tax returns. Define attributable liability, joint liabilities, tax types, deadlines, commitments, revisions, nonresponse, and unused balances. Do not treat silence as authorization. Prohibit relabeling, transfers, borrowing arrangements, or substitute funding that defeats restrictions. Include overhead, mixed-purpose programs, military equipment, and replacement costs without double counting. Provide private allocation receipts and public aggregate records, audits, correction, and appeal. Solve service shortfalls through authorized arrangements; no mandatory baseline or emergency override is accepted. Historical assets and existing obligations cannot simply be reassigned retroactively.

6 Tie public pay to ordinary worker earnings

The problem. Public service should connect officials' material incentives to the lives of ordinary workers, while remaining accessible to people without independent wealth.

The proposal. Set federal legislators' pay using national median worker earnings adjusted for regional prices in the state they represent. Use state worker earnings for state officials and local worker earnings for local officials. The goal is an ordinary worker's living standard without an arbitrary premium.

How it would work. Use a transparent, independently reproducible calculation. Earnings measure income from work, not household wealth or net worth. Publish inputs, methods, statistical uncertainty, and revisions. Protect the independence of the people producing the statistics. Distinguish salary from legitimate audited work expenses, and make benefits and retirement costs visible.

Implementation. Choose the worker population, annual earnings and regional-price measures, geographic coverage, reference period, update schedule, corrections, and transition. Full-time, year-round workers including the self-employed are an option, not a settled population. Define treatment of federal offices without a represented state, including the President. Resolve benefits, expenses, outside income, investment restrictions, and the constitutional route for compensation

changes. Median-linked pay does not erase existing wealth or prove that officials will raise wages; no asset confiscation, spouse-income ban, or personal spending ceiling is adopted.

7 Make candidates easy to understand and compare

The problem. People need an accessible way to evaluate candidates' actual positions and records without relying solely on advertising or a simplified label.

The proposal. Provide an official, searchable federal candidate website covering everyone who meets the initial qualifying criteria. Show understandable positions on important topics and actual voting records where available. Offer optional matching between a person's beliefs and candidates' stated policies.

How it would work. Present the underlying information clearly, including sources and the distinction between a policy promise and a recorded vote. Matching should help people explore alignment rather than instruct them whom to support. A candidate without a voting record needs a fair way to explain positions.

Implementation. Define administration, eligibility, accessibility, corrections, appeals, and independent oversight. Proposed safeguards include published scoring methods, user-controlled issue weights, private preference handling, and a clear distinction between missing information and disagreement. Those mechanisms still require design and testing. This proposed government service is separate from the America OS project website.

8 Enable secure participation from wherever people are

The problem. Participation should fit people's lives without sacrificing election integrity, privacy, or access. Verifying who may participate is a different task from protecting the secrecy of their vote.

The proposal. Develop digital, online and ultimately paperless participation, including verified endorsements and remote election participation. Verify identity and citizenship for eligible citizens' electoral participation. Use a familiar, repeatable framework across national, state, and local elections while preserving local design authority.

How it would work. Separate identity verification, candidate endorsements, private political preferences, tax instructions, and secret ballots. A person should not have to surrender ballot secrecy to prove eligibility. The election-citizenship requirement does not by itself decide eligibility for every government service.

Implementation. No secure remote-voting implementation has been selected or demonstrated. Independent evaluation must address ballot secrecy, coercion, verifiability, compromised devices, accessibility, recovery, and resilience before deployment. Blockchain, AI analysis, monitoring, and built-in failsafes are research options rather than proven solutions. The paperless goal does not establish that existing safeguards can safely be removed.

9 Protect individual rights and lawful movement

The problem. Local self-government can bring decisions closer to people, but proximity alone does not protect a minority from coercion. Different local policies also require clear territorial boundaries.

Constitutional individual rights

The proposal. Every government must respect a common constitutional floor of individual rights. Marriage, including same-sex marriage, is a protected individual freedom rather than a discretionary local prohibition.

How it would work. Federal protection of a right does not require exclusively federal administration of every related activity. Nearby alternatives may make lawful choices more accessible, but the ability to move supplements rather than replaces rights protection.

The proposal. Individuals have the right to vote and elect their representatives at local, state and federal levels. Electoral eligibility, procedures, representation and remedies require detailed design; tax contributions do not purchase extra votes.

Local lifestyle policy

The proposal. Delegate lifestyle policy locally wherever possible. Federal officials cannot override a valid local policy merely because they disagree.

Implementation. Preserve national functions without inventing an automatic exception to local autonomy. Recreational-substance and abortion policies remain subjects for local design within the rights framework; no particular rule is selected.

Lawful travel and territorial protection

How it would work. People should be free to travel for conduct lawful and carried out entirely in another jurisdiction. A home jurisdiction cannot punish that conduct merely because the person lives there.

Implementation. Define remedies, jurisdiction, and review where conduct or harm crosses boundaries or overlaps with a separately assigned national responsibility. Demonstrated pollution or other external harm must be distinguished from disliking another community's policies, commuting, or differences in wealth.

10 Give every community protected local authority

The problem. Delegating power is incomplete if some residents lack a responsible local government or if local autonomy requires accepting an unnecessary new layer of government.

The proposal. Give cities, villages, suitable towns and townships, rural municipalities or districts, and voluntarily consolidated governments the same baseline right to local self-government. Every resident must belong to a jurisdiction responsible for the defined local powers. A district is not a mandatory layer above cities.

How it would work. Local responsibilities include education and curriculum; housing, land use, and development; local transportation; policing and local criminal policy; local taxation and spending; social services; utilities; parks and recreation; election administration; and local courts. Constitutional rights and explicitly shared or national responsibilities bound those powers. Local spending authority must preserve individual tax direction. Rural communities may share administration or facilities without surrendering policymaking.

Implementation. Map existing institutions before creating new ones. Resolve overlapping city, township, county, school, and service boundaries; a county is a possible starting point, not an automatic answer. Identify who sets policy, funds, delivers, reviews, and answers for each service. Establish charters, electoral procedures, fiscal records, and access to independent adjudication. No small community must automatically build a full court or specialized agency of its own. Healthcare administration and business/labor regulation still need explicit assignment.

11 Define state and federal responsibilities

The problem. Shared systems and national responsibilities need capable institutions, but broad claims of regional concern or emergency must not become unlimited authority over local life.

State responsibilities

The proposal. States retain defined shared responsibilities and useful scientific and technical capacity while surrendering general control over subjects reserved to local communities.

How it would work. The working state inventory includes watersheds, energy grids, cross-community transport and commerce, shared resources, regional disasters, intercommunity agreements, state courts, and shared assets. States could supply laboratories, engineering, procurement, cybersecurity, training, and other optional services.

Implementation. State-police specialization around shared systems remains a proposal.

Federal responsibilities

The proposal. Federal responsibilities include defense; citizenship, immigration and borders; interstate and international commerce with close state coordination; federal courts; interstate infrastructure and environmental matters linked to research and technology; federal-court resolution of state-boundary disputes; and emergencies beyond regional capacity. Research, technological advancement, constitutional-rights protection, and investigative capability are primary national functions.

How it would work. Foreign affairs remains a working federal responsibility inventory; currency and monetary policy are probable federal assignments still under consideration.

Implementation. No final emergency agency or automatic federal takeover for cross-border crime is selected.

State representation and a second chamber

Working proposal. A population-based chamber could be paired with a second chamber representing local jurisdictions. Its earlier Council of Districts design needs reconsideration now that cities and rural governments can exercise local authority directly. Equal versus population-weighted representation remains undecided; neither chamber would gain general control over protected local policy. The chamber's design and legal route require constitutional review.

An earned path to Senate representation

Implementation. An earned Federal Commonwealth path to Senate representation requires redesign and constitutional review. Local autonomy or merger does not automatically create Senate seats, and overlapping Senate votes must be avoided.

Working proposal. Federal Commonwealth status could recognize durable self-government, population, fiscal reliability, constitutional-rights compliance, independent courts and elections, audited accounts, satisfied shared obligations and settled boundaries. Twenty years of autonomy, ten years without default and a 75% referendum were examples, not final thresholds. Eligibility, contribution, representation, certification and constitutional transition remain open.

Precise jurisdiction and remaining assignments

Implementation. Turn each subject into precise authority, funding, delivery, accountability, and limits. Healthcare, business/labor regulation, and remaining national assignments stay open.

12 Cooperate without forcing communities to merge

The problem. Transport, water, utilities, and other service areas often cross political boundaries. Cooperation should solve a specific shared need without transferring unrelated policymaking or leaving residents without functioning services.

Voluntary shared services

The proposal. Keep local autonomy, regional cooperation, and voluntary governmental merger distinct. Communities may share services or choose one government for agreed responsibilities.

How it would work. Cooperation agreements could specify authority, representation, costs, records, review, disputes, and withdrawal. Cross-state service cooperation does not by itself establish a common government.

Voluntary governmental merger

The proposal. A community may decline a merger without blocking willing neighbors, provided all residents retain accountable representation.

How it would work. A merger agreement would settle powers, offices, assets, employees, debts, pensions, and retained neighborhood decisions before residents vote.

Implementation. Set lawful formation, charter, merger, separation, and turnout procedures; no final numerical approval thresholds or transfer timetable are established. Do not assume mergers save money, incumbents keep their offices, or an old institution must survive solely because it exists.

Continuity when responsibilities transfer

How it would work. Existing laws and services should continue until successor institutions are ready.

Implementation. Reconcile tribal sovereignty and existing legal rights rather than automatically redrawing them. Inventory laws, functions, assets, liabilities, staff, and records; elect successors and

arrange courts, funding, and continuity before transfer. Compare costs, reliability, representation, and household wellbeing with the baseline.

13 Require government to earn control of public money

The problem. Public responsibilities need credible funding and competent management. Material financial failure or serious legal violations should have consequences grounded in who caused them, without abruptly abandoning the people who rely on a service.

Agency accountability and three strikes

The proposal. Require every level of government to demonstrate competence and accountability before exercising fiscal authority. Agencies must account for public money and stay within lawful funding. The three-strikes process applies to material financial failures and serious or repeated legal violations attributable to the individual agency, established through independent verification. A minor error promptly corrected is not an automatic strike. The national deficit alone is not an agency failure.

Establish cause first. Determine whether the failure arose from agency estimates or management, the funding choices of budget decision-makers, or shared causes before assigning a strike. Agencies own credible estimates and competent management; budget decision-makers own their attributable funding decisions. Responsibility must follow actual authority, knowledge, actions and failures of duty.

First strike. Issue a public corrective order naming the responsible leaders, the required changes, and binding milestones and deadlines. Give those charged with recovery the authority and resources to carry it out.

Second strike. Failure to meet required correction milestones triggers outside financial supervision and formal disciplinary proceedings against the leaders responsible.

Third strike. Require restructuring or dissolution of the failing organization and transfer of necessary services, together with removal of leaders found responsible through enforceable lawful procedures. Preserve competent staff, whistleblowers, records and essential functions while replacing a hierarchy that prevents correction.

No reset through turnover. The agency's strike record survives leadership resignations, reorganizations and name changes. Resignation does not erase personal investigation, potential penalties or criminal prosecution where warranted. An incoming leader inherits the duty to fix the problem under a binding recovery plan with authority, resources and deadlines, not a predecessor's guilt. The next strike follows a missed correction milestone, not merely discovery of an inherited problem. Institutional restructuring may still be required without personal fault by the incoming leader.

Responsibility follows authority. Document who had decision-making power, what they knew, the resources and time available, and whether a superior blocked correction. Hold obstructing leaders responsible rather than blaming employees who lacked power to fix the problem. Preserve competent staff only within a structure that actually enables the required changes.

Criminal conduct and due process. Investigate evidence of fraud, theft, knowing false accounting, concealment or obstruction immediately; do not wait for three strikes. A failed audit alone does not establish criminal guilt. Removal, penalties and prosecution require the applicable evidence, lawful process and appeal protections.

Implementation. Define materiality, legal-violation thresholds, evidence, the independent decision-maker, correction deadlines, fiscal-year treatment and any reset after sustained successful recovery. Specify authority for supervision, removal, restructuring, dissolution and transfer, including needed legislation. Agencies need not generate their own revenue or balance the national budget. Preserve lawful services and taxpayer restrictions. Accounting and accountability continue to apply during emergencies.

Approve responsibilities and funding together

The proposal. Approve required work and the money to perform it together. Agencies should present credible costs based on actual staffing, spending, prices and stated assumptions. A lower approved budget requires real savings or a change to the work required; it cannot quietly leave the same obligations unfunded.

Public record. Record the required work, cost evidence and assumptions, approved funds, reasons for changes, actual savings or revised scope, warnings, named signoffs and legislative votes. A warning does not provide automatic immunity, and a signature does not establish automatic guilt. The record supports evidence-based attribution.

During the year. Track obligations, current spending and expected remaining costs. Obtain approval for changes before making commitments beyond authorized resources. Report a credible shortfall with options for additional funding, real savings or changed requirements. Any temporary emergency exception to advance cost, funding or commitment approval remains to be designed; it would not suspend accounting or accountability.

Oversight. Use existing audit and oversight institutions to check evidence and responsibility. No universal new independent budget-approval layer is selected. This design must remain compatible with individual tax direction, lawful obligations and due process.

An emergency reserve and conditional employee payment

Working proposal. Provide an agency emergency reserve in addition to its operating budget, with a proposed target of 20% of that budget. Carry the reserve forward and replenish only the amount missing from the target, rather than adding a fresh 20% every year.

Conditional payment. At year end, distribute 50% of the unused reserve in equal dollar shares to every federal employee within that agency; carry the other 50% forward. This is a conditional celebration when emergency funds remain unused, not a guaranteed annual bonus. It is based on the unused emergency reserve, not a substitute formula limited to verified efficiency savings.

Emergency definition. Use the federal budget definition in 2 U.S.C. 900(c)(20)–(21): an emergency requires new budget authority and spending to prevent, mitigate, or respond to loss of life or property, or a national-security threat. The situation must be unanticipated: sudden rather than developing over time, urgent enough to require immediate action, unforeseen as an emerging need, and temporary rather than permanent.

Legal context. That statute supplies a definition within federal budget enforcement. America OS selects it as the basis for defining emergencies; it does not itself establish the proposed agency reserve, authorize employee payments, or decide reserve eligibility. Routine overruns do not automatically qualify.

Protect the emergency purpose. Genuine emergency needs come first. Before any payout, existing audit and oversight must check outstanding obligations, required work and whether necessary spending was deferred. Explicit protection from retaliation and a reporting route outside the management chain are needed; audits alone do not protect an employee who reports a problem.

Costs and incentives. The design must address incentives to avoid legitimate reserve use, pad budgets or defer work. Paying out unused money also increases the amount required to replenish the reserve. For an operating budget of 100 and a reserve target of 20, a year-end balance of 12 produces a payment pool of 6 and carryover of 6; restoring the target requires 14, assuming the operating budget is unchanged.

Implementation. The exact operating-budget base, eligibility details, payout timing, caps, reserve-access process and legal authority remain unresolved. The 20% target and reserve mechanism remain a proposal requiring costing and design. The equal-dollar distribution direction covers all federal employees within the agency, rather than management alone or salary-weighted awards. No compulsory override of personal tax direction is created.

No involuntary bailout and local insolvency

The proposal. Local governments retain their own budgets, debts, pensions, treasuries, and independent audits; unwilling outsiders should not cover reckless or concealed losses.

Implementation. Budget balance and financial workability take priority over assuming a general debt reset. Restructuring, nonessential asset sales, leadership changes, and voluntary merger remain options requiring explicit rules. Protecting people during disasters or rights violations differs from bailing out a balance sheet, but no compulsory exception to personal tax direction is established. Existing debts, pensions, contracts, and shared obligations need a workable transition.

Cost and performance review before revenue targets

How it would work. Estimate competent service needs, maintenance, replacement, reserves, and legacy obligations before calculating necessary revenue. Distinguish fraud, improper payments, inefficiency, and legitimate disagreement about priorities.

Implementation. Do not finance permanent commitments with speculative fraud recovery, automation savings, or investment returns.

Optional outsourcing with public accountability

How it would work. Public, nonprofit, and other arrangements require comparison; no operator type is preferred automatically. Outsourcing is optional only when it improves full cost, quality, and accountability.

Implementation. Compare transition costs, service quality, audit access, conflicts and the ability to change providers. A nonprofit or private contractor does not acquire taxing, legislative or police power merely by delivering a service.

14 Reduce taxes on ownership and early earnings

The problem. The framework seeks greater security in ownership and more room to save, build a business, and establish a household early in life. Revenue reforms must be assessed together rather than assuming that growth or spending cuts will cover their cost.

Eliminate recurring property taxes

The proposal. Eliminate recurring property taxes, including more than a primary-home exemption.

Implementation. Define covered real estate and other property, existing liens, utility charges and special assessments. Preserve existing obligations through an explicit transition, and prevent an abolished ownership tax from returning as a renamed recurring fee.

Prefer consumption based revenue

The proposal. Prefer shifting most taxation toward consumption, especially harmful products, alongside the specific federal income-tax reform below. Complete income-tax abolition is not part of the current framework.

Implementation. Define consumption rates, protections, and revenue replacement. Account for declining harmful-product receipts.

Implementation. Assess household burdens, necessities and lower-income residents before setting rates, exclusions or rebates. No rates or sufficient-revenue claim are adopted.

Eliminate dividend and capital gains taxes

The proposal. Eliminate taxes on dividends and capital gains at every age.

Implementation. Interest, rents, staking rewards, and equity compensation require classification.

Implementation. The direction applies at every age and is separate from relief on work and personal business income. State implementation and corporate-level taxation remain unresolved.

Early earnings allowance and six step taper

How it would work. Before age 30, give each person a \$500,000 annual federal allowance for eligible employment compensation, net self-employment income, and qualifying personal business profits. It resets each year, covers combined eligible sources once, and does not accumulate. Apply ordinary progressive brackets to income above the allowance starting at the bottom. Thus \$600,000 of eligible income before 30 is taxed as if it were \$100,000 under otherwise consistent rules. Restore the resulting tax saving in six equal steps: one-sixth at 30, two-sixths at 31, three-sixths at 32, four-sixths at 33, five-sixths at 34, and all of it at 35. The fractions restore a tax bill; they are not tax rates. For income above \$500,000, pay the ordinary tax on the excess plus the age-specific fraction of the difference between the ordinary bills on total income and on the excess.

Implementation. Resolve age measurement, eligibility, filing status, deductions, credits, losses, business entities, withholding, inflation indexing, and timing. Keep work income, business profits, corporate taxation, and investment returns distinct; prevent compensation relabeling and artificial transfers to younger relatives. State adoption remains provisional. Social Security and Medicare payroll

taxes, including self-employment counterparts, are deferred and not eliminated. Earlier saving, investment, family formation, or lower housing costs are benefits to test rather than guaranteed results.

Scope. The \$500,000 reference allowance remains fixed during the taper; the tax saving is restored rather than the allowance shrinking. Payroll taxes are separate. At age 32 with \$600,000 of eligible income, the bill is the ordinary tax on \$100,000 plus half the difference between the ordinary bills on \$600,000 and \$100,000.

15 Pay for readiness and better health

The problem. A lower bill is not a success if it comes from denying necessary care, shifting costs, or weakening future capacity. Payment should support health, safety, access, and preparedness rather than reward activity alone.

The proposal. Pay for verified readiness, fund necessary care, and reward independently verified health, function, and safety at the lowest sustainable total cost. Pursue resource efficiency and constraints on excessive prices together. Use need-adjusted population care budgets and stable, competitive clinician salaries.

How it would work. Fund readiness separately against verified staffing, equipment, maintenance, reserves, drills, and backup. Provide catastrophic-risk pooling and independent review with additional funding when necessary care exceeds a local budget; exhaustion must not automatically mean denial. Reward durable improvement, preservation of function, and prevention of deterioration, including for chronic illness and disability. Better health may deserve recognition before it saves money. Share only independently verified systemwide net savings after quality, access, and safety requirements, allocating part to staff and reinvestment and part to lower future premiums or tax-funding needs. Use prospective benchmarks, delayed verification of part of bonuses, and multiyear prevention investment.

Implementation. Choose ownership, insurer roles, administration, eligibility, covered care, patient costs, funding rates, savings shares, evaluators, legal authority, and transition. Protect patient choice and appeal; measure waits, unmet need, follow-up, and outcomes for people leaving care. Prevent patient selection, coding manipulation, inflated baselines, and cost shifting. Independently measure harm, protect honest reporting, and hold concealment and recklessness accountable. Reconcile reliable funding with taxpayer consent; neither savings sufficiency nor contribution-proportional entitlement is established. Further inquiry includes mental health, prevention, humane facilities and nature, pharmaceutical conflicts, and supplement purity.

16 End pharmaceutical advertising

The problem. Pharmaceutical promotion raises a separate policy question from how necessary healthcare is paid for and evaluated.

The proposal. End pharmaceutical advertising. The direction is selected; its exact scope is not.

How it would work. Define whether the prohibition covers direct-to-consumer prescription-drug advertising or all pharmaceutical advertising. The framework has not selected between those scopes.

Implementation. Specify covered products, audiences, media, exceptions, legal authority, enforcement and transition. Evaluate evidence and effects without assuming that every pharmaceutical

communication or product is harmful. This proposal is distinct from both healthcare payment reform and election-advertising restrictions.

17 Restore ecosystems and protect residential stewardship

The problem. People depend on healthy soil, water, habitat, and biodiversity. Public policy should improve those living systems while allowing residents to restore their own land without penalties for departing from conventional lawn aesthetics.

Ecosystem restoration

The proposal. Make ecosystem enhancement a core objective. Restore waterways, native fields and forests, habitat, and biodiversity; reduce invasive species as far as practicable.

How it would work. Programs could support watershed restoration, wildlife corridors, habitat planting, rain gardens, tree canopy, design assistance, and voluntary stewardship recognition.

Implementation. Define ecological measures, baselines, incentives, verification, certification, appeals, funding, and the level of legal protection.

Native gardens and residential stewardship incentives

The proposal. Reward native residential ecosystems, home gardens, and food-growing landscapes in front and back yards.

How it would work. Standards should recognize intentional care and ecological outcomes; simply ceasing to mow is not proof of restoration. Incentives, certification, and remedies must be usable without reimposing conventional appearance as the test.

Protection from conflicting HOA penalties

The proposal. Protect regenerative landscaping from conflicting HOA penalties.

How it would work. HOA protections could retain narrowly defined rules for clear sidewalks, sight lines, and actual hazards.

Implementation. Reconcile individual stewardship protections with collective development votes and shared ecological responsibilities.

Household resource freedoms

Implementation. A broader household self-sufficiency proposal would protect ordinary solar energy, rooftop rainwater collection, gardens, and responsible use of owned resources. Its scope remains open: surface ownership alone does not settle water, mineral, tribal, conservation, or other rights. Address material pollution, erosion, aquifer, and downstream harms proportionately. Large diversions, extraction, or clearing need distinct impact review.

18 Protect farmers and rebuild agricultural resilience

The problem. Agriculture needs durable soil fertility, viable farmers, resilient supply chains, and freedom from coercive dependence on concentrated seed and food markets.

Regenerative agriculture

The proposal. Make regenerative agriculture the agricultural foundation and treat healthy soil as critical infrastructure.

How it would work. States can monitor food supply, crop threats, processing, storage, distribution, and water use; connect producers with demand; and offer research, seed banks, testing, and voluntary technical help. Proposed transition incentives and procurement measures would reward demonstrable ecological improvement while accounting for regional conditions.

Implementation. Test ecological, nutritional, economic, and food-supply effects rather than assume every practice performs equally everywhere.

Seed commons and enforceable farmer rights

The proposal. Protect farmers' rights to plant, save, store, breed, and replant seed. Treat seeds as a commons; reform laws, ownership claims, contracts, and market practices that defeat those freedoms.

How it would work. The seed protections extend to genetically modified varieties and contractual or market-control routes to dependency. Physical ownership and sale of seed stocks differ from exclusive control of reproduction and access.

Working implementation. A Farmer Rights Act could establish non-waivable rights to save, breed and replant. A Seed Commons Act could address exclusive genetic control and support public seed banks and open breeding. Existing patents, plant-variety rights, licenses and contracts need an explicit legal inventory and transition.

Agricultural competition and accountability

The proposal. Prevent monopoly control and impose meaningful consequences for proven abuses.

Implementation. Specify seed and farmer rights, existing patents and licenses, transition, competition standards, investigations, and remedies. Structural divestiture and individual accountability require evidence, applicable authority, and due process; no named organization's guilt is established by this framework. Fund grants, seed banks, research, and compensation transparently and consistently with individual tax direction.

Working institutions. Options include an independent truth and accountability commission, structural market limits, a food-sovereignty review body, transparent safety-data requirements and compensation for demonstrable farmer harm. Investigative powers, market thresholds, funding and remedies remain undecided. Criminal liability requires applicable law and due process; prospective reform cannot invent retroactive crimes.

Glyphosate and related pesticide prohibition

The proposal. Ban glyphosate and the additional similar pesticides defined by the policy.

Implementation. Define pesticide scope, uses, effective dates, stocks, enforcement, alternatives, and any exceptions without turning the ban into voluntary reduction.

19 Homeownership and resident development authority

The problem. The framework addresses concentrated residential ownership and the gap between public comment and meaningful resident authority over consequential development. Affordability and community choice can pull in different directions.

Residential ownership limits and divestment

The proposal. Reserve residential ownership for individual citizens rather than institutional or large corporate portfolios, impose a meaningful ownership cap, and require affected large holders to divest.

How it would work. Divestment aims to release homes for individual purchase. The ambition is a substantial affordability change, on the order of 50% in home values, with acknowledged risks of disruption and negative equity for some borrowers. That is an ambition, not a forecast. A roughly 20-unit cap is an example, not a final rule.

Implementation. Define beneficial ownership, the cap's geography, apartments, trusts, cooperatives, construction, inheritance, lender ownership, deadlines, financing, tenants' rights, and enforcement. Test effects on renters, credit, construction, and actual supply; releasing existing homes is different from building more.

Binding resident decisions on development

The proposal. Give residents binding authority to approve or reject consequential private development and to choose their community's growth and character.

How it would work. Communities may choose growth, limits, housing initiatives, or preservation; no universal local affordability mandate or obligation to subsidize neighboring housing is established. A working resident-vote process could combine general rules, initiatives, petition-triggered votes for major projects, and automatic votes for particularly consequential proposals.

Implementation. Specify electorate, participation by renters, thresholds, scope, deadlines, appeals, and existing approvals for development votes. Property ownership must not buy extra votes. Protect individual rights, lawful obligations, and regenerative landscaping. A majority's project approval still cannot commit dissenters' tax contributions.

20 Support opportunity and responsibility

The problem. A framework for wellbeing must address barriers to improvement while recognizing differences in ability, circumstances, preferences, and community choices.

The proposal. Help people find practical routes out of poverty and expect effort from those able to contribute. Communities may choose different services and outcomes. Greater wealth alone creates no general duty to equalize another community's resources.

How it would work. Voluntary help, agreed shared obligations, emergency protection, and remedies for demonstrated harm are distinct. Support could include skills, access to work, and useful public

capabilities. No assumption of equal motivation or universal participation should be treated as an established fact.

Implementation. Define reasonable contribution, access to work and skills, and the treatment of disability, childhood, caregiving, and unemployment despite effort. No specific work test, benefit sanction, exclusion from essential services, universal cash payment, or executive-pay ratio is adopted. Social insurance and other undeveloped areas need their own substantive review. Compare effective existing support with targeted improvement before selecting a new program.

21 Provide capable protection and cooperative investigation

The problem. Serious threats and complex crimes can exceed a community's resources. National expertise should help protect people without turning assistance into general control over local policy or lawful dissent.

The proposal. Maintain federal expertise to identify serious threats to life and property and assist regions that lack capacity to investigate major crimes. Keep local authorities involved through cooperation and assistance.

How it would work. Specialized capability could include investigators, laboratories, financial tracing, cybersecurity, intelligence coordination, search resources, and witness protection. Analysis should focus on credible threats such as trafficking, organized crime, terrorism, infrastructure attacks, and serious public corruption rather than unpopular beliefs. State and local roles remain important.

Implementation. Define independent federal jurisdiction, rights enforcement, conflicts involving implicated officials, and circumstances justifying federal leadership. Crossing a border alone is not a complete jurisdictional rule. Establish evidence sharing, coordination, review, and dispute resolution. Proposed safeguards include lawful authorization for individualized surveillance, data minimization, purpose and retention limits, access logs, independent inspection, and consequences for political misuse. Broader policing, prosecution, courts, sentencing, and corrections still require substantive design.

22 Make responsibility for preventable harm visible

The problem. Conduct can impose serious costs on people and ecosystems even when it has not produced a criminal conviction. Accountability also fails when responsibility disappears inside a corporate or governmental hierarchy.

Responsibility for preventable harm

The proposal. Assess the consequences of business and public decisions for health, ecosystems, affordability, wages, and meaningful freedom of choice. Require responsible decision-makers to answer for preventable harm.

How it would work. Responsibility is layered. Executives answer for direct decisions and oversight, hiring, training, and standards; managers answer for their own conduct and concealment. Consequences should reflect authority, knowledge, actions, and failures of oversight. Genuinely not knowing differs

from knowingly dismissing harm, but does not automatically erase broader responsibility. Visible warning signs create a duty to investigate and respond before every cause is known.

Implementation. Define evidence thresholds, reasonable oversight, causation, review, fair response, correction, appeal, proportionate remedies, and legal authority. Distinguish findings, credible risks, allegations, settlements, and forecasts. Public scrutiny need not await conviction, but criminal punishment requires applicable law and due process. No automatic guilt follows from job title, wealth, or association.

Public accountability tracker

The proposal. Develop a public accountability tracker connecting decisions, consequences, evidence, responsible people, and changes sought.

Implementation. A tracker must exclude unrelated private information, harassment, and family targeting; include contrary evidence and remedial action; and use reviewed publication standards. No named allegations or rankings are presented here.

Implementation. Specify inclusion, evidence, attribution, independent review, response, correction and appeal procedures. Public findings must distinguish allegations, credible risks and established facts, with access to contrary evidence and remedial action.

23 Use technology and shared expertise under human authority

The problem. Small governments need access to competent tools and expertise. Technology should improve service and understanding without creating hidden surveillance, unchecked automated authority, or dependence on one supplier.

Human authority and accountable AI

The proposal. Keep accountable human judgment and appeal in decisions affecting rights. Detailed AI institutions remain proposals rather than a completed government program.

Implementation. Specify human review, explanations, correction, appeal, independent testing, privacy, retention, audits, and consequences for misuse. AI suspicion must not substitute for lawful evidence.

Working safeguards. A public register of consequential AI could identify its purpose, operator, supplier, data, error rates, costs, incidents and renewal conditions. Government data should not become unrelated model-training material without authorization. These detailed safeguards remain working proposals.

Shared technical services and civic information

The proposal. Develop useful public infrastructure, scientific knowledge, technical assistance, and transparent information.

How it would work. Options include shared computing and cybersecurity, engineering and procurement support, an optional source-citing civic assistant, and services that monitor food, water,

energy, housing, health, and infrastructure risks. Public outcome comparisons could help residents evaluate services without ideological ratings or personal social scores.

Implementation. Require portable data, exports, open interfaces, supplier independence, migration plans, and continuity of records. Address data-center costs for water, energy, communications, and infrastructure.

Working cost rule. Assign attributable data-center water, energy, communications and infrastructure costs to operators rather than shifting them silently onto household bills. Detailed allocation and enforcement remain to be designed.

Waste recovery and materials reuse

How it would work. States could coordinate recycling, composting, hazardous waste, wastewater recovery, and reusable materials.

Implementation. Map material flows and test recovery technologies and shared facilities. Evaluate results without requiring each community to adopt an identical solution.

Skills and transition support

How it would work. Skills and transition support could include training, apprenticeships, credentials, and access to tools.

Implementation. Define eligibility, providers, costs and outcomes before selecting programs. Training proposals do not establish a particular benefit or mandatory work test.

Portable records and earned benefits

Implementation. Maintain secure portability of records and earned benefits between communities.

Implementation. Preserve secure continuity for identity, education, credentials, pensions, courts, health, business, vehicle and property records when people move. Specify authorization, access and compatible systems.

Funding and verified savings

Implementation. Verify net savings before choosing uses; no fixed dividend or allocation formula is adopted. Funding, institutions, mandates, and remedies require further decisions.

24 Make legislation readable and review harmful rules

The problem. People should be able to understand proposed laws, their costs, and their effects before enactment. Review of harmful rules must itself be accountable rather than an unrestricted power to repeal whatever an administration dislikes.

Short and understandable bills

The proposal. Require shorter, readable House and Senate bills.

How it would work. A working legislative standard would limit ordinary bills to 50 standardized pages or 15,000 operative words, whichever comes first, with one coherent subject and germane amendments.

Binding appendices and incorporated obligations would count. A plain-language explanation, section-by-section comparison, costs, legal authority, exceptions, and delegated powers would accompany public final text, with a proposed seven-day review period restarted after material changes.

Implementation. The numerical limits, review periods, and exceptions remain proposals. Define readable formatting, waivers, technical revisions, urgent temporary measures, enforcement, appeals, and durable legal authority. AI may compare texts and flag issues with sources; it cannot certify a bill as safe or replace lawmakers' judgment.

Working exceptions. An indivisible technical revision could require a public two-thirds vote in each chamber for a specified length waiver, at least 30 days of review and an explanation of why division fails. A narrowly defined immediate emergency could receive a public waiting-period waiver for a temporary measure expiring after 60 days unless reenacted through ordinary review. These numbers remain proposals. Durable limits require a constitutional route; chamber rules alone do not reliably bind future Congresses.

Review and repeal of harmful existing rules

The proposal. Develop a continuing, contestable process for keeping, revising, or repealing laws that obstruct rights, enable corruption, or impose unjustified costs.

How it would work. A separate review process could inventory existing rules, accept reasoned public nominations, assess evidence and alternatives, and publish recommendations for the institution with lawful authority to act.

Implementation. A proposed five-year review cycle would not automatically expire every law. Preserve continuity for courts, rights, contracts, and essential services. Review must distinguish harmful interference from oversight that protects people.

25 Turn the framework into a workable transition

The problem. A stated principle is not a complete implementation plan. Changing authority, taxes, or payment systems without successors, funding, and testing can disrupt the very services people need.

The proposal. Preserve what works, establish real problems, and prioritize urgent, critical harms. Compare targeted improvement with broader redesign. For every change, identify authority, responsible institutions, costs, funding, legal changes, practical tests, and transition steps.

How it would work. Start by defining government tasks and boundaries, then cost competent delivery and design funding within individual consent. Map responsibilities and inherited obligations before transferring authority. Evaluate results against clear baselines for service reliability, rights, household costs, fiscal integrity, and meaningful resident influence. Constitutional amendments are an available route where the chosen reforms require them.

Implementation. The complete fiscal model, transition timetable, exact jurisdictional boundaries, and many administrative mechanisms remain to be developed. Savings, growth, revenue sufficiency, or better outcomes must be demonstrated rather than assumed. Continue inquiry into underdeveloped areas, including social insurance, education systems beyond local assignment, business and labor regulation, banking, substantive immigration policy, tribal and territorial relationships, and broader justice administration. Missing coverage does not prove an institution has failed. Public discussion can

improve the framework without turning a proposal or unanswered question into an adopted commitment.

Reference points

The framework's policy choices require further costing, evidence review, legal drafting, and testing. These primary references provide constitutional, campaign-finance, compensation, agency-accountability and emergency-definition context. They do not establish that the proposed reforms will achieve their intended results.

United States Constitution, including amendment procedures

Federal Election Commission, *Citizens United v. FEC*

Federal Election Commission, *SpeechNow.org v. FEC*

Constitution Annotated, Twenty-Seventh Amendment

GAO, All About Agency Financial Statement Auditing

Congressional Research Service, Organizing Executive Branch Agencies

18 U.S.C. 1519, Destruction, alteration, or falsification of records

2 U.S.C. 900(c)(20)–(21), Federal budget definitions of emergency and unanticipated