

THE PEOPLE’S REMEDY AND RESTORATION ACT

Title IV Policy White Paper

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Re: Systemic Enforcement Remedy Including Title IV Foster Care and Child Welfare Systems

Current Federal Foster Care Initiatives and Remaining Gaps

Recent federal action, including a foster care initiative signed by the President with the support of the First Lady, reflects growing national recognition of the need to improve outcomes for children impacted by the foster care system. These efforts emphasize care, placement support, and recovery for children who have already entered or exited the system.

Such initiatives are important and necessary. They do not, however, address the upstream mechanisms by which children are allowed to become lost, misplaced, or concealed within compliant-appearing systems, nor do they impose enforcement requirements on the digital, judicial, and financial infrastructures that generate official custody records.

The People’s Remedy and Restoration Act operates in that upstream space. It does not duplicate or replace foster care programs. It supplies the enforcement, audit, and funding integrity mechanisms required to prevent children from becoming unaccounted for in the first place, and to compel disclosure and recovery where concealment has already occurred.

Executive Purpose

Children are going missing from the foster care system. National attention has now been placed on locating those children and improving care once they are identified. That effort is important and necessary. What has not been addressed is how children are allowed to go missing in the first place, and why the system continues to function as compliant even when children cannot be physically accounted for.

This paper explains, in clear and direct terms, how The People's Remedy and Restoration Act, together with its incorporated Petition of Remonstrance, Amicus Brief, and Affidavit of Remedy, provides the missing enforcement structure needed to stop children from becoming lost before harm occurs.

This Act is not a replacement for Title IV foster care programs. It is the enforcement mechanism Title IV presumes but does not possess.

Purpose and Scope of the Act

The People's Remedy and Restoration Act is a comprehensive enforcement and restoration remedy. As stated in its preamble and findings, the Act addresses all damages arising from systemic fraud, unlawful takings, counterfeit records, trafficking, and misuse of government authorized systems. These harms occur across courts, child welfare, foster care, insurance, health care, property records, financial systems, and related public infrastructures.

This paper does not narrow the scope of the Act. It examines child welfare and foster care systems governed in part by Title IV because those systems are expressly named and

covered within the Act, and because failures in record integrity within those systems have allowed children to be removed, transferred, concealed, or lost while systems remain administratively compliant.

Accordingly, discussion of Title IV in this paper is illustrative of how the Act functions, not a limitation on its reach.

Method and Source Record

All findings in this white paper are grounded exclusively in the text of The People's Remedy and Restoration Act and in the documents the Act incorporates by reference, including the Petition of Remonstrance, the Amicus Brief, and the Affidavit of Remedy. No external authorities are relied upon. Locator references are provided using section titles and page locations within the Act and the incorporated record.

How Title IV Foster Care Fails When Records Replace Reality

Title IV foster care operates on documentation. Judicial findings, placement records, and case management entries form the basis for eligibility, funding, and oversight. These records move through statewide systems that are treated as authoritative. The problem is not the intent of foster care professionals. The problem is that modern foster care systems allow records to exist without proof.

When a child is removed, transferred, or reclassified inside a digital system without verified original documentation, the system remains compliant even if the child is not physically accounted for. Funding continues. Billing continues. Oversight does not trigger. That is how children become lost.

Where Foster Care Systems Are Explicitly Covered in the Act

The People's Remedy and Restoration Act directly names the systems used to administer foster care. In Section 3A of the Act, under Digital Systems Accountability and Transparency, the Act explicitly identifies SACWIS and CCWIS systems as covered systems that manage CPS cases and, in some states, overlap with APS and guardianship functions.

Immediately following that identification, the Act states that these systems have been tied to child and elder trafficking, fraudulent guardianships, and unlawful seizures of families and assets. This is the precise point where Title IV foster care administration enters the scope of the Act. A Title IV specialist does not need to guess whether foster care systems are included. They are named. Locator, The Act, Section 3A, Digital Systems Accountability and Transparency, Protective Services and Guardianship Systems.

How Children Go Missing Inside Compliant Systems

The Act and the incorporated record establish a consistent pattern. Children go missing when court records are digitized and accepted without authentication. Orders appear valid on screen but have no verified original instrument behind them.

This is documented in Section 3 and Section 3A of the Act, where electronic filing systems and vendor controlled court platforms are identified as enabling counterfeit or substituted records to enter the official record. Children also go missing when case management systems accept data that cannot be independently verified. CCWIS becomes the truth even when the truth is absent.

Children go missing when vendor backdoors and undisclosed system integrations allow data to be altered or shared across agencies without warrants, due process, or audit trails. This is addressed directly in Section 3A of the Act, which identifies hidden access points and unlawful data sharing as a national threat. In each case, the system remains operational. The paperwork remains compliant. The child disappears.

Why Funding Continues Even When Children Are Missing

Title IV foster care does not operate alone. Foster care placements trigger downstream billing through Medicaid and insurance systems. The Act explicitly addresses this pipeline. In Section 3A of the Act, under Insurance, Health Care, and Welfare Systems, the Act identifies Medicaid Management Information Systems, state insurance departments, and private insurers connected to child welfare systems for claims processing.

The Act states that these systems have been exploited for fraudulent billing and diversion when custody and placement records are false or concealed, this is critical. A child can be missing and still generate revenue.

The Act provides what Title IV does not, it establishes that false records terminate lawful funding. No proof of custody means no payment. That single enforcement principle changes everything. Locator, The Act, Section 3A, Insurance, Health Care, and Welfare Systems.

Foreign and Offshore Access to Covered Systems

The Act's digital systems accountability provisions apply without regard to the nationality of the actor. Where foreign entities or offshore structures are involved in the operation, maintenance, or integration of government authorized systems handling custody, identity, or court records, the Act authorizes full audit, disclosure, and enforcement. This approach avoids speculation while ensuring that foreign exploitation of domestic systems is subject to the same transparency and accountability requirements as domestic misuse.

The Affidavit of Remedy and Child Protection Enforcement

The Act does not stand alone. It incorporates the Affidavit of Remedy, which provides the child protection enforcement foundation. In the section of the Affidavit addressing the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, the Affidavit documents systemic CPS fraud, falsification of court records, unlawful removals, and child trafficking. The Affidavit does not treat these as administrative failures. It identifies them as criminal exploitation of families under color of law.

This is where prevention becomes possible. When system level child concealment is treated as a prosecutable offense rather than a paperwork issue, behavior changes before harm occurs. Locator, Affidavit of Remedy, CAPTA section.

The Importance of the Domestic Terrorism Designation

The Act explicitly identifies coordinated child trafficking, record falsification, and concealment carried out through government authorized systems as domestic terrorism.

This designation appears in Section 2 of the Act, Purpose and Findings, and is reinforced throughout the Affidavit of Remedy. This designation is not symbolic. Domestic terrorism classification elevates investigative priority, mandates interagency coordination, removes discretionary enforcement, and authorizes asset seizure and federal intervention.

Without this designation, child trafficking conducted through official systems is minimized. With it, the conduct is treated according to the scale of harm it causes. This is how children are protected before they disappear. Locator, The Act, Section 2, Purpose and Findings, and Affidavit of Remedy.

The Petition of Remonstrance as Part of the Remedy

The Act formally incorporates the Petition of Remonstrance and Amicus Brief by reference. This incorporation establishes long standing notice, continuity of evidence, and repeated demand for remedy dating back to 2019. This matters because it shows the Act did not arise from speculation. It arose from documented failure and ignored warnings. For reviewers, this confirms that the enforcement gap is real and longstanding. Locator, The Act, Section 13, Incorporation by Reference.

Recovery of Missing Children Through Enforcement

The Act is designed first to prevent children from becoming lost. The same enforcement mechanisms also enable recovery of children who are already missing. Children are often concealed through record manipulation and system fragmentation rather than physical disappearance alone. By compelling disclosure, audit, and dismantling of unlawful system structures, the Act exposes the pathways used to obscure custody and placement.

This enables identification and recovery of children whose locations were hidden through system level fraud.

Why Nothing Needs to Be Added for Title IV

Title IV assumes records are real, this Act makes them real. Title IV audits claims, this Act audits systems. Title IV pays based on documentation, this Act stops payment when documentation is false.

Adding Title IV language would not strengthen this remedy. It would distract from it. The enforcement structure already exists in full.

Conclusion

Rescue programs help children after harm has occurred. The People's Remedy and Restoration Act stops the machinery that allows harm to happen unnoticed. It restores record integrity, and exposes system manipulation. It shuts down funding tied to fiction, and treats systemic child concealment as the national threat it is. For Title IV foster care to function as intended, this enforcement layer is not optional.

Title IV Specialist Quick Review Guide

This Act applies to foster care because it explicitly names CCWIS and SACWIS systems in Section 3A. This Act prevents children from going missing by requiring authentic records before removals, transfers, or placements continue. This Act stops funding and billing when custody cannot be proven, and enforces CAPTA protections through

criminal accountability, and treats systemic child concealment as domestic terrorism, triggering mandatory federal response.

No Title IV amendment is required. The Act is ready as written.

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