

The People's Remedy and Restoration Act

Staffer Explainer + Modular Section Map (Young-Staff Version Included)

Prepared for Congressional review | January 11, 2026 | www.tollandroll.com

Important note on scope

This document is a plain language explainer of the bill as drafted. It summarizes what the Act proposes, what it declares, and what it would require if enacted. It does not adjudicate facts, and it does not substitute for legislative counsel review, committee drafting standards, or constitutional analysis.

Preamble: What this is, why it is written, and how to use it

Congressional staff asked for two things: (1) a clean separation of the Act into digestible sections, and (2) a simple version that a new staffer can understand quickly. This document provides both.

The Act is written as an integrated framework: it links audits of land and court records to audits of the connected downstream systems (CPS, APS, guardianship, probate, deed fraud and related record platforms). It then pairs that audit mandate with controls (risk management and wet ink originals), independent oversight (Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T.), asset recovery and restitution (National Recovery Fund), and enforcement/reporting.

Because each of these components can be legislated separately, this memo maps which sections can stand alone as discrete bills and which dependencies remain if the Act is split into a package.

We submit this staffer breakdown with respect and with urgency. It is not lost on us that junior staff are often required to serve as the first point of contact and, in practice, the gatekeeping layer for matters that implicate national security, public integrity, and the protection of children and vulnerable adults. This document is provided to make review faster and clearer, but we respectfully state the obvious: the gravity of these issues warrants timely escalation to senior policy and oversight staff and, where appropriate, to the Member directly.

One minute summary for a young staffer

- The bill treats corrupted public records as the root cause: when records are fake, everything built on them can be abused.

- Solution: audit every layer of the records ecosystem (paper records plus the digital platforms that control access).
- The audit scope explicitly includes land records and court records, and the connected databases for CPS, APS, guardianship, probate, deed fraud and more.
- Stop the pipeline going forward: require tamper-proof audit logs, identity controls, third-party inspections, and original wet ink signatures for core legal instruments.
- Create independent oversight (Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T.) to certify audits and seizures and to protect victims and whistleblowers.
- Recover assets tied to fraud and route restitution through a National Recovery Fund with public reporting.

Core thesis: Why audit the records is the common fix across CPS/APS/guardianship/trafficking

The Act's core theory is simple: in modern government, records are the enforcement mechanism. If the underlying records are corrupted (counterfeit filings, forged orders, falsified entries, undisclosed system access), then wrongful outcomes can be produced and concealed at scale. An audit is the first step that lets Congress, agencies, and courts separate lawful instruments from void or fraudulent ones, identify system weaknesses, and restore lawful governance.

How the Act defines the audit scope

The Act directs that the audit cover (a) all physical land and court records, and (b) every digital system used for record management, including ERDS, S.E.C.U.R.E., Tyler Technologies, E-File, MERS, and equivalents. It further states that the audit must encompass all databases connected to public records, including CPS, APS, guardianship, probate, and other systems that interface directly or indirectly with land and court records (Act, Section 5).

Why that matters for CPS, APS, guardianship, and trafficking cases

The Act's digital-systems section states that interconnected platforms across courts, land records, juvenile detention, welfare systems, health care, insurance, banking, law enforcement databases, and agencies can share access through integrations and administrative backdoors, enabling manipulation of records and transfer of sensitive data without warrants or public oversight (Act, Section 3A). The same section lists protective-services and guardianship systems (NAPIS, LEAPS, SACWIS/CCWIS) as covered entities (Act, Section 3A).

Mechanism: From audit to remedy (the implementation chain)

- 1) Identify the full records ecosystem (paper plus digital platforms plus integrated databases).
- 2) Preserve evidence (logs, source code, access credentials) and prevent concealment through a registry and hotline.
- 3) Verify authenticity of core instruments using the wet ink originals requirement for instruments affecting property, family rights, guardianship, probate, child or elder cases, and judgments.
- 4) Detect and remove undisclosed backdoors; impose risk-management standards and annual state certifications.
- 5) Independent oversight: P.R.O.T.E.C.T. certifies audits, seizures, and recoveries for legality and equity; can investigate judicial actors and certify findings to Congress and enforcement.
- 6) Recovery and restitution: seized assets go to a Treasury-managed National Recovery Fund with board oversight and quarterly reporting.
- 7) Ongoing state compliance: Governors appoint independent State Commissions to audit and certify county systems and ensure CPS and APS do not engage in trafficking or unlawful seizures.

How the bill addresses each program area in plain language

Child Protective Services (CPS)

The Act folds CPS into the audit and integrity framework rather than treating it as a separate silo. It includes CPS databases in the federal audit scope (Section 5), and it lists SACWIS/CCWIS as covered CPS case-management systems (Section 3A). By requiring auditable systems, verified identity access controls, and original wet-ink instruments for core filings and orders (Section 6), the bill's design is to reduce counterfeit filings, prevent hidden backdoor manipulation of case records, and make it harder for improper removals or payments to be concealed inside digital case platforms.

Adult Protective Services (APS)

APS is included the same way: Section 5 includes APS databases in the audit scope, and Section 3A identifies APS and related guardianship platforms, including NAPIS and LEAPS. Where APS decisions involve court orders, medical records, or estate actions, the bill's wet ink requirement and audit-log controls aim to force production of originals and preserve a verifiable chain of custody for decisive instruments.

Guardianship and conservatorship

The Act treats guardianship and conservatorship as record-based control systems that can be abused when filings or orders are falsified or when vendors control access. It lists guardianship matters as part of the court ecosystem and ties them to integrated court

platforms (for example, Odyssey) and protective-services systems (Section 3A). It then uses (1) audit authority (Section 5), (2) risk-management standards and wet ink originals (Section 6), and (3) independent oversight through P.R.O.T.E.C.T. (Section 7) to create mechanisms for review, correction, accountability, and restitution.

Child trafficking and human trafficking

The Act's digital-systems section states that unlawful integrations and backdoor access points have been used to traffic children and vulnerable adults and to manipulate legal and financial outcomes (Section 3A). Operationally, the bill's response is to (a) audit and dismantle unlawful backdoors and integrations (Section 3A), (b) audit connected CPS, APS, and guardianship systems as part of the records ecosystem (Section 5), and (c) seize evidence and systems when hidden access points are discovered (Section 9).

Deed Fraud

Deed Fraud and Title Theft (plain-language definition): Deed fraud is addressed as a distinct offense tied to counterfeit or forged filings in land and court record systems, enforced through the federal audit, seizure, and penalties framework. Deed fraud occurs when a person's property title is altered, transferred, encumbered, or clouded through forged signatures, falsified notarizations, fabricated powers of attorney, counterfeit instruments, or knowingly false recordings submitted into land records. Once recorded, these instruments can be used to trigger unlawful sales, forced transfers, predatory liens, "quiet title" manipulation, or downstream court actions. The harm scales because a single false instrument can contaminate multiple transactions and court filings over time.

How the Act's audit framework fixes deed fraud:

The Act treats land records as a core "system of record" where fraud is often created, laundered, and then relied upon by courts, agencies, and downstream purchasers. By requiring a comprehensive audit of recording offices, indexing practices, chain-of-title histories, digitization logs, vendor platforms, and interfacing databases, the Act enables investigators to (1) identify forged or unlawful instruments, (2) trace who created and submitted them, (3) determine which officials, vendors, or attorneys relied on them or failed to correct them, and (4) preserve and refer evidence for prosecution and restitution. This is the practical bridge between "the records were corrupted" and "the remedy is enforceable."

Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T.: What it is and why it matters

The Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. is established as an independent constitutional body of, by, and for the People, designed to provide a forum for grievances and to prevent obstruction by courts or private entities (Act, Section 7). It is tasked to certify DOGE audits, seizures,

and recoveries; oversee the National Recovery Fund; and operate free from ABA and BAR influence (Act, Section 7). The Act also states that P.R.O.T.E.C.T. may investigate judicial officers and certify findings to Congress, DOGE, and enforcement agencies (Act, Section 7).

Funding: the Act provides an annual \$5,000,000 grant and establishes a Treasury trust account for independence (Act, Section 7).

Record integrity controls: risk management plus wet ink originals

Section 6 requires risk-management standards for record systems (tamper-proof audit logs, encryption, verified identity access controls, independent inspections, and monitoring), with annual Governor certifications and federal receivership or DOGE takeover for noncompliance. It also requires original wet ink signatures for core legal instruments affecting property, family rights, guardianship, probate, child or elder cases, and judgments, and states that digital-only instruments may be deemed void and fraudulent under the Act (Act, Section 6).

Recovery and restitution: National Recovery Fund (why it is included)

Section 8 creates a structure for identification and seizure of assets connected to fraudulent documents and unlawful systems, led by DOGE and executed with DOJ and the U.S. Marshals Service, with a P.R.O.T.E.C.T. representative present (Act, Section 8). It directs that seized monetary assets and related fines be transferred into a unified National Recovery Fund managed by the U.S. Treasury in trust for the People, with governance oversight and public reporting (Act, Section 8).

State level implementation: independent commissions under Governors

Section 9A requires each state to establish a Commission on Land and Court Record Integrity under the Governor. Commissioners must be independent of courts, BAR associations, CPS, APS, and social services agencies. The Commission audits and certifies record systems and is directed to ensure CPS, APS, and related agencies do not engage in trafficking, unlawful seizures, or exploitation; it must provide public hearings and reports outside judicial control (Act, Section 9A).

Modular drafting: how the Act can remain one bill or be split into stand alone bills

The Act is written as a single framework, but it can be packaged as modular bills for committee referral. Below is a practical split map. In a split approach, the minimum viable package keeps audit authority plus record-integrity controls plus oversight and

reporting, while other components can move separately. Note, all stand alones will depend on Section 5 - 11.

Module (stand-alone bill option)	Primary sections	What it does (plain language)	Key dependencies
National purpose and findings	Sections 1-3	Sets scope, purpose, and congressional findings asserted by the Act.	None.
Land records integrity and deed fraud prevention	Section 5	A stand-alone package focused on land records audits, chain-of-title verification, vendor platform transparency, instrument authentication, and enforcement pathways to unwind fraudulent recordings and restore clear title, while preserving compatibility with the Act's broader audit and restitution framework.	Section 3/3A, 4, 6, 8 and 7
Digital Systems Accountability and Transparency	Section 3A	Maps connected platforms; defines covered systems; establishes audit and dismantle framework for	Pairs best with Sections 5 and 9.

		backdoors and integrations.	
National Emergency and enforcement trigger	Section 4	Declares a national emergency and links to cited federal statutes.	Pairs with Sections 5 and 11.
DOGE Audit and Recovery Authority	Section 5	Defines audit scope; authorizes recovery; establishes a registry and hotline.	Works best with Sections 6, 7, 8.
Record Integrity Controls	Section 6	Risk management standards and wet ink originals requirement.	Needs audit authority (Section 5) and enforcement (Section 11).
Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T.	Section 7	Independent oversight, investigations, certification of audits and seizures, funding.	Interfaces with Sections 5 and 8.
National Recovery Fund	Section 8	Seizure pipeline; Treasury trust fund; governance; distribution priorities; reporting.	Requires Sections 5 and 7.
Software Fraud and Federal Seizure	Section 9	Subjects record platforms to audit and seizure when hidden access points or backdoors are discovered.	Built on Sections 3A and 5.
State Commissions / Northwest	Section 9A	Creates state-level integrity	Supports ongoing compliance with

Ordinance compliance		commissions under Governors; annual audits and public reporting; oversight of CPS and APS to prevent trafficking and unlawful seizures.	Section 6 standards.
ABA and BAR monopoly reforms	Section 10	Restricts private membership organizations from controlling courts and representation; sets liability and alternative representation pathways.	Can move as a separate judiciary reform bill.
Enforcement, implementation, and appendices	Sections 11-14	Penalties and implementation; quarterly reporting; incorporated appendices; effective date.	Attaches to any package.

Frequently asked staff questions

Is this a single bill or a package?

Both. The Act is drafted as a single framework, but it is modular by design. Sections 3A, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9A, and 10 can be drafted as stand-alone bills while keeping consistent definitions.

What is the one thing it does?

It treats record integrity as the enforcement lever: audit, verify originals, lock down access, publish reporting, and restore rights and property through restitution channels.

How does it touch CPS and APS without rewriting those programs?

It audits the systems that govern them and the court instruments that authorize actions affecting persons and property. It focuses on record integrity, access controls, and auditability rather than rewriting benefit eligibility rules.

What is new compared to existing oversight?

The bill centralizes audits across multiple record ecosystems (land, courts, CPS/APS/guardianship platforms) and couples that with an independent oversight office (P.R.O.T.E.C.T.) and a restitution fund to close the loop.

Section-by-section digest (2-3 bullets each)

Section 1 - Short title

- Cites the Act as the People's Remedy and Restoration Act.

Section 2 - Purpose

- States the Act's purpose to restore constitutional governance and safeguard property and family rights by addressing systemic fraud within judicial and record systems and connected digital platforms.

Section 3 - Congressional findings

- Lists asserted findings about counterfeit, forged, and perjured documents in land and court records and digital platforms; connects claims to federal jurisdiction and cited statutes.

Section 3A - Digital systems accountability and transparency

- Defines scope across interconnected platforms; identifies covered systems; establishes a framework to audit and dismantle unlawful integrations and backdoors.

Section 4 - Declaration of national emergency

- Declares fraudulent manipulation of land and court record systems a national emergency and links to cited statutes.

Section 5 - DOGE audit and recovery authority

- Sets audit scope across physical records and digital systems, including CPS, APS, guardianship, and probate databases that interface with land and court records.
- Authorizes seizure of corrupted systems and establishes a registry and hotline.

Section 6 - Required risk management systems

- Requires risk management controls for record systems and annual state certifications.

- Imposes a wet ink originals requirement for core legal instruments affecting property, family, guardianship, probate, child or elder cases, and judgments.

Section 7 - Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T.

- Establishes an independent oversight body to represent victims, certify DOGE actions, oversee the Fund, and investigate judicial actors.
- Provides funding and reporting obligations.

Section 8 - Collection and management of recovered assets

- Creates seizure and transfer pipeline to a Treasury-managed National Recovery Fund; sets governance, distribution priorities, and reporting.

Section 9 - Software fraud and federal seizure

- Subjects key record platforms to audit and seizure when hidden access points and backdoors are discovered.

Section 9A - State-level commissioners and compliance

- Requires state commissions under Governors to audit and certify systems; directs commissions to ensure CPS and APS do not engage in trafficking or unlawful seizures; mandates public reporting.

Section 10 - ABA monopoly and accountability

- Restricts private membership organizations from controlling courts and representation; asserts civil liability mechanisms and alternative representation pathways.

Section 11 - Enforcement and penalties

- Lists criminal and civil enforcement categories under the Act.

Section 12 - Implementation and reporting

- Directs immediate implementation by DOGE, an Executive Order affirming the Act and Affidavit of Remedy, and quarterly reporting to Congress and P.R.O.T.E.C.T.

Section 13 - Incorporation by reference

- Incorporates Petition of Remonstrance, Amicus Brief, Affidavit of Remedy, Evidence Binder, Northwest Ordinance, compliance white paper, and PROTECT formation documents as appendices.

Section 14 - Effective date

- States the Act takes effect immediately upon enactment.

Prepared for staff review. For the bill text, see: www.tollandroll.com

www.tollandroll.com