

H.R. 1776 - The People's Remedy and Restoration Act
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The People's Remedy and Restoration Act

We, the People of these united States, in lawful assembly and in recognition of the Petition of Remonstrance, Amicus Brief and the Affidavit of Remedy has been formally delivered across three presidential administrations to the President, the Congress of these united States, the Supreme Court, the legislative bodies of each state, their respective Governors, and to the legislative authorities of the District of Columbia, and over six hundred state and federal offices, do hereby declare and affirm this Act as the lawful instrument to restore constitutional governance and remedy systemic corruption.

Since the founding of this Nation, it has been the duty of the People to safeguard liberty, property, and family rights against tyranny and unlawful usurpation. Today, the sovereignty of the Republic is under direct threat from widespread fraud and systemic crimes perpetrated through counterfeit, forged, and perjured filings entered into our land and court records. These acts constitute treason and domestic terrorism under federal law and are further compounded by the unlawful use of digital platforms and software systems designed or operated without risk management or oversight, allowing corruption to flourish unchecked.

Through this Act, the People call upon their government to act decisively: to audit and recover all stolen property and records, to dismantle corrupted networks, and to ensure that such crimes can never again be hidden behind technology or private monopolies. This Act is the lawful bridge between historic duty and modern enforcement — uniting the past, present, and future of our Republic in a single demand for justice and restoration.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the "People's Remedy and Restoration Act."

SECTION 2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Act is to restore constitutional governance, protect the sovereignty of these united States, and safeguard property, family rights, and retirement systems by addressing systemic fraud, treason, and domestic terrorism within the judicial system, land and court records, and the digital platforms and government agencies that manage and access these records.

These platforms and agencies have been used to conceal fraudulent filings, counterfeit property records, falsified court judgments, and unlawful case entries, as well as to facilitate child and elder trafficking, unlawful property seizures, and estate exploitation under color of law.

Whistleblowers have provided documented evidence that these systems operate without adequate risk management controls, and often contain undisclosed backdoors and hidden financial pipelines, enabling private corporations and government entities to manipulate data and divert assets without public knowledge or lawful due process.

Together, these systems and agencies form a nationwide network of organized fraud and trafficking, allowing the coordinated theft of homes, land, identities, deeds, children, elders, estates, and other assets of the People. This network constitutes not only organized crime but also acts of domestic terrorism and treason, requiring immediate federal intervention and enforcement.

This Act establishes a national framework for lawful audit, recovery, and restitution, ensuring the return of stolen property and rights, the dismantling of corrupted systems, and the implementation of federally mandated constitutional safeguards to prevent future abuse.

SECTION 3. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

- 1. Counterfeit, forged, and perjured documents have been systematically entered into land record systems and court files, often through digital platforms such as ERDS, S.E.C.U.R.E., Tyler Technologies, E-File, MERS, and others.*
- 2. Whistleblowers have provided documented evidence that these systems are designed or operated without required risk management protocols and contain hidden back doors that allow manipulation of records.*
- 3. These crimes cross state lines and involve interstate commerce, triggering federal jurisdiction under Article I, Section 8, the Supremacy Clause, and applicable federal statutes, including 18 U.S.C. § 2331 and 18 U.S.C. § 2381.*
- 4. MERS has been shown through testimony and federal cases to lack oversight, proper audit trails, and has been used to conceal true ownership of property while enabling fraud at scale.*
- 5. Neither state nor local agencies have implemented proper risk management controls as required by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, resulting in unmonitored systemic fraud.*

SECTION 3A. DIGITAL SYSTEMS ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

(a) Scope and Purpose

Congress recognizes that widespread systemic fraud has been enabled and concealed by a network of interconnected digital platforms spanning courts, land records, prisons, juvenile detention centers, welfare systems, health care systems, insurance agencies, banking institutions, law enforcement databases, and government agencies at the federal, state, and municipal levels.

These agencies and private contractors often share access through direct integrations, vendor-managed portals, and administrative backdoors, allowing the manipulation of records and the transfer of sensitive data without judicial warrants or public oversight.

The combined effect of this structure is a shadow network that has operated without proper constitutional oversight, risk management, or public accountability, resulting in the unlawful deprivation of rights and property on a national scale, and undermining the sovereignty of these united States and the liberty of the People.

This section establishes the framework for identifying, auditing, and dismantling unlawful data integrations and backdoor access points that have been used to traffic children and vulnerable adults, unlawfully seize property, conceal fraudulent filings, and manipulate financial and legal outcomes in violation of the Constitution and federal statutes.

(b) Covered Systems and Entities

The platforms and entities implicated include, but are not limited to:

Land and Court Record Systems

- 1. Electronic Recording Delivery Systems (ERDS) and S.E.C.U.R.E., used for the electronic transfer and official recording of deeds, titles, liens, and other property records.*
- 2. Tyler Technologies' Odyssey and integrated land record platforms, including Eagle Recorder, form a unified ecosystem used by counties and municipalities across the nation. Odyssey is widely deployed for civil, family, probate, guardianship, and criminal courts, enabling digital case filings, judgments, and orders, while Eagle Recorder and related property recording platforms are used for deeds, mortgages, liens, foreclosures, tax sales, and transfers of title.*

These systems are interconnected, allowing a single vendor to control both the judicial process (through Odyssey) and the recording of property interests (through Eagle Recorder). This integration has enabled the seamless concealment

of fraudulent property transactions, counterfeit deeds, falsified judgments, and unlawful guardianship filings, bypassing constitutional safeguards and public transparency. E-File portals, operated by Tyler Technologies and other vendors, used to submit digital court filings, orders, and judgments without proper verification of authenticity, creating opportunities for forged or counterfeit documents to enter official court and land records.

3. *Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems (MERS) is now owned and controlled by Intercontinental Exchange (ICE), the parent company of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and other global financial markets. MERS has been shown through sworn testimony, federal investigations, and court cases to lack oversight, independent audit trails, and lawful transparency, and has been repeatedly used to conceal the true ownership of property interests, bypass constitutional recording requirements, and enable fraud on a national and international scale.*

Through its integration with securitization markets and derivative instruments, MERS serves as a private, unregulated shadow registry, allowing bundled mortgage assets to be traded in global financial markets without disclosure to property owners or public recording offices. This has enabled the laundering of fraudulent property transfers, the concealment of counterfeit mortgage assignments, and the manipulation of property titles to generate profit in secondary and tertiary markets.

By placing control of this registry under a private corporation that also operates global stock exchanges, a direct conflict of interest exists that threatens the sovereignty of these united States and undermines the constitutional right of the People to secure property under lawful, transparent systems.

Protective Services and Guardianship Systems

1. *NAPIS (National Adult Protective Services Information System) and LEAPS (Legal and Adult Protective Services), which manage APS investigations and guardianship matters.*
2. *SACWIS / CCWIS systems, which manage CPS cases and, in some states, overlap with APS and guardianship functions.*
3. *These systems have been tied to child and elder trafficking, fraudulent guardianships, and unlawful seizures of estates and assets.*

Law Enforcement and Criminal Databases

1. *LEADS (Law Enforcement Agencies Data System) and NCIC (National Crime Information Center), which track warrants, arrests, and criminal histories.*
2. *These systems sometimes directly interface with courts and welfare agencies, allowing unlawful interventions and removals based on fabricated or altered records.*

Prisons, Juvenile Detention, and Monitoring Systems

The following private entities and their platforms are identified as examples of the interconnected systems contributing to systemic fraud and abuse. This list is illustrative and not exclusive, as other contractors and programs may also fall under the scope of this Act:

1. *The GEO Group, Inc. – a major private corrections corporation operating prisons and detention centers nationwide under federal, state, and local contracts.*
2. *Abraxas Youth & Family Services, a GEO subsidiary, manages juvenile detention and treatment facilities, including, but not limited to, the Abraxas Academy in Morgantown, Pennsylvania, and Abraxas Youth Center in South Mountain, Pennsylvania.*
3. *BI Incorporated, also owned by GEO, operates the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) under contracts with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), using GPS ankle monitors, digital check-in tools, and case management platforms to track and supervise individuals under government oversight.*

These integrated systems directly connect court orders, prison populations, juvenile placements, and digital monitoring programs, creating an ecosystem that is highly vulnerable to abuse, fraud, and manipulation.

Insurance, Health Care, and Welfare Systems

1. *Medicaid Management Information Systems (MMIS), Medicare databases, and state welfare portals.*
2. *State Departments of Insurance and private insurers connected to these systems for claims processing.*

3. *These integrations have been exploited for fraudulent billing, unauthorized guardianships, and the diversion of benefits and estates.*

Financial Institutions and Banking Networks

1. *Systems such as ACAPS (Automated Claims Access Processing Systems) that allow direct, real-time communication between courts, banks, and title systems.*
2. *These connections enable unlawful freezes, seizures, or transfers of funds and property based on fraudulent or counterfeit digital filings, in violation of 12 U.S.C. § 3401 et seq. (Right to Financial Privacy Act).*

(c) Backdoor Access and Data Sharing

1. *Many of these platforms are linked through undisclosed vendor interfaces, administrative backdoor accounts, and interagency agreements.*
2. *This structure enables private corporations, banks, and government agencies to share data without judicial warrants or individualized due process.*
3. *Such practices violate the Fourth Amendment, which protects against unlawful search and seizure of private data; the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, which guarantee due process and equal protection of law; Article I, Section 8, which limits the regulation of commerce and public records to Congress; Article IV, Section 4, which guarantees a republican form of government; and Article VI, the Supremacy Clause, which establishes that federal constitutional protections override conflicting private or state systems.*

(d) Statutory Violations

The operation and concealment of these systems constitute violations of multiple federal statutes, including:

1. *18 U.S.C. § 1030 (Computer Fraud and Abuse Act) – prohibits unauthorized access or use of computer systems.*
2. *18 U.S.C. §§ 1341–1343 (Mail and Wire Fraud) – applies to fraudulent schemes conducted electronically or via mail.*
3. *18 U.S.C. § 1962 (RICO) – prohibits racketeering through enterprises involving ongoing systemic fraud.*

4. 18 U.S.C. § 2331 – defines and criminalizes domestic terrorism.

5. 18 U.S.C. § 2381 – defines and criminalizes treason.

(e) Congressional Action Required

Congress hereby declares that:

1. *These interconnected digital systems constitute a national security threat.*
2. *They shall be audited in full and, upon discovery of unlawful backdoors, counterfeit filings, or fraudulent integrations, shall be immediately dismantled and federally seized to protect the People, the Constitution, and the sovereignty of these united States. The owners, operators, and controlling parties of these systems shall be held personally and criminally liable for their role in the creation, concealment, or operation of unlawful backdoors, counterfeit filings, or fraudulent integrations, with no immunity or protection from prosecution under this Act.*
3. *Private corporations and government officials found complicit shall be subject to prosecution for treason, domestic terrorism, wire fraud, RICO violations, and deprivation of rights under color of law pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 241–242.*
4. *Federal oversight shall be established to ensure transparent, constitutional, and tamper-proof record systems going forward.*

(f) Purpose of This Section

This Section forms the bridge between Congressional Findings and the Declaration of National Emergency, providing the factual and legal basis for federal seizure, audits, and enforcement actions mandated under this Act.

SECTION 4. DECLARATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY

The fraudulent manipulation of land and court record systems constitutes a National Emergency under 50 U.S.C. § 1601 et seq. Such actions are declared as Domestic Terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331 and Treason under 18 U.S.C. § 2381. They also constitute Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241–242 and Obstruction of Justice under 18 U.S.C. § 1503.

SECTION 5. DOGE AUDIT AND RECOVERY AUTHORITY

DOGE shall act as the federal executor of this Act, with exclusive authority to audit and recover assets, records, and systems compromised by fraud.

Audit Scope:

All physical land and court records shall be subject to audit, including every digital system used for record management such as ERDS, S.E.C.U.R.E., Tyler Technologies, E-File, MERS, and equivalent platforms. The audit shall also encompass all databases connected to public records, including but not limited to Child Protective Services (CPS), Adult Protective Services (APS), guardianship, probate, municipal, state, and private systems that directly or indirectly interface with land and court records.

Recovery Powers:

The federal government is authorized to immediately seize corrupted systems and fraudulent records, including all related digital evidence such as source code, logs, and access credentials. A National Registry of Fraudulent Instruments shall be established to track counterfeit filings and prevent concealment. In addition, a secure hotline shall be established, accessible via telephone and the internet, to allow victims and informed individuals to report evidence of fraud or criminal activity for investigation and enforcement.

Accountability for Fraudulent Filings and Recordings

Congress finds that current statutes fail to adequately punish the creation, filing, and recording of fraudulent property documents, even when such documents are later used to commit wire fraud or other crimes.

Whistleblowers have provided evidence of systemic, nationwide schemes involving thousands of victims, in which fraudulent business entities, shell corporations, and fabricated LLCs are created and falsely presented as legitimate financial institutions — including under the name “Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee.” These entities conceal the true party in interest, creating the false perception of lawful authority to foreclose, seize, or transfer property and assets, while shielding the actual perpetrators.

Congress finds that the federal prosecution of Patrick Joseph Soria (e.g., U.S. v. Patrick Joseph Soria, Case No. 2:21-cr-00049-JFW (C.D. Cal.) and related actions in California and Montana). The case of Patrick Joseph Soria, convicted in 2021 for conspiracy to commit wire fraud and contempt of court after defrauding over 2,000 homeowners and lenders, demonstrates this systemic failure. His scheme relied on the recording of counterfeit deeds and falsified title documents across multiple states, causing over \$7.6 million in verified losses. However, no penalties were imposed for the act of recording these fraudulent documents, leaving the core crime unpunished and hundreds of trillions

of dollars in cumulative damages unaddressed, harming both victims and the national economy.

This Act closes that loophole by establishing that any person, entity, or agent who knowingly prepares, files, records, or causes to be filed or recorded any false, counterfeit, forged, or perjured document affecting land, court records or dockets shall be guilty of a distinct and separate offense, in addition to charges for subsequent fraud.

Such conduct shall be prosecuted under 18 U.S.C. § 2381 (Treason), 18 U.S.C. § 2331 (Domestic Terrorism), 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341–1343 (Mail and Wire Fraud), and related federal statutes.

Civil remedies shall include restitution to victims, treble damages under 18 U.S.C. § 1964 and 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and the seizure of all profits, property, and assets obtained through fraudulent filings.

Penalties shall also include permanent disqualification from holding any fiduciary, recording, judicial, or administrative role related to public records, mandatory restitution to restore the property and rights of victims, and federal prosecution as acts of treason and domestic terrorism where systemic fraud has been proven.

Fraudulent Transfers, Tax Evasion, and Judicial Complicity

Congress finds that fraudulent property transfers, including the use of straw buyers, shell corporations, credit-bid manipulations, and secret agreements, have been systematically employed to evade taxation, conceal beneficial ownership, and unlawfully seize property without proper public oversight.

Through these schemes, fraudulent documents are recorded through private systems such as MERS, e-file portals, and proprietary county recording platforms. These transactions appear legitimate while masking taxable events and shielding illicit gains, depriving federal, state, and local governments of hundreds of billions annually in property, transfer, income, and capital gains taxes.

This conduct contributes directly to the U.S. tax gap, which the IRS estimates at over \$600 billion each year, representing a catastrophic loss of public revenue and undermining the economic security of these united States.

Illustrative Cases and Patterns of Abuse:

Straw Buyer Fraud: In San Diego, Timothy E. Shannahan pled guilty in a \$5 million mortgage fraud conspiracy, using falsified identities and fabricated documents to obtain property loans. These transactions were funneled through official recording systems,

concealing taxable income and creating counterfeit ownership records that appeared lawful while perpetuating systemic fraud.

Judicial Corruption: In Michigan, Supreme Court Justice Diane M. Hathaway manipulated property transfers among family members and shell entities to engineer a fraudulent short sale on a \$1.5 million home, while retaining a debt-free Florida property. Despite a felony conviction for bank fraud, the underlying fraudulent recordings were never seized or reversed, leaving public records corrupted and tax liabilities uncollected.

Federal Concealment via FHFA: Evidence contained in the binders delivered to DOGE and congressional committees demonstrates that the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) contracts with law firms and third-party servicing entities to conceal its role as the true beneficial party of interest in property and mortgage transactions. These secret agreements are structured to bypass proper public recording and obscure federal involvement from victims and, at times, from judges themselves. When victims present evidence of counterfeit or perjured filings, courts that ignore these claims become accessories by willful blindness, further eroding trust in the judiciary and the rule of law.

These examples reflect a national pattern of systemic fraud, in which fraudulent documents are created, filed, and recorded to facilitate tax evasion and concealment of true ownership, public records are corrupted at the source through MERS and private recording networks, and government agencies, including FHFA, knowingly participate through secret agreements that disguise their interests and obstruct transparency.

This conduct has left billions in fraudulent gains hidden, with cumulative losses to the People and Treasury measured in hundreds of trillions of dollars over decades.

The civil and criminal penalties for these acts are established elsewhere in this Act. This section affirms that tax evasion, judicial self-dealing, and concealed federal agreements are inseparable from the larger counterfeit and forged document crisis, and that they pose a direct threat to constitutional governance and the sovereignty of these united States.

End perpetual Property Tax: Perpetual property taxation is prohibited. Property taxes shall be limited to lawful, finite assessments necessary for the administration of essential local government services and shall not create a permanent lien, encumbrance, or forfeiture condition against private property. Title to private property shall be considered absolute upon lawful purchase and recording, free from any recurring tax obligation that would extinguish or diminish ownership rights.

No property may be seized, sold, or transferred solely for nonpayment of property taxes unless and until a final judicial determination has been made in open court, with full due process protections under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. Any tax foreclosure or property seizure conducted without such judicial determination shall be deemed void ab initio, fraudulent under this Act, and subject to federal seizure and prosecution under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241–242 and related statutes.

SECTION 6. REQUIRED RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

All record systems, whether physical or digital, must meet federally mandated risk management standards, including tamper-proof audit logs, encryption, verified identity access controls, independent third-party inspections, and continuous monitoring.

Governors shall certify compliance annually for state-level systems, and state judicial branches shall provide full access and cooperation to federal oversight authorities. Failure to comply shall result in immediate federal receivership and DOGE takeover of the affected systems.

Any undisclosed back doors found in ERDS-type systems shall be permanently removed under federal supervision and prosecuted as national security offenses.

Mandatory Wet Ink Signature Requirement:

All core legal instruments, paperwork or documents, including but not limited to those affecting property, family rights, guardianship, probate, child or elder cases and court judgments, shall be executed with original wet ink signatures by the responsible parties and officials. No legal instrument shall be recorded, or caused to be recorded, into any land record, court record, or docket without such original wet ink signatures. These original documents shall be preserved in secure physical archives and maintained in a manner that guarantees their integrity, while ensuring accessibility for public oversight and independent audit.

Digital copies may be used for convenience and public access, but they shall not replace or supersede the requirement for physical originals. Any attempt to record, submit, or enforce a digital-only instrument in place of a wet ink original shall be deemed void and fraudulent under this Act and subject to federal seizure and prosecution. No judge or court officer may accept, rely upon, or act upon any document that is a copy rather than the genuine original wet ink instrument required herein, except by the explicit, written agreement of all parties to the case. In any proceeding where a party asserts that a document is fraudulent or challenges its authenticity, the judge shall be legally and lawfully required to demand production of the original wet ink instrument. Any failure by a judge to require and verify the original shall constitute willful misconduct, a violation

of constitutional due process, and grounds for removal, federal intervention, and prosecution under this Act.

Any judge, court officer, government official, or private actor who knowingly accepts, relies upon, or enforces a counterfeit, forged, or perjured document in place of a genuine original wet ink instrument shall be guilty of willful misconduct and a violation of constitutional due process. Such acts, when part of a systemic scheme to seize property, remove children or vulnerable adults, or obstruct the lawful functioning of government, shall constitute domestic terrorism under 18 U.S.C. § 2331 and treason under 18 U.S.C. § 2381, and shall be prosecuted accordingly under this Act.

Any case, proceeding, judgment, or action found to rely upon counterfeit, forged, perjured, or digital-only documents in violation of this Act shall be deemed void ab initio and of no legal effect. In such instances, immediate judgment shall be entered in favor of the victim and damaged party, including the return of all property, rights, and assets wrongfully taken. All damages, including but not limited to economic, property, personal, and consequential harm, shall be trebled and awarded as mandatory restitution to the victim or damaged party, and the matter shall be mandatorily referred for federal prosecution and the imposition of all applicable civil penalties and sanctions as required by law.

SECTION 7. OFFICE OF P.R.O.T.E.C.T.

The Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. (Preservation Republic Oversight Taskforce through Executive and Constitutional Trust) is hereby established as an independent constitutional body of, by, and for the People of these united States. It shall exist to ensure that the People have a direct and accessible forum to bring their cases, grievances, and demands for redress, free from obstruction or corruption by private entities, courts, or monopolistic organizations.

While fully independent, P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall coordinate and cooperate with the lawful functions of the United States Government, including its executive agencies, Congress, and law enforcement bodies, for the purpose of securing justice, protecting victims, and enforcing the provisions of this Act. Such coordination shall not create subordination, merger, or dependency, and P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall retain sole constitutional authority to act on behalf of the People, free from external control or political interference.

P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall have express authority to investigate, audit, and hold accountable members of the judicial branch, including judges, clerks, officers of the court, and associated entities, for systemic fraud, deprivation of rights under color of law, or violations of constitutional duties. This authority shall extend to state and federal courts

where evidence demonstrates that judicial officers have acted outside the lawful scope of their Article III or state judicial authority.

In exercising this power, P.R.O.T.E.C.T. may initiate independent investigations, compel the production of records, and certify findings of fraud or constitutional violations to Congress, the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE), and appropriate federal enforcement agencies. P.R.O.T.E.C.T. may also issue recommendations for impeachment, removal, or criminal prosecution of judicial officers engaged in treason, domestic terrorism, systemic fraud, or organized deprivation of rights.

The judicial branch shall not interfere with, limit, or obstruct the actions of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. in performing its oversight functions under this Act. Such oversight shall be considered a constitutional check and balance and shall not be deemed a violation of judicial independence, as no branch of government may operate above the Constitution or outside the rule of law.

In fulfilling this mandate, P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall serve as both an oversight authority and a constitutional trust, empowered to act as the lawful protector, advocate, and enforcement arm for the People. This includes representing victims, initiating bounty enforcement actions, and exercising independent investigative and policing powers to address systemic fraud, trafficking, unlawful takings, and deprivation of rights under color of law. P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall ensure that all remedies, audits, and recoveries under this Act are carried out faithfully, transparently, and in strict adherence to the Constitution, thereby safeguarding the Republic and restoring lawful governance.

(a) Governance

The initial governing body of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall consist of the Framers of this Act, who shall serve as the founding Board of Directors. This Board shall establish bylaws and procedures for P.R.O.T.E.C.T.'s operation, maintain strict independence from government agencies and private membership organizations such as the American Bar Association (ABA), and ensure that all leadership transitions are conducted transparently and with proper public notice.

Membership integrity is mandatory. No member of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. may hold office in, or have financial ties to, any entity implicated in fraud or trafficking addressed by this Act. Any conflict of interest shall result in immediate removal and permanent disqualification from service.

(b) Constitutional Authority

P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall operate under the authority of Section 4 of the Fourteenth Amendment, which authorizes enforcement actions by the People to remedy systemic violations of rights. It shall also rely upon federal whistleblower and qui tam statutes as codified in 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733, civil rights enforcement laws as codified in 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, and oversight authority derived from the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and the original constitutional framework of the Republic.

(c) Duties

P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall serve as the direct representative of victims of systemic fraud, unlawful seizures, trafficking, and corruption. It shall initiate bounty enforcement actions and civil recovery efforts in coordination with federal law, as provided under Section 4 of the Fourteenth Amendment. P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall certify DOGE audits, seizures, and recoveries to ensure they are lawful, equitable, and consistent with the Affidavit of Remedy. It shall maintain independent oversight of the People's Remedy and Restoration National Recovery Fund established in Section 8, and it shall operate entirely free from BAR/ABA monopolistic control or influence by private membership organizations.

(d) Relationship to DOGE, Federal, and State Agencies

The Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. is an independent constitutional body of and for the People and shall not be subordinate to DOGE, the Department of Justice (DOJ), or any federal, state, or local agency or administration of these united States. P.R.O.T.E.C.T. operates on behalf of the People, free from external control or interference, and shall maintain full autonomy in performing its duties under this Act.

DOGE shall execute audits, seizures, and enforcement operations under this Act. P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall certify the legality and equity of DOGE's actions to ensure that audits are thorough and unbiased, seizures are lawful and constitutional, and recoveries are properly directed to the People's Remedy and Restoration National Recovery Fund. P.R.O.T.E.C.T. has the authority to halt or challenge any action by DOGE or other agencies that is found to be unlawful, unconstitutional, or contrary to the Affidavit of Remedy.

(e) Transparency and Public Trust

All decisions, certifications, and reports issued by P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall be made publicly accessible to the People. Records shall be permanently archived and published annually to ensure transparency and maintain public confidence in the operations of P.R.O.T.E.C.T.

(f) Funding and Independence of P.R.O.T.E.C.T.

Congress shall allocate to the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. an annual grant of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for operational expenses, investigations, and public outreach. This grant shall be issued as a direct allocation through the U.S. Treasury, remain free of conditions, limitations, or external oversight by any agency, committee, or political entity, and be automatically renewable every ten (10) years unless revoked by a specific act of Congress.

A permanent trust account shall be established within the U.S. Treasury, to be known as the Constitutional Trust for P.R.O.T.E.C.T. This account shall be entirely separate from general federal appropriations. P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall have exclusive control and authority over the disbursement of funds, and all withdrawals shall require approval of the P.R.O.T.E.C.T. Board of Directors and no other entity.

P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall publish an annual public report detailing how funds were used to protect victims, certify audits, and execute oversight duties. These reports shall be permanently archived and made accessible to Congress and the People without redaction or alteration.

SECTION 8. COLLECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF RECOVERED ASSETS

(a) Federal Nature of Funds

All penalties, fines, fees, treble damages, and recovered assets collected under this Act shall be deemed federal in nature. These funds arise from acts of domestic terrorism, treason, systemic fraud, and deprivation of rights under color of law as defined in this Act and the Affidavit of Remedy. Such assets shall be subject to the full authority of these united States and may not be claimed, retained, or diverted by any state, municipal, private, or foreign entity.

(b) Identification and Seizure of Assets

1. The Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) shall be the lead federal agency responsible for identifying and auditing all assets connected to fraudulent documents, counterfeit filings, or unlawful systems.

2. Upon verification, DOGE shall issue a federal seizure order under the National Emergencies Act, directing federal enforcement agencies to secure such assets.

3. The U.S. Marshals Service, in coordination with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other necessary agencies, shall physically and digitally execute all seizures, including bank accounts, trusts, and financial holdings; real property, estates, and titles; digital

technology platforms and servers; and evidence of fraud or trafficking concealed within land and court record systems.

4. All seizures shall be conducted in the presence of an appointed representative from the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T., ensuring transparency and lawful protection of the People's interests.

(c) Transfer to National Recovery Fund

1. Upon seizure, DOGE shall immediately transfer all monetary assets, liquidated property, and fines into the unified People's Remedy and Restoration National Recovery Fund, hereinafter referred to as "the Fund."

2. The Fund shall be managed exclusively by the U.S. Treasury, which shall hold the assets in trust for the People of these united States, maintain complete and transparent records, provide uniform nationwide reporting to Congress, P.R.O.T.E.C.T., and the public, and prevent the misappropriation or concealment of funds through independent auditing and digital tracking.

(d) Governing Board Oversight

A Governing Board shall oversee the Fund and all distributions to ensure accountability and prevent conflicts of interest. The Board shall consist of the Framers of HR 1776, representing the People and the Petition of Remonstrance, and one independent appointee approved by Congress, who shall have no affiliation with implicated individuals or entities, hold no financial or organizational interest in related crimes, and must pass a strict federal conflict-of-interest review prior to appointment.

The Governing Board shall approve the appointment of the Distribution Manager, certify all reporting and public disclosures, and authorize major disbursements and restitution payouts.

(e) Appointment of a Distribution Manager

1. The Department of Government Efficiency shall appoint a Distribution Manager to oversee the day-to-day administration of restitution and disbursement from the Fund.

2. This appointment shall not take effect without formal approval by the Governing Board.

3. The Distribution Manager shall possess a clear record free of any financial or organizational ties to implicated entities, have no prior role in land or court systems,

CPS, APS, or social services identified in this Act, and shall be barred by law from future employment with organizations involved in fraud or trafficking addressed herein.

4. Any violation of these standards shall result in immediate termination and federal prosecution.

(f) Distribution Priorities

The U.S. Treasury shall disburse funds under the following priority order, in alignment with the Affidavit of Remedy:

- 1. Treble damages and direct restitution to victims, including return of stolen property and restoration of family rights.*
- 2. Replenishment of retirement systems for lawful, non-complicit public servants.*
- 3. Reduction of the national debt to restore fiscal integrity.*
- 4. Equitable per-capita distribution to natural-born American citizens.*

(g) Prohibition on Diversion or Misappropriation

- 1. No state, municipal, private, or foreign entity shall retain, divert, or misappropriate any recovered funds or assets.*
- 2. Any individual or entity attempting to conceal or misuse funds shall be subject to immediate federal prosecution under the treason and domestic terrorism provisions of this Act.*
- 3. P.R.O.T.E.C.T. shall certify all distributions and maintain independent oversight of final disbursements to victims and citizens.*

(h) Transparency and Public Reporting

- 1. The U.S. Treasury shall establish a newly created division, to be known as the Office of Recovery and Restitution Reporting, which shall operate solely for the purposes of this Act. This division shall publish quarterly public reports detailing total assets recovered, total restitution paid to victims, the status of retirement system replenishments, and allocations to debt reduction and equitable citizen distributions. Reports shall present data only in aggregated form and shall not include names, addresses, or personally identifiable information of victims, whistleblowers, or associated parties. All identifying records shall be securely maintained within this division and accessible only to authorized federal agencies and the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. for oversight, verification, and lawful enforcement activities.*

2. All reports shall be verified by both DOGE and the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. before release to the public.

SECTION 9. SOFTWARE FRAUD AND FEDERAL SEIZURE

All electronic recording systems, including but not limited to ERDS, S.E.C.U.R.E., Tyler Technologies, E-File, and MERS, shall be subject to federal audit and seizure. The discovery of hidden access points or backdoors is prima facie evidence of systemic fraud and grounds for federal takeover.

SECTION 9A. STATE-LEVEL COMMISSIONERS AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE NORTHWEST ORDINANCE

(a) Purpose and Constitutional Basis

In recognition of the original Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and its continuing authority under Article IV, Section 4 of the United States Constitution, each state is required to uphold a republican form of government, protect the People's rights to property and family, and maintain lawful systems for land and court records. To fulfill these duties, each state shall establish a Commission on Land and Court Record Integrity, hereinafter referred to as the "State Commission," operating under the direct constitutional responsibility of the Governor, to ensure all systems operate free from fraud, trafficking, and private monopolistic control.

(b) Duties of the Governor

The Governor of each state shall personally ensure compliance with the Northwest Ordinance and this Act as a duty arising from their oath of office and emoluments. The Governor shall not delegate this constitutional duty to the courts or to private BAR-controlled entities. The Governor must guarantee the appointment of independent state commissioners as set forth in subsection (c), oversee and verify that all state-level land and court systems are functioning lawfully and transparently, protect whistleblowers and victims reporting systemic fraud or abuse, and act swiftly to correct violations, including replacing commissioners or administrators who fail to perform their duties.

(c) Appointment of State Commissioners

Within ninety (90) days of enactment of this Act, each Governor shall appoint a minimum of three State Commissioners to the State Commission. Commissioners must be independent of courts, BAR associations, CPS, APS, and social services agencies, have no financial ties or affiliations with entities implicated in the crimes addressed by this Act, and be free of conflicts of interest or participation in land or court fraud. Commissioners shall serve staggered three-year terms, with the first appointments

divided into one-year, two-year, and three-year terms to ensure continuity.

Commissioners may be removed for cause by the Governor for failure to perform their duties, provided that removal is documented and reported to the People of the state. All state commissioners must be approved by the Board of Directors established under this Act. Background investigations, including criminal history inquiries, must be conducted prior to approval.

(d) Role and Duties of the State Commission

The State Commission shall oversee all state-level land record and court record systems, ensuring they are secure, transparent, and free from fraudulent activity. It shall audit and certify all county-level record systems annually, ensure CPS, APS, and related social services agencies do not engage in trafficking, unlawful seizures, or exploitation of citizens, provide independent public hearings and reports to the People of the state separate from judicial control, create a publicly accessible record of findings to ensure transparency, and refer systemic violations directly to the Governor for enforcement action.

(e) Independence From Courts and Private Control

The State Commission shall operate entirely outside the control of the courts, BAR associations, or any private membership organization. Judicial officers, clerks, and BAR-affiliated individuals shall not serve as commissioners or exercise oversight over the Commission's work. This independence is essential to prevent conflicts of interest and to maintain a true republican form of government as required by the Northwest Ordinance and the United States Constitution.

(f) Enforcement of Governor's Duty

Failure of a Governor to establish and maintain a functioning State Commission or to uphold the duties set forth in this section shall constitute a breach of constitutional duty and an emoluments violation under Article I, Section 9 of the United States Constitution. Such a failure may trigger federal intervention under Article IV, Section 4, limited to ensuring the restoration of a republican form of government. Federal intervention under this subsection shall not supersede state sovereignty but shall act solely to guarantee that the People's rights are protected when a state government has failed. Any state commissioner may be removed at the request of the Board of Directors established under this Act.

(g) Reporting to the People

Each Governor shall submit annual public reports to the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. for the People and to their respective State Legislators. These reports shall detail actions taken by the State Commission, audits performed on land and court records, and measures implemented to prevent fraud and trafficking. Reports shall be made publicly available and submitted to both chambers of the state legislature for review and transparency. Reports shall include a formal cover statement: "Pursuant to HR 1776 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and in fulfillment of my constitutional duties as Governor, I hereby submit this Annual Compliance Report detailing the actions and findings of the State Commission on Land and Court Record Integrity for the preceding year. This report is provided to both chambers of the state legislature, the People of this state, and the public record for review and transparency. It serves as a formal record of compliance, oversight, and, where necessary, to guide corrective actions to ensure that land, court, and administrative systems operate lawfully and free from fraud, trafficking, or monopolistic control.

SECTION 10. PROHIBITION OF ABA MONOPOLY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CHARTER BREACHES

(a) Prohibition of ABA and Affiliates in Judicial Control

Effective immediately upon the implementation of this Act, the American Bar Association (ABA), all state bar associations, the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys (NAELA), and any affiliated or subsidiary private membership organizations are prohibited from exercising control over judicial offices or appointments, licensing or credentialing attorneys or judges, regulating access to courts or representation, or dictating legal education standards, disciplinary actions, or court procedural rules. These private entities have no constitutional authority to regulate justice systems or interfere with the People's right to representation, self-governance, and republican government as guaranteed under Article IV, Section 4.

(b) Historical Findings

Congress finds and declares that the ABA and affiliated organizations have been identified in the Congressional Record of 1958, Communist Goals, Goal #35, as having been infiltrated by ideologies hostile to the Republic, including communism and globalism. Their operations constitute private corporate monopolies that undermine both state and federal sovereignty. These monopolies have enabled systemic fraud in land and court records, CPS and APS exploitation, and unlawful trafficking under color of law.

(c) Insurance and Charter Liability

State bar associations and similar judicial entities operate as private corporations with insurance charters and bonding obligations. Breach of these charters through concealment of fraud, failure to uphold fiduciary duties, or systemic participation in trafficking and unlawful seizures shall void immunity protections and create direct federal civil liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for civil rights violations, 42 U.S.C. § 1988 for attorney's fees and costs, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341-1343 for mail and wire fraud, and 18 U.S.C. § 1964 for RICO and treble damages. Bonds and insurance payouts shall be seized and applied to the People's Remedy and Restoration National Recovery Fund for restitution to victims.

(d) Empowering Independent Representation

Congress hereby reaffirms the right of the People to represent themselves or to be represented by non-ABA affiliated advocates, attorneys-in-fact, or private attorneys general under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 for civil rights counsel, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733 for qui tam whistleblower actions, and 18 U.S.C. § 3332 for special grand jury provisions, as well as Supreme Court precedents affirming this right. No state or court shall deny the People this right based on BAR licensing or private membership requirements.

(e) Role of State Commissions

The newly established State Commissions on Land and Court Record Integrity, under the authority of each Governor, shall immediately review all existing judicial licensing systems, contracts, insurance agreements, and bar association filings, as well as court procedural rules and administrative frameworks. Within one hundred eighty (180) days, each State Commission shall certify which systems are lawful and constitutional, identify and recommend removal of any unconstitutional BAR-based structures, and report findings to the Governor and State Legislature for corrective action.

(f) Fraudulent Licensing and Constitutional Treason

Congress hereby finds and declares that there is no constitutional or statutory basis for the issuance of a "license to practice law." What BAR associations and state supreme courts issue are private membership credentials, not public licenses. These credentials have been misrepresented to the People as lawful authority. Such misrepresentation constitutes fraud in the inducement, deceiving citizens into believing only BAR members may access or represent others in court. The right to represent oneself or another under lawful authority is a natural right, protected by the Constitution and recognized under federal statutes including 42 U.S.C. § 1988, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-3733, and 18 U.S.C. § 3332.

Treasonous usurpation of public office occurs when BAR associations and their affiliates falsely claim exclusive control over the practice of law and access to courts. By doing so, they usurp public offices through private membership structures, establish an unconstitutional monopoly that overrides both state legislatures and Congress, and weaponize courts to conceal fraud, trafficking, and unlawful takings from the People. These acts constitute treason under 18 U.S.C. § 2381, as they directly subvert the constitutional framework and aid systemic enemies of the Republic.

The BAR monopoly has extracted unlawful fees and fines from the People under false pretenses, engaged in insurance fraud by forcing insurers to underwrite professional liability policies for entities and individuals operating without lawful authority, and manipulated bonds, charters, and financial instruments to shield judges and attorneys from accountability while enabling organized theft. All BAR-affiliated bonds and insurance policies shall be seized under Section 8 of this Act, and all payouts shall be directed to the People's Remedy and Restoration National Recovery Fund for victim restitution.

Upon enactment of this Act, no court, judge, or public official shall require or enforce BAR membership as a condition of representation or participation in judicial processes. State and federal entities shall be notified that representation is open to any lawful citizen, advocate, or private attorney general, subject only to constitutional rules of conduct and not to private membership rules.

Any individual or organization continuing to enforce fraudulent licensing requirements shall be subject to civil RICO liability under 18 U.S.C. § 1964, criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241-242, and treason charges under 18 U.S.C. § 2381.

SECTION 11. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

Criminal enforcement shall include, but not be exclusive of, prosecutions for Domestic Terrorism, Treason, RICO violations, Mail and Wire Fraud, and Obstruction of Justice. Civil penalties shall include treble damages under 18 U.S.C. § 1964 and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

SECTION 12. IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING

DOGE shall immediately implement this Act. The President shall issue an Executive Order affirming this Act and the Affidavit of Remedy. DOGE shall report quarterly to Congress and P.R.O.T.E.C.T. on audits, recoveries, and enforcement.

SECTION 13. INCORPORATION OF FOUNDATIONAL DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

(a) Purpose and Authority

The documents listed below are hereby incorporated by reference into this Act as integral and binding components of its purpose, implementation, and interpretation. These materials provide the historical foundation for this Act, the lawful demand and remedy process initiated by the People, and the constitutional and statutory framework necessary to enforce compliance at both the state and federal levels.

(b) Incorporated Documents

The following documents are hereby incorporated by reference and shall be physically attached to this Act, recognized as integral, binding components of its purpose and enforcement, and afforded full statutory authority. These documents serve as official guidance to ensure lawful implementation, interpretation, and remedy under this Act. Appendix A shall contain the original Petition of Remonstrance submitted by the People to the President, Congress, the Supreme Court, and all relevant federal and state offices, constituting the lawful demand for remedy and the restoration of constitutional governance and republican government in accordance with Article IV, Section 4 of the United States Constitution.

Appendix B shall include the Amicus Brief, presenting supporting legal arguments, case law, and constitutional interpretation that reinforce federal jurisdiction and lawful remedy.

Appendix C shall contain the sworn final Affidavit of Remedy, establishing crimes, harms, and required remedies. This appendix provides the framework for victim restitution and the return of property through the People's Remedy and Restoration National Recovery Fund.

Appendix D shall contain the evidentiary record and supporting documentation presented to the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) by the Framers and Whistleblowers, hereinafter referred to as the "Whistleblower Evidence Binder." This binder, known as Binder 2, includes examples of counterfeit, forged, and perjured documents; records of systemic fraud and trafficking; and whistleblower statements that demonstrate the unlawful acts and criminal networks addressed by this Act. The materials contained in Appendix G shall serve as evidentiary guidance for enforcement, audit, and prosecution under this Act. These documents are to be held under seal, with identifying information and victim data protected in accordance with federal privacy laws and accessible only to authorized federal agencies, DOGE, and the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. for lawful oversight and verification purposes.

Appendix E shall include the full text of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, reaffirmed as foundational law governing state obligations for land management, court integrity, and maintenance of a republican form of government.

Appendix F shall contain the White Paper on Northwest Ordinance Compliance, which provides modern guidance and standards for Governors and State Commissions to ensure compliance with Sections 8 and 9 of this Act.

Appendix G shall contain the Declaration of Framers and the formal documentation for the formation of the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T.

(c) Legal Effect

These appendices shall carry the same force and effect as the statutory language of this Act. In the event of ambiguity or dispute regarding implementation or interpretation, these documents shall control as guiding authority, ensuring that the intent of the People and the Framers of this Act is fully preserved. All federal and state officials are required to review and adhere to these materials in carrying out their duties under this Act.

(d) Public Access

All appendices shall be published in full with every copy of this Act, made permanently available on official federal and state websites, and distributed to all state legislatures, Governors, and State Commissions.

SECTION 14. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Act shall take effect immediately upon enactment.