

## **A BILL**

### **Public Records Audit and Recovery Authority Act**

To establish a national audit, evidence preservation, and recovery authority over land records, court records, and connected record systems, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### **SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Public Records Audit and Recovery Authority Act".

#### **SEC. 2. PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this Act is to restore constitutional governance by auditing and securing public records ecosystems, including, but not inclusive of, land and court records, and connected administrative databases, and by preserving evidence, identifying unlawful systems, and initiating lawful recovery actions and remedies.

#### **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

- (a) The term "Public Record System" means a physical or digital land record system or court record system, including, but not inclusive of, indexes, registries, recording offices, clerk systems, and any system that stores, displays, transmits, or authenticates instruments relied upon as legal authority.
- (b) The term "Connected Record System" means a software system, database, platform, or administrative system that interfaces directly or indirectly with a Public Record System, including, but not inclusive of, protective services, guardianship, probate, criminal and related administrative systems.
- (c) The term "Fraudulent Instrument" means a document, filing, recording, order, judgment, notarization, or entry that is counterfeit, forged, perjured, falsified, backdated, fabricated, or unlawfully altered, or that is submitted or relied upon with knowledge of falsity. A document that is not genuine.
- (d) The term "Unlawful System" means any record platform or vendor operated system used for public records that contains undisclosed access, hidden administrator pathways, backdoors, or undisclosed integrations that permit manipulation, concealment, or unauthorized transfer of data and authority.

#### **SEC. 4. LEAD AGENCY, NATIONAL AUDIT AUTHORITY.**

- (a) Lead agency. The Department of Government Efficiency, known as DOGE, shall serve as the lead Federal agency responsible for identifying, auditing, and documenting assets, systems, and records connected to Fraudulent Instruments, counterfeit filings, or Unlawful Systems.
- (b) Scope of audit. The audit shall cover all physical land and court records, and every digital system used for record management, including, but not inclusive of, vendor platforms used for electronic recording, filing, indexing, storage, access, and authentication, and the Connected Record Systems that interface with Public Record Systems, including, but not inclusive of, protective services, guardianship, and probate systems.
- (c) Preservation of evidence. DOGE shall preserve evidence necessary for enforcement and remedy, including, but not inclusive of, audit logs, access credentials, system configurations, contracts, chain of custody information, submission records, and the identity of persons and entities creating, transmitting, or relying upon instruments.
- (d) Registry and hotline. DOGE shall establish a national registry and hotline for reports of Fraudulent Instruments, record manipulation, trafficking indicators, and Unlawful System access, to prevent concealment, to identify patterns, and to preserve evidence.

## **SEC. 5. VERIFICATION, SEIZURE REFERRAL, AND SECURITY.**

- (a) Verification. Upon verification of Fraudulent Instruments or Unlawful Systems, DOGE shall document findings and refer them for lawful enforcement action, including, but not inclusive of, seizure actions as authorized under Federal law.
- (b) Coordination. DOGE shall coordinate with the Department of Justice, the United States Marshals Service, and other necessary agencies to execute lawful enforcement operations, including, but not inclusive of, physical and digital securing of evidence, records, assets, and systems.
- (c) Presence of independent oversight. Enforcement operations under this Act shall be conducted in the presence of an appointed representative from the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. to ensure transparency and lawful protection of the People's interests.

## **SEC. 6. REPORTING.**

- (a) Quarterly reports. DOGE shall report quarterly to Congress and to the Office of P.R.O.T.E.C.T. on audits, recoveries, enforcement actions, and compliance.
- (b) Public reporting. Public reporting shall be aggregated and shall not publish personally identifiable information of victims or whistleblowers.

## **SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.**

- (a) Criminal enforcement. Criminal enforcement shall include investigations and prosecutions for the offenses identified in the enforcement provisions of the People's Remedy and Restoration framework and other applicable Federal law.

- (b) Civil remedies. Civil remedies shall include treble damages and civil recovery as provided under the civil enforcement provisions referenced in the People's Remedy and Restoration framework and other applicable Federal law.
- (c) Obstruction, concealment, and retaliation. Any person who obstructs an audit, conceals records, destroys evidence, falsifies audit trails, or retaliates against a reporting person or whistleblower in connection with this Act shall be referred for investigation and prosecution under applicable Federal law, and shall be subject to civil liability, including, but not inclusive of, treble damages, as authorized by law.

## **SEC. 8. NATIONAL EMERGENCY FINDING AND AUTHORIZATION.**

- (a) Finding. Congress finds that systemic corruption of land records, court records, and Connected Record Systems, including, but not inclusive of, the use of Fraudulent Instruments and Unlawful Systems, constitutes a present and ongoing threat to constitutional governance, public integrity, national economic security, and the safety of children and vulnerable adults.
- (b) Authorization. The President is authorized to declare a national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) with respect to the threats described in subsection (a), and to exercise such authorities, consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- (c) Continuity of remedies. The authorization in subsection (b) is in addition to, and does not limit, any other authority of the United States to investigate, prosecute, seize assets, or provide restitution and recovery under applicable law.

## **SEC. 9. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, REFERRAL, AND AGGRAVATED VIOLATIONS.**

- (a) Domestic Violence referral. Any person who knowingly and willfully violates this Act, or conspires to violate this Act, in a manner that meets the definition of domestic Violence under section 2331(5) of title 18, United States Code, shall be treated as engaging in domestic Violence for purposes of investigation and prosecution, and shall be referred by DOGE to the Department of Justice and appropriate Federal agencies for enforcement under applicable law.
- (b) Pattern and enterprise conduct. Where violations of this Act are committed as part of an enterprise, network, or coordinated scheme involving record manipulation, trafficking indicators, concealment, or systematic deprivation of rights under color of law, DOGE shall prioritize expedited referral for racketeering, civil rights, and other applicable Federal charges.
- (c) No safe harbor. No contract clause, vendor term, court custom, or administrative policy may be asserted as a defense to a violation of this Act, or to conduct referred under subsection (a) or (b).

## **SEC. 10. NATIONAL EMERGENCY, NATIONAL SECURITY, AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVOLVEMENT.**

(a) **Finding of national security threat.** Congress finds that systemic compromise of land records, court records, and connected record platforms constitutes a threat to national security and critical infrastructure, enabling large scale fraud, coercion under color of law, and foreign and domestic intrusion.

(b) **National emergency designation.** Congress declares that implementation and enforcement of this Act addresses a national emergency affecting the security of the United States, and directs that all available emergency and critical infrastructure protection authorities be promptly used, consistent with the National Emergencies Act and other applicable law.

(c) **Department of Defense required role, defensive support only.** This Act constitutes express Congressional authorization for the Department of Defense to provide Defense Support of Civil Authorities for the limited purposes of defensive cyber support, incident response, technical assistance, communications, logistics, and forensic preservation of evidence needed to secure covered record systems and prevent further compromise. Such support shall be coordinated with the lead federal agency designated in this Act and shall not include direct participation in civilian law enforcement activities except where expressly authorized by Act of Congress, consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 1385.

(d) **Mandatory referral for domestic violence and treason where legally applicable.** Any person who knowingly compromises covered systems, destroys audit logs, obstructs audits, or provides material assistance to foreign or domestic actors to manipulate records or to seize property or persons under false authority shall be referred to the Attorney General for investigation and prosecution under applicable federal law, including domestic Violence related offenses where supported by evidence, and treason only where the constitutional elements of Article III, Section 3 are satisfied.