

American Artificial Intelligence Public Benefit, Rights, and Innovation Act of 2026

*Human-led technology.
Paid civic opportunity.
Impartial public service.*

Submitted for legislative review by Chetuno Ebuwa

Policy text v0.3 • Submission edition S1 • September 11, 2026

\$1.2 trillion proposed ten-year envelope
\$450 billion direct core + \$750 billion discretionary authorization
\$160 billion for civic work, skills, transition and local development

Proposed legislation and planning assumptions for review. Not introduced, enacted, funded or officially scored. No agency, paid placement or deployment authority is created by this document.

SUBMISSION NOTES

Author-approved proposal; legislative review requested

The author has approved this policy framework for circulation. The proposed budget, wage levels, governance structure, eligibility rules and implementation targets are requests for congressional consideration, not enacted commitments or independently established costs. This submission edition preserves the complete v0.3 proposed legislative text and all funding schedules.

People participate in building the system

Sections 302–308 create a civilian paid-work and learning program. Eligibility is not limited to AI-displaced workers. Sections 1605–1607 establish a recurring, independently checked improvement process.

Protect services rather than promise untouchable leadership

The proposed Federal AI and Public Resilience Commission uses transparent decisions, direct access, protected program funding, impartial service duties, audits and judicial review. It does not promise immunity from constitutionally valid presidential removal or later Acts of Congress.

One reconciled budget

Schedules A–C are the proposed funding controls. The companion workbook shows account and year formulas, workforce capacity assumptions and response lifecycle costs. No new revenue or fiscal saving is assumed to pay for the program.

Complete draft and supporting material

All 17 titles and Schedules A–C are included. Implementation assumptions, legal review notes, a requirements crosswalk, response costs and references follow the proposed legislative text. Before introduction, a sponsoring office should obtain legislative-counsel review, formal budget analysis and technical validation of operational assumptions.

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DEVELOPMENT HISTORY AND REVIEW NOTES

What is retained

The proposal retains truthfulness, public welfare, transparency, auditing and phased deployment. Paid civic-work pathways allow unemployed Americans and other citizens to help build and improve the system. Healthcare, housing, education, agriculture, legal access and civic-service access remain represented. Robotics, water preservation, desalination, waste management, disaster infrastructure and human command are incorporated throughout.

What is corrected or made explicit

The original headline was \$1.2 trillion over ten years, but seven annual sector amounts totaled \$650 billion, or \$6.5 trillion if repeated for ten years. This draft retains the \$1.2 trillion headline as a proposed ten-year envelope and replaces—not silently reinterprets—the original sector amounts. The source did not specify a financing mechanism that pays for this expenditure.

The prior language “Congress may establish” a worker guarantee did not actually create a funded guarantee. This version creates capped transition programs and a broadly accessible civic workforce program with eligibility, wages, benefits, training, account limits and continuous-improvement duties. AI displacement is not a condition for ordinary civic-work admission. It does not promise a universal cash dividend. Public investment receipts are recognized only when received and are not assumed to finance the bill.

A neutral executive agency cannot be made absolutely immune from presidential control by labeling it independent. The Supreme Court’s June 29, 2026 decision in *Trump v. Slaughter* invalidated the FTC’s for-cause removal restriction. This design therefore protects statutory services, records, funding and review mechanisms rather than promising protected commissioner tenure. Legislative counsel should review the proposed appointment qualifications and all constitutional interfaces. [R1]

Current major-disaster declaration law includes gubernatorial and presidential roles, with a Tribal request route. The direct-access service authority proposed here is separate and narrow; it is not an assertion that existing Stafford Act requirements can be ignored. Nor may the Federal Government simply command State officials to administer its program. [R3, R4]

Workforce integration and funding tradeoff

The new civic-work and workforce account is \$160 billion, replacing the \$80 billion allocation in the interim planning version. The overall ceiling remains \$1.2 trillion. The additional \$80 billion is reassigned from permanent resilience construction (\$30 billion) and water, environment, healthcare, housing and science (\$10 billion each). This is an explicit proposed tradeoff: less capital expansion than the interim plan, with stronger human delivery capacity. It is not an addition outside the budget or a claim that all requests can immediately receive a paid job.

Within the \$160 billion account, \$90 billion supports paid civic employment, \$25 billion apprenticeships and training, \$20 billion targeted wage insurance, \$10 billion participation supports, \$10 billion local development and improvement projects, and \$5 billion delivery and evaluation. Paid civic workers can support projects in other mission accounts, but their same hours, benefits or tools cannot be charged twice.

Financial status

All figures are proposed budget authority in nominal dollars. They are not estimates of annual cash outlays, total national disaster needs, guaranteed procurement prices, or CBO/JCT scores. The proposal combines \$450 billion in scheduled direct appropriations for a continuity core with \$750 billion in authorizations requiring later appropriations. Future legislation could amend either. No dedicated tax increase, speculative AI revenue, or assumed savings is counted as an offset. Debt-service effects are not modeled.

A BILL

To establish a national framework for artificial intelligence, robotics, public benefit, individual liberty, scientific advancement, environmental stewardship, resilient infrastructure, and democratic accountability; to preserve human authority in high-consequence systems; and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “American Artificial Intelligence Public Benefit, Rights, and Innovation Act of 2026”.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL PURPOSE.

Artificial intelligence shall expand human capability rather than diminish human dignity. The objective of this Act is not government by artificial intelligence, but partnership in which computational systems support accountable people. The United States shall encourage beneficial innovation, competition, scientific integrity, individual liberty, sustainable resource use, and public accountability.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes are to preserve meaningful human command; protect people affected by consequential AI; share publicly enabled benefits; preserve entry-level opportunity; support science, healthcare, housing, education, agriculture, and legal access; conserve water and advance responsible desalination; prevent pollution and improve waste recovery; protect natural environments; improve hazard detection and disaster resilience; deploy safe mobile services and robotics; and require measurable performance, fiscal discipline, and public review.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS AND COVERAGE.

(a) AI system.—A machine-based system that infers from inputs how to produce predictions, content, recommendations, decisions, plans, or actions that influence physical or virtual environments.

(b) Commission.—The Federal AI and Public Resilience Commission established by title XI.

(c) Covered entity.—A Federal agency administering this Act; a contractor or recipient with respect to funded activities; and, only for expressly applicable commercial duties in titles II, XIII and XIV, a provider or deployer acting in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce. Private, noncommercial personal use is excluded unless otherwise expressly provided. General research does not by itself constitute public deployment.

(d) High-consequence use.—A use materially affecting life or physical safety, liberty, access to essential public benefits, employment, housing, credit, education, critical infrastructure, election administration, or significant irreversible environmental intervention. Classification attaches to the decision and operating context, not merely a model’s size or industry label.

(e) Meaningful human control.—Control exercised by a trained and accountable person with sufficient information, time, authority and practical access to question, interrupt, reject, escalate, or override action as appropriate.

(f) Material AI influence.—Reliance on an AI output that substantially changes or determines a consequential action. Mere clerical formatting is insufficient; routine human rubber-stamping does not eliminate material influence.

(g) Program Year.—The first full Federal fiscal year beginning after enactment and each succeeding fiscal year. Deadlines measured from enactment are calendar deadlines. Program Year amounts are not retroactively assigned to an earlier fiscal year.

(h) Eligible recipient.—A State, Tribal or territorial government, local government, public utility, public institution, qualifying nonprofit service provider, or other entity expressly eligible under the relevant mission. Direct eligibility does not authorize forced participation or entry onto property without lawful authority.

(i) Essential service.—Potable water, emergency sanitation, lifesaving medical support, critical-load power, emergency communications, temporary shelter, or another expressly designated service immediately necessary to prevent serious harm.

TITLE I — HUMAN-AI PARTNERSHIP AND HUMAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 101. HUMAN-IN-COMMAND STANDARD.

Every covered high-consequence system shall identify an accountable human official, licensed professional where applicable, operator, or lawful chain of command. A covered entity may not avoid its legal responsibilities by attributing its conduct to a machine. Liability shall follow the duties and conduct of the relevant persons and entities; a frontline operator is not automatically liable for a design defect beyond that operator's control.

SEC. 102. THREE-LEVEL AUTHORITY ARCHITECTURE.

Level I—AI assistance. AI may analyze, forecast, simulate, draft and recommend under ordinary supervision.

Level II—Supervised autonomy. AI and robots may perform specified functions inside validated and authorized operating boundaries, with risk-appropriate monitoring, intervention, records and trained supervision. Recycling, inspection, environmental sensing and logistics may qualify, but a particular dangerous action can require Level III approval.

Level III—Human command required. Life-critical policy choices, rights-affecting determinations and substantially irreversible interventions require final approval by the designated human authority, except for the narrow preauthorized protective actions in section 1003. A deployment may contain all three levels; classification shall be function-specific.

SEC. 103. MEANINGFUL HUMAN CONTROL.

Responsible personnel shall receive relevant evidence, known limitations, usable uncertainty information, alternatives where available, and warnings of operation outside validated conditions. Staffing and workload shall permit actual review. System design shall not substitute a misleading explanation or uncalibrated confidence score for evidence. Time-critical protective control shall follow tested safety procedures rather than await unnecessary manual approval.

SEC. 104. PROHIBITION ON AUTOMATION THEATER.

A covered entity shall not claim meaningful supervision where the supervisor lacks the practical authority, training, access or opportunity to intervene. Audit sampling shall measure approval workload, override ability and the consequences of disagreement. Retaliation for a good-faith safety escalation is prohibited under section 1106.

SEC. 105. PRESERVATION OF HUMAN EXPERTISE.

Agencies and federally supported critical-system operators shall maintain sufficient trained personnel, manuals, fallback resources and institutional knowledge for safe degraded operation. Each high-consequence operational team shall exercise a relevant degraded-AI scenario at least annually. A no-AI exercise need not attempt unsafe manual operation of equipment that requires automatic stabilization; it shall test the achievable safe fallback.

SEC. 106. FAILSAFE AND SAFE-STATE REQUIREMENTS.

Operators shall assess communications loss, malicious commands, bad sensors, corrupted data, power failure and unexpected conditions. Safeguards may include independent interlocks, local controls, redundant sensing, safe shutdown, bounded continued operation and graceful degradation. Average accuracy alone is insufficient. An accountable human shall approve the validated operating envelope and residual-risk assessment before use.

TITLE II — AMERICAN AI RIGHTS AND INTEGRITY**SEC. 201. NOTICE, REVIEW AND CORRECTION.**

Covered deployers shall provide accessible notice of materially influential AI in a consequential decision, the responsible entity, the main grounds needed to contest it, and a human contact. People using a covered conversational service shall receive clear notice that it is AI where this would not otherwise be apparent.

A person may request correction of materially inaccurate personal information and meaningful human reconsideration. The deployer shall acknowledge the request within five business days and decide it within thirty calendar days. A potential imminent loss of essential service or serious physical harm shall receive human triage within twenty-four hours. A request shall not automatically stay a lawful action, but the reviewer shall consider interim protection. Existing faster or stronger rights remain available. No adverse decision may be justified solely by inability to use a digital appeal channel.

SEC. 202. NATIONAL AI INTEGRITY STANDARD.

No covered commercial provider or deployer shall knowingly make a materially false representation of a system's identity, capabilities, testing, limitations or factual verification in a manner likely to cause material reliance or harm. The same duty applies to the administration of this Act. Ordinary errors do not create strict liability, and uncertainty shall be communicated where relevant.

This section does not authorize government to prescribe political beliefs, settle scientific controversies by decree, regulate protected opinion or satire, or penalize criticism of the government. Fraud, knowing commercial deception and concealment of material safety limitations remain subject to applicable law and title XIV.

SEC. 203. FEDERAL ACCOUNTABILITY.

An agency may delegate computation, not legal accountability. A rights-affecting Federal determination shall have an identified human decision-maker and an accessible review pathway. An agency shall preserve the decisional record sufficient for review without compelling public release of protected personal data, privileged material or exploitable security information.

TITLE III — WORK, PROSPERITY AND THE AMERICAN AI DIVIDEND**SEC. 301. PUBLIC RETURN AND PROSPERITY ACCOUNT.**

The Treasury shall establish an account to record lawful receipts from specifically authorized public-investment returns. This Act imposes no robot tax and creates no universal individual dividend entitlement. Agencies may negotiate milestone-based repayment or capped revenue participation for commercial-development grants of at least \$25 million under this Act, with published terms and protection for ordinary public-service grants. No equity acquisition or fee is authorized by implication.

Receipts shall not be spent or counted as an offset to the schedule in title XV without express authority. Congress shall review independently verified receipts and distribution options after Program Year 3. No anticipated return shall be used to advertise this Act as self-financing.

SEC. 302. CIVIC WORK AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT.

(a) Establishment.—The Commission, jointly with the Secretary of Labor, shall establish the American Civic Development and Resilience Corps and administer a \$160 billion ten-year workforce account. The Corps is a civilian employment and skills program, not a military organization, compulsory-service requirement or law-enforcement body.

(b) Subaccounts.—The account shall provide \$90 billion for paid civic employment; \$25 billion for apprenticeships and portable training, comprising \$15 billion for apprenticeship subsidies and \$10 billion for training accounts; \$20 billion for wage insurance; \$10 billion for participation supports; \$10 billion for community development and continuous-improvement grants; and \$5 billion for intake, placement, benefits counseling, outcome evaluation and program administration. Schedule B governs the division between direct and discretionary funding.

(c) Employers and delivery.—The Commission may employ qualified personnel directly through applicable Federal hiring authority and make workforce grants to participating public entities, Tribal entities, public educational institutions and qualifying nonprofit employers. Each placement shall identify its legal employer, supervisor, employment status, compensation, insurance and dispute pathway before work begins. A Federal grant alone does not confer Federal employee status. Private employers may participate through the bounded apprenticeship route in section 304 or ordinary competitively awarded contracts, not receive a free publicly financed replacement workforce.

(d) Cost accounting.—The same labor hour, benefit, course, support expense or equipment cost shall not be charged to this account and another Federal award. Workforce funds may support labor on a water, housing, environmental or resilience project while that mission pays distinct capital costs. Accounts shall retain separate cost ledgers. Employer reimbursement shall follow verified payroll, delivered instruction and allowable costs.

SEC. 303. OPEN ACCESS AND EMPLOYMENT IMPACT REPORTING.

(a) Eligibility.—The civic program shall be open to United States citizens and nationals aged eighteen or older, including unemployed people, involuntarily underemployed workers, people changing careers, caregivers returning to paid work, veterans, people with disabilities, older workers and people seeking a first job. A college degree or proof of AI-caused unemployment shall not be a general entrance condition. Minors aged sixteen or seventeen may enter a separately supervised educational track only for lawful nonhazardous work. Existing employment programs and their lawful eligibility rules are not narrowed by this section.

(b) Priority.—At least sixty percent of annual new adult subsidized civic placements, measured nationally, shall be offered to qualified applicants who are unemployed, involuntarily underemployed or from households at or below two hundred percent of the applicable Federal poverty guideline. Statutory veterans' priority and applicable nondiscrimination rules remain protected. After documented outreach and a thirty-day recruitment period, an unfilled priority placement may be opened to other qualified applicants, with publication of the reason and an annual priority-access review. No percentage authorizes assigning a person to work for which that person is unqualified or unsafe.

(c) Equal access.—Intake shall be available through an accessible national portal, a staffed telephone channel, American Job Centers where participating, libraries, community colleges, Tribal partners and other qualified local institutions. An individual may apply directly if a State declines program participation. No application requires a governor's political endorsement. An agency shall acknowledge a complete application within five business days and offer a human-led assessment and written pathway or waiting-list decision within thirty calendar days. This is a procedural right, not an unlimited employment entitlement.

(d) Selection.—Selection shall follow published need, qualification and accessibility rules. Equally ranked qualified candidates may be selected by an auditable lottery; party loyalty, voting history and lawful speech shall not be inputs. AI may assist matching but may not issue an unreviewable rejection. No participation fee or payment to a recruiter may be required. Applicants may use the review procedures of titles II and XIV.

(e) Recipient reports.—A recipient receiving at least \$10 million in AI-related assistance during a fiscal year shall annually report aggregate jobs created, eliminated or materially changed; entry-level positions; wages; paid training; and its method of attributing change to AI. Reporting shall distinguish funded slot-years, unique participants, repeat participants, retained positions and independently estimated net employment effects. Beneficiary identities shall not be published.

SEC. 304. PAID LEARNING AND FIRST-RUNG OPPORTUNITY.

(a) Apprenticeships.—Paid apprenticeships shall include mentored experience, assessed skill development, wage progression and a portable credential. Use of an established Registered Apprenticeship pathway shall be preferred where it fits the occupation; the program shall not create a redundant credential by default. A subsidy may cover up to fifty percent of documented eligible wage and training cost, capped at \$20,000 per apprentice during a twelve-month award. Apprentices shall be employees of the identified employer, not unpaid volunteers.

(b) Portable training.—Approved training accounts may provide up to \$10,000 per participant over the program for verified tuition, required materials, examinations or recognized credentials. A worker need not establish AI causation to seek civic-track training. The same tuition shall not be reimbursed twice. Providers shall disclose completion, placement, debt and credential outcomes, and the Commission shall suspend payments for materially deceptive recruiting.

(c) Civic placements.—An initial placement may last six to twelve months, with one extension of up to six months when justified by a credential pathway, project continuity or disability accommodation and available funding. Part-time and seasonal work shall be available where compatible with the mission. Ordinarily at least twenty percent of paid program time shall be structured instruction, supervised skill practice or assessment; a documented professional pathway may use an equivalent competency-based schedule. All required instruction shall be paid time.

(d) Skill ladder.—Programs shall provide pathways from civic trainee to qualified technician, operator, inspector, planner, mentor or other skilled role. Advancement shall depend on demonstrated competence and applicable licensing, not merely course attendance. Retirees and experienced tradespeople may serve as paid mentors. Completion does not automatically grant licensure or authority over a life-critical system.

SEC. 305. CIVIC WORK MISSIONS AND LABOR PROTECTIONS.

(a) Work.—Eligible assignments include leak surveys, meter and sensor maintenance assistance, water-quality sampling under qualified supervision, watershed restoration, waste audits and repair/reuse centers, safe recycling support, nursery and habitat work, community accessibility surveys, housing retrofit assistance, warning-system outreach, preparedness mapping, hub inventory, logistics, robotics maintenance, data quality, public-service navigation and approved community problem-solving. The work must produce an identified public benefit, not merely training attendance or make-work.

(b) Compensation.—Ordinary adult Corps work shall pay at least \$20 per hour in Program Year 1, annually adjusted thereafter by the change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers without a downward adjustment, or the higher applicable legal minimum, prevailing wage, collective-bargaining rate or comparable program rate. Funded employers shall provide applicable payroll contributions, workers' compensation, unemployment-insurance coverage, paid leave and access to health coverage through lawful employment arrangements. Overtime and other applicable labor protections remain in force. An award budget is not permission to underpay legally required compensation.

(c) Safety and expertise.—No unqualified participant shall conduct hazardous waste handling, structural entry, electrical energization, clinical treatment, aerial rescue, active-fire operations or operation of high-consequence infrastructure. Licensing, medical and physical requirements shall be job-related. Trainees shall receive suitable protective equipment, paid safety training and a qualified supervisor. A person's unemployment does not justify exposing that person to danger avoided by trained professionals or robots.

(d) Additionality.—Employers shall not dismiss, reduce hours of, or replace an existing worker or contractor principally to obtain subsidized labor, undermine a bargaining agreement or break a strike. Awards shall

document added service capacity or a genuine vacancy and maintain a confidential complaint channel. Pay parity shall be assessed for substantially comparable duties and qualifications. Unpaid volunteers shall not substitute for funded employee duties.

(e) Voluntary participation.—Refusal to enroll or withdrawal from the Corps shall not, by itself, terminate unrelated public benefits. This Act does not disregard program wages when another benefit program lawfully counts income. Counselors shall explain effects on benefits before enrollment, identify existing transition protections and report benefit cliffs for legislative action. No campaign activity, personal loyalty pledge or political messaging shall be an assigned paid duty.

SEC. 306. ACCESS SUPPORT AND TARGETED TRANSITION INSURANCE.

(a) Supports.—The participation-support subaccount may pay documented childcare, transportation, disability accommodation, essential connectivity and other defined access costs not otherwise reimbursed. Supports shall be individually assessed, subject to published caps and budget availability, with reasonable exceptions for disability access. No support expense shall be billed as both ordinary employer overhead and participant aid.

(b) Wage insurance.—An eligible reemployed worker shall have experienced involuntary displacement or at least a twenty-percent paid-hours reduction in a documented AI-related restructuring during the preceding twenty-four months. Labor officials may use worker evidence where an employer does not cooperate; AI need not be the exclusive cause. Prior annual earnings shall not exceed \$100,000. An award may replace fifty percent of the difference between prior and new weekly earnings, capped at \$200 per week for fifty-two weeks. Regular payroll records, anti-fraud controls and an appeal route shall apply. This targeted benefit is separate from broad civic employment eligibility.

(c) Limits.—Awards shall not exceed legally available balances. Waiting lists and allocation criteria shall be public in aggregate. No permanent job, cash dividend or wage-insurance entitlement arises merely from enactment. An awarded employer shall preserve funds necessary to pay the promised term of employment rather than recruit against speculative future appropriations.

SEC. 307. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION.

Each pilot service area shall maintain a published civic-development plan identifying useful work, staffing, local barriers, public-service needs and potential paid entry pathways. Citizens may submit project proposals through accessible channels. Every proposal shall receive acknowledgment within ten business days and a reasoned disposition, referral or evaluation timetable within sixty calendar days.

The \$10 billion community-improvement subaccount shall support competitively selected, time-limited trials ordinarily between \$100,000 and \$2 million per project, with larger awards requiring a separately published justification. Proposals shall identify a beneficiary, baseline, conventional alternative, costs, safety requirements and measurement plan. They shall not fund campaign advocacy or duplicate a mission's capital or evaluation charges.

A program advisory council and local pilot panels shall include paid-worker, unemployed-applicant, disability-access, recipient-community, professional and scientific perspectives selected through public applications and conflict checks. Members may receive reasonable compensation and access support for authorized service. Panels advise and publish recommendations; they do not appoint Federal officers, issue rescue commands, adjudicate claims or veto legally authorized service. Applicable public-advisory and records rules shall apply.

SEC. 308. WORKFORCE OUTCOMES AND CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT.

Employers shall provide paid time for safety feedback and documented improvement proposals without retaliation. Reports shall measure verified public work completed, earnings, employment retention, recognized skills, injuries, training quality, access barriers and participant experience. Results shall be disaggregated appropriately without disclosing identities.

Completion, job placement, six- and twelve-month earnings and continued employment shall be measured against a documented comparison where feasible. Agencies shall not claim that every subsidized position is a

net new permanent job. The corrective-action and independently verified release process in sections 1605 through 1607 shall apply to the workforce program itself.

TITLE IV — NATIONAL PUBLIC-BENEFIT AI MISSIONS

SEC. 401. MISSION ACCOUNTS.

The Commission shall administer grants and interagency agreements for healthcare, housing, education, legal access, civic-service navigation, agriculture and scientific discovery under the schedules in title XV. Existing sector agencies retain their statutory responsibilities; the Commission does not become the Nation’s medical, utility, election or building regulator.

Healthcare funding shall support public and rural clinics, validation, secure interoperability and workforce access. Clinical treatment remains under qualified human authority. Housing funding shall support affordable modular-construction demonstrations, construction robotics and permitting or maintenance tools, with applicable building codes and accessibility protections. Legal-assistance tools shall identify limitations and preserve attorney responsibilities. Civic tools shall deliver authoritative service and election information, not direct political persuasion or determine which lawful opinions are acceptable.

SEC. 402. SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY AND PUBLIC COMPUTE.

The scientific account shall provide \$25 billion for shared compute, \$25 billion for scientific missions and \$20 billion for independent AI and critical-system evaluation. Eligible users include universities, small businesses, public laboratories and qualified nonprofits. Awards shall disclose access criteria and verified resource costs and provide time-limited reservations rather than incumbent ownership of the allocation process.

Research shall preserve data provenance, testable hypotheses, reproducibility where possible, human review and appropriate privacy and security. No institution shall be required to disclose protected data or dangerous operational details to the general public. Agencies shall use existing lawful infrastructure where more cost-effective than duplicating it.

SEC. 403. EVIDENCE BEFORE NATIONAL SCALE.

Every mission shall publish its problem, conventional alternative, full lifecycle cost, evaluation method, baseline and measurable target before final evaluation. Independent reviewers shall test safety, accessibility, reliability and actual public benefit. A non-AI solution may receive funding where it better meets the mission. An unsuccessful technology shall not disqualify a community from receiving essential services through another method.

TITLE V — NATIONAL WATER SECURITY AND PRESERVATION

SEC. 501. WATER PRESERVATION.

The \$170 billion water account shall allocate \$45 billion to leaks and distribution rehabilitation; \$45 billion to treatment and reuse; \$25 billion to aquifer stewardship and conservation; \$35 billion to desalination research and demonstrations; and \$20 billion to water monitoring. These are account ceilings, not estimates of all national water needs.

Each utility project shall establish a metered water balance, document baseline leakage and water quality, assess less costly alternatives, and verify savings after commissioning. Critical pump, dosing and valve controls shall have independent safety limits. No generative model may directly change a chemical dose or release untreated water outside an approved control envelope.

SEC. 502. WATER MONITORING.

Monitoring shall cover rivers, lakes, reservoirs, aquifers, wetlands, estuaries and coastal waters, using calibrated sensors and confirmatory sampling. Reports shall identify detection limits, missing data and sensor failures. Suspected contamination shall be escalated to responsible health and utility personnel; an AI alert alone is not proof that water is safe or contaminated.

SEC. 503. RESPONSIBLE DESALINATION.

Desalination awards shall assess energy per cubic meter, delivered-water cost, intake impacts, brine treatment or lawful disposal, marine effects, source-water variability, reliability and trained staffing. Membranes, separation methods, energy integration and mineral recovery may compete on measured performance.

Conservation, leak repair, reuse and watershed preservation shall be assessed before new supply. This is a planning hierarchy, not a requirement to withhold lifesaving supply until every conservation project is completed. No seawater capability shall be inferred from certification for freshwater treatment. Permanent environmental review and water rights are not waived by calling a facility an AI project.

TITLE VI — ENVIRONMENTAL ROBOTICS AND NATURAL SYSTEMS**SEC. 601. ENVIRONMENTAL ROBOTICS INITIATIVE.**

Within the \$110 billion environmental account, \$30 billion shall support ecosystem restoration, \$20 billion pollution prevention, \$40 billion circular materials under title VII and \$20 billion precision agriculture and resource stewardship.

Robotics may support cleanup, lost fishing-gear recovery, contaminated sampling, sewer and stormwater inspection, wildfire monitoring and habitat assessment. Mission authorization shall specify protected species, exclusion zones, safe capture or handling limits and human intervention. Robotics shall preferentially reduce dangerous human exposure, not substitute untested machines for ecological expertise.

SEC. 602. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PRESERVATION.

Scientists and community partners shall establish ecological baselines and monitor outcomes for at least five years for major restoration awards where practicable within the funded schedule. Significant irreversible interventions require qualified human review and compliance with applicable law. Measures shall include habitat quality, biodiversity indicators, water condition and displacement of harm to other locations—not hectares treated alone.

TITLE VII — GARBAGE, RECYCLING AND CIRCULAR MATERIALS**SEC. 701. CIRCULAR MATERIALS INITIATIVE.**

The \$40 billion circular-materials subaccount may support sorting, safer battery and electronic-waste handling, construction reuse, repair, critical-material recovery, food redistribution and organic recovery. Projects shall quantify incoming waste, contamination, useful output, worker exposure, actual buyers or end uses, and residual disposal.

Material collected is not automatically material recycled. Reported recycling shall distinguish collection, sorting, verified productive use, stockpiling and disposal. Export, chemical treatment or combustion shall not be counted as environmental success without applicable safety, emissions and lifecycle evidence.

SEC. 702. POLLUTION PREVENTION FIRST.

Programs shall favor prevention where technically and economically preferable and measure the mass and toxicity of pollution avoided. Monitoring does not independently authorize surveillance of people, entry onto

property or enforcement action outside existing lawful authority. Hazardous handling shall retain trained human oversight and appropriate protective controls.

TITLE VIII — WEATHER, DISASTER PREVENTION AND NATIONAL RESILIENCE

SEC. 801. PREDICTION, DETECTION AND WARNING.

The \$60 billion weather account shall allocate \$24 billion to observation, \$20 billion to forecast and data infrastructure, \$10 billion to accessible warning delivery and \$6 billion to independent validation. NOAA and relevant scientific agencies shall retain responsibility for their official scientific products; lawful emergency officials retain warning and evacuation responsibilities.

Systems may address hurricanes, storms, tornadoes, wildfire, drought, heat, inland and coastal floods, surge, landslides and hazardous air. Evaluation shall report warning lead time, missed events, false alarms, calibration and communication reach by hazard and geography. Accessible delivery shall include non-smartphone channels and language access. Observation loss shall be disclosed.

“Prevention” means reducing preventable ignition, exposure, infrastructure failure and damage. This Act does not presume technology can prevent hurricanes, eliminate drought or guarantee accurate forecasts.

SEC. 802. PERMANENT RESILIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE.

The \$200 billion account shall allocate \$60 billion to flood and stormwater systems; \$35 billion to wildfire resilience; \$35 billion to coastal and nature-based defenses; \$45 billion to critical lifeline hardening; and \$25 billion to safer siting and voluntary relocation or repeated-loss reduction.

Projects shall compare engineered, nature-based and hybrid alternatives; assess downstream and neighboring risk; include maintenance financing; and avoid double charging a cost to the water, housing or AI-infrastructure accounts. Relocation of residents shall not be involuntary under this Act. Independent benefit estimates shall disclose uncertainty and distribution of benefits, not rely only on protected property value.

TITLE IX — RAPID DEPLOYMENT MOBILE INFRASTRUCTURE

SEC. 901. NATIONAL RESERVE.

The Commission shall establish a reusable reserve of mobile water, sanitation, critical-load power, communications, medical-support, refrigeration, shelter and logistics equipment within the \$150 billion response account. FEMA shall coordinate deployment with lawful incident command under an interagency agreement; the Commission may procure and maintain its own authorized service capability without requiring a new Presidential declaration under the separate authority of section 1105.

SEC. 902. REGIONAL RESILIENCE HUBS.

The initial planning capacity is up to thirty regional hubs and 120 satellite depots, with siting determined by travel-time coverage, tested hazard scenarios, logistics, population needs and infrastructure gaps. Alaska, Hawaii, Tribal and territorial communities shall be explicitly modeled. Existing sites shall be used where suitable. These counts are planning targets subject to engineering and procurement review, not earmarked locations.

Six initial hubs shall target readiness by the end of Program Year 2; fifteen by Year 3; thirty by Year 5; and the full depot network by Year 7. Severe weather, access restrictions and transport availability shall be incorporated into response commitments.

SEC. 903. TEMPORARY SHALL NOT MEAN DISPOSABLE.

Procurement shall require repairability, interchangeable service interfaces, maintenance records and feasible reuse. Transfer into permanent service requires code compliance, water-quality certification where applicable,

ownership documentation and a funded operating plan. The cost and timing of moving equipment shall be recorded. Reuse shall not excuse deploying damaged or obsolete life-critical equipment.

TITLE X — DISASTER ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATED MOBILE SERVICES

SEC. 1001. ROBOTICS RESERVE.

The planning portfolio includes up to 2,000 mission kits combining appropriate ground, aerial, surface-water, underwater, inspection, sensing or communications capabilities. A kit is not a promise of a humanoid robot or one universal platform. Procurement shall be staged after independent trials. Manufacturer limits, licensing and airspace or maritime permissions remain applicable.

SEC. 1002. PERMITTED FUNCTIONS.

Approved functions include reconnaissance, rescue support, damage and fire mapping, supply delivery, collapsed-structure inspection, road and bridge assessment, gas and chemical detection, water sampling, communications relay and access to unsafe areas. No robot shall be dispatched into conditions beyond its validated weather, navigation or structural limits merely because a human would face danger there.

SEC. 1003. HUMAN COMMAND DURING EMERGENCIES.

AI may predict, map, simulate, coordinate, inspect, communicate and recommend. Mandatory evacuation, abandonment of populated areas, prioritization among identifiable persons for scarce lifesaving resources, and comparable exercises of governmental authority shall remain under accountable human command.

A preauthorized protective system may take an immediate bounded safety action when delay would create a substantially greater imminent danger. The action must remain inside its previously validated safety envelope; loss of communication shall not create new authority. Records shall be preserved where technically possible and reviewed promptly. A broad claim of emergency does not waive fundamental rights or other applicable law.

SEC. 1004. HUMAN LIFE FIRST.

Human life and responder safety take priority over replaceable property. Protection of a hospital, water plant, communications system or other asset may be lifesaving where its loss threatens people. Neither political visibility nor the wealth or electoral importance of a neighborhood is a lawful lifesaving priority.

SEC. 1005. INTEROPERABILITY.

(a) Standards.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through FEMA and consulting NIST, the Commission, relevant jurisdictions, responders, utilities, manufacturers, disability-access organizations, cybersecurity specialists and standards-development organizations, shall develop standards for covered disaster robotics and mobile infrastructure.

(b) Scope.—Standards shall address communications; electrical connections, grounding and voltage compatibility; charging and battery safety; data formats, terminology, units, timestamps and geographic references; command authorization and transfer; modular interfaces, replacement parts and maintenance; cybersecurity; mapping and hazards; equipment identification, readiness and limits; communications-loss procedures; and safe water, desalination, storage and wastewater connections, including contamination and backflow protection. Different functions need not have identical designs or unsafe direct connections.

(c) Human command.—A network connection does not confer command authority. Standards shall identify responsible operators, authorized commands, operating mode, conflict resolution, handoff procedures and human intervention. A software update or handoff shall not expand approved autonomy automatically. Titles I and X continue to apply.

(d) Operational information.—Systems shall exchange necessary mission information without requiring a common commercial provider. Observations, predictions, unverified reports, stale data and human-authorized

instructions shall be distinguishable. Data age, material uncertainty and relevant limitations shall be visible. Automated recommendations shall not masquerade as evacuation orders or professional instructions.

(e) Security and privacy.—Connections shall use appropriate authentication, encryption, segmentation, security updates, access limits and logs. Compromised equipment shall be isolatable. Personal information shall be limited to lawful mission needs, with retention and deletion rules. No interface specification authorizes unauthorized access, unlawful surveillance or unrestricted biometric identification. Security protections shall not become a pretext to deny authorized operators essential safety documentation.

(f) Degraded operation.—Equipment shall be tested for loss of power, internet, cloud services, navigation and communications. Required local functions, safe stopping, bounded continuation, handoff and fallback shall be specified. Essential functions should not depend exclusively on a vendor cloud where local operation is practicable. Immediate shutdown is not required where it would itself create a greater danger.

(g) Competition.—Suitable voluntary consensus standards and documented vendor-neutral interfaces shall be preferred. Contracts shall provide adequate data export, maintenance and interface rights without unnecessarily favoring one vendor or demanding disclosure of unrelated source code, model weights or trade secrets. Compliance shall be proportionate to risk and accessible to qualified small suppliers.

(h) Demonstrated compatibility.—Operational readiness requires relevant cross-system tests, not a vendor assertion. Tests shall cover safe power and fluid integration, correct data interpretation, control transfer, rejection of unauthorized instructions and degraded operation. Material changes require risk-proportionate reassessment. Deficiencies shall be corrected or recorded as deployment limits. Human team proficiency shall be tested with equipment.

(i) Procurement and transition.—New covered awards after the applicable compliance date shall require verified compatibility, support arrangements, maintenance, lifecycle cost and operator training. Existing serviceable equipment may use validated adapters, gateways or upgrades. Transition periods shall reflect risk, service life and recipient resources; unsupported universal-compatibility claims are insufficient.

(j) Emergency exception.—The Secretary may authorize a temporary, mission-specific exception when compliance would materially impede an urgent lifesaving mission and no suitable compliant alternative is reasonably available. The decision shall identify the responsible human, limits, duration and compensating safeguards, be documented as soon as practicable, and undergo after-action review. It does not waive human command or other law.

(k) Implementation.—Initial standards and an implementation schedule shall be published within eighteen months after enactment following public participation. Priorities are lifesaving coordination, water, emergency power, communications and medical support. Review shall occur at least every three years and after material failures. Public reports shall identify progress, gaps and findings, subject to lawful narrowly tailored redaction.

(l) Construction.—Compliance establishes compatibility for specified conditions, not universal safety, unlimited authority or replacement of lawful incident command. Aviation, maritime, communications, electrical, medical, water, environmental and occupational protections remain applicable. Unsafe connections and unrestricted data sharing are not required.

TITLE XI — FEDERAL AI AND PUBLIC RESILIENCE COMMISSION

SEC. 1101. ESTABLISHMENT, FUNCTIONS AND LIMITS.

There is established the Federal AI and Public Resilience Commission, a Federal executive agency separate from an existing Cabinet department. The Commission shall administer this Act's accounts, grants, procurements, service reserve, evaluations, public registry and administrative review procedures. It shall establish program rules within express statutory standards, not exercise an unlimited power to regulate all AI.

The Commission shall execute interagency agreements with FEMA, NOAA, EPA, NIST, the Departments of Energy, Interior, Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Education and Labor, NSF, and other relevant bodies. Such agreements shall specify who owns assets, who pays, who certifies

safety, who issues operational orders and who publishes results. Existing agency authorities are not transferred by implication.

The Commission may suspend its funded equipment or awards under published safety and financial rules, order corrective action as a condition of continued assistance, administer appeals, and refer violations for enforcement. Public oversight is not delegated to contractors. GAO shall audit and evaluate; it shall not command deployments, approve executive expenditure or operate the program.

SEC. 1102. MEMBERSHIP AND PROFESSIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Commission shall comprise seven members appointed by the President with Senate advice and consent. No more than three members shall be affiliated with the same political party. Collectively, members shall demonstrate expertise in AI and robotics; emergency management; water and ecological science; public infrastructure; healthcare or public-service delivery; civil liberties and administrative law; and labor, economics or public finance. Expertise areas may overlap.

Regular terms shall be seven years and nonrenewable, with initial terms staggered from one through seven years. A member completing less than two years of an unexpired initial vacancy term may be nominated for one full term. The President shall designate a chair from confirmed members. Four members constitute a quorum; ordinary decisions require a majority of those voting. No unanimity or party-specific assent shall be required.

Fixed terms do not limit constitutionally required presidential removal authority. A removal shall not cancel existing lawful grants, safety rules, reporting duties or delegations. The agency shall promptly publish leadership changes and continuity arrangements. These provisions do not promise that a President cannot replace leadership.

Members shall not simultaneously hold elected office, paid party office or campaign employment. They shall disclose relevant financial interests, divest or recuse as required, and not participate in awards involving a conflicting interest. Award contacts and recusals shall be recorded. Scientific disagreement or personal voting preference alone shall not disqualify career staff.

A merit-selected career workforce shall conduct technical review, compliance and service operations under applicable civil-service law. The Commission shall appoint subordinate officers and personnel as law permits, publish lawful delegations, and preserve routine operations during vacancies. Loss of quorum shall not suspend already established eligibility processing or preauthorized service operations; new binding rules still require lawful authority.

SEC. 1103. NONPARTISAN SERVICE DUTY.

No officer, employee, contractor or recipient administering this Act shall deny, delay, reduce, prioritize or condition assistance because of a person's or community's party affiliation, voting history, campaign contributions, lawful political speech, support for or criticism of an official, or failure to provide partisan publicity.

No service shall require a political endorsement, attendance at a campaign event, use of a politician's name or likeness, or a declaration of loyalty. Official party and campaign data shall not be eligibility or prioritization inputs. Neutral geographic and socioeconomic variables necessary to measure need may be used, with audit for manipulation and disparate exclusion.

This duty does not prohibit lawful public debate, ordinary legislative oversight, evidence-based policy revision within statutory bounds, bona fide safety restrictions, fraud control, or judicial orders. Political neutrality means impartial administration—not immunity from democratic lawmaking or criticism.

SEC. 1104. OBJECTIVE ALLOCATION AND REASONED DECISIONS.

For nonemergency resilience grants, the default score shall be: forty percent verified hazard and exposure; twenty-five percent essential-service deficit; twenty percent limited local fiscal capacity; and fifteen percent independently evaluated lifecycle risk reduction per dollar. Each component shall be scored from zero to one

hundred using published definitions and source data. Severe consequences affecting people, not only property value, shall be considered.

The Commission may adopt mission-specific scoring through public rulemaking, but may not change a competition's weights after reviewing identifiable applications without cancelling and reopening the affected competition. Readiness support shall be available so low-capacity applicants are not excluded merely for lacking consultants. Comparable applicants shall receive consistent treatment.

Emergency dispatch shall not mechanically use the capital-grant score. Accountable human commanders shall prioritize imminent threats to life, essential-service loss, access limitations and available safe capability under prepublished protocols. They shall document deviations without delaying urgent action for paperwork.

Final awards and denials shall identify controlling facts, score where applicable, responsible official, reasons and review pathway. A service denial shall not be represented as lack of equipment when equipment is available but withheld for an undisclosed policy reason.

SEC. 1105. DIRECT ACCESS AND LIMITED FEDERAL SERVICE AUTHORITY.

A qualifying local government, Tribal government, public utility, public institution or eligible nonprofit may apply directly for assistance under this Act without a State political endorsement or gubernatorial countersignature. Individuals shall have access to a public intake channel and referrals but do not acquire command over equipment.

Congress authorizes the Commission to procure, preposition and provide essential mobile services under this Act independently of a Stafford Act declaration where a qualified official documents an actual or imminent serious essential-service interruption, the receiving site or entity lawfully consents, available resources permit safe action, and coordination with relevant authorities is attempted. The agency shall notify the State and relevant incident authorities promptly. No additional approval requirement may be invented by rule solely to create a political veto.

An imminent-life-safety request shall be acknowledged within thirty minutes and receive a recorded human dispatch determination within two hours where operational communications permit. This is a decision deadline, not a guarantee of arrival or capacity. Reasons for inability to act shall be recorded, and alternatives pursued.

Initial service support may last up to thirty days. Human-authorized renewals of thirty days each, up to 180 days for the same incident, require documented continuing need, funding and an exit or transfer plan. This authority does not create unlimited reconstruction eligibility. Longer support requires another applicable authority or legislation.

Participation is voluntary. No State employee is compelled to administer this program, and no private property is entered without consent or other lawful authority. Generally applicable safety and land-use laws remain relevant. This Act affirmatively authorizes qualifying private and nonprofit recipients to receive and operate these voluntary Federal services in or affecting interstate commerce, subject to their lawful capacity, site consent and applicable safety duties. A contrary State or local requirement whose sole function is political permission to receive this Federal assistance is displaced to that limited extent. Local-government capacity and otherwise valid land-use, safety and licensing rules are not displaced by implication. The scope of this express conflict-preemption provision is limited to that political veto; contested applications remain subject to judicial review.

SEC. 1106. INTEGRITY, AUDIT AND PROTECTED DISCLOSURES.

The Act establishes an Office of Inspector General for this agency, with statutory audit, investigation, record-access and direct-reporting duties, conforming to applicable inspector-general law. Counsel shall prepare corresponding codification amendments before introduction. The Inspector General is institutionally separate from award selection and program promotion. Presidential appointment and removal questions remain governed by the Constitution and applicable law.

GAO shall have statutory access necessary for independent expenditure and performance review. No program officer may suppress an audit because its findings are politically inconvenient. The Commission shall publish its

response separately from the unaltered findings. Legitimate privacy, security and privilege issues shall be identified rather than used as a blanket exemption.

Personnel and contractors may report reasonably believed illegality, partisan manipulation, safety failures or falsified performance to the Inspector General, GAO, Congress or another authorized recipient. Retaliation is prohibited. Existing remedies are preserved, and affected personnel may seek the additional nonmonetary relief in title XIV where applicable. Deliberate false statements remain subject to ordinary law; mere disagreement is not misconduct.

SEC. 1107. PUBLIC REPORTING CALENDAR.

An operational dashboard shall update at least weekly during normal conditions and daily during major active deployments where safe and practicable. It shall show available capability, service requests, deployments, reasons for material delays and completion status, without exposing people or tactical vulnerabilities.

Financial data shall update monthly within thirty days of month-end and distinguish budget authority, obligations, outlays, balances, contract changes and verified outputs. Quarterly reports shall be sent simultaneously to Congress and the public within forty-five days of quarter-end. An annual independently audited financial and performance report shall issue within 120 days after fiscal-year end. The Commission shall appear at least annually when requested by the relevant congressional committees.

Known serious incidents shall be reported to the Inspector General and relevant safety authority within twenty-four hours after confirmation, with a preliminary public summary within seventy-two hours unless narrowly justified protection is required. A sixty-day after-action report shall address root causes and corrective action; justified extensions shall be public. Independent high-consequence system audits shall occur before scaled deployment and at least annually thereafter.

Material attempts to alter a grant, deployment, scientific finding or eligibility decision through outside pressure shall enter a contact log within two business days and ordinarily be published within seven days. Lawful privilege, ongoing investigation and personal safety may justify targeted withholding subject to applicable review. Routine constituent casework may be summarized without exposing private information.

SEC. 1108. CONTINUITY AND FUNDING INTEGRITY.

Scheduled direct appropriations in title XV, existing lawful obligations and properly delegated services shall not be suspended merely because leadership changes, a State rejects participation, or an administration disagrees with a mission. Payment deadlines, eligibility and safety conditions shall be followed. A generally applicable spending law or later Act of Congress controls if it expressly changes availability.

A suspension shall identify a lawful basis, affected functions, supporting evidence, duration, responsible official and continuity alternative. Urgent safety suspension may be immediate, with written reasons within twenty-four hours and review within seven days. A system-specific defect shall not become a pretext for ending an unrelated national service. Fraud controls shall protect recipients through substitute delivery where feasible.

No officer may use apportionment, contract administration or delayed review to accomplish a policy withholding prohibited by law. Suspected impoundment shall be reported promptly to GAO and Congress. Statutory funds shall remain subject to lawful appropriations controls; this provision does not guarantee immunity from every funding dispute or shutdown.

SEC. 1109. OVERSIGHT WITHOUT EXECUTIVE MICROMANAGEMENT.

The Commission shall publish voting records, recusals, rulemaking materials and technical evaluations, subject to narrow lawful exceptions. Its public-interest advisory council shall include worker and beneficiary voices under section 307, without converting advice into executive power. A multidisciplinary scientific and public-interest advisory council may offer public recommendations but shall not appoint officers, bind the agency, adjudicate individual claims or control spending.

Congress retains legislative and oversight authority, and courts retain judicial review. No committee, single legislator, political party or State official receives a personal veto over an eligible award or an authorized deployment. Congress may change the program only through constitutionally valid legislative means, not an informal instruction to favor or punish constituents.

TITLE XII — RESPONSIBLE AI INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMPETITION

SEC. 1201. ENERGY, WATER AND COMMUNITY COSTS.

The \$20 billion efficient-infrastructure account shall allocate \$8 billion to shared-grid efficiency, \$8 billion to cooling and water reuse and \$4 billion to measurement and community protection. Funding shall not reimburse a private data center for obligations it would bear under an existing tariff, permit or enforceable agreement.

Major federally supported facilities shall publish metered electricity, peak demand, water withdrawal, consumptive use, source type and material local impacts. Before an award, the applicant shall provide an independent incremental-cost study and enforceable arrangements assigning project-specific interconnection and resource burdens to the beneficiary rather than shifting them to residential users. Existing utility regulators retain authority; the grant condition does not rewrite every State tariff.

Water-stressed locations shall demonstrate an acceptable local supply plan, alternatives and drought operating restrictions. Energy technology selection shall be performance-based within applicable environmental and reliability law. A claimed national AI benefit does not waive drinking-water, habitat or public-health protections.

SEC. 1202. COMPETITION AND PUBLIC ACCESS.

Procurements shall support portable data, documented interfaces, reasonable switching rights and competition among qualified suppliers. Agencies shall disclose material single-vendor dependencies and test an exit plan before critical reliance. Legitimate intellectual property and safety restrictions remain protected; publicly funded auditability does not require indiscriminate publication of source code or dangerous model capabilities.

TITLE XIII — AUTHENTIC HUMAN IDENTITY AND CIVIC TRUST

SEC. 1301. HARMFUL SYNTHETIC IMPERSONATION.

A person acting in or affecting interstate commerce shall not knowingly distribute a materially deceptive synthetic depiction or imitation of an identifiable person's voice, likeness or identity for fraud, unauthorized commercial endorsement or another independently unlawful act. Consent shall be specific to the authorized use. The provision does not create general ownership of ideas, style or facts.

Providers receiving a sufficiently specific report shall preserve relevant evidence, provide a review channel and act on a substantiated unlawful use consistent with due process and applicable law. No universal duty to pre-screen all speech or remove material on an unsupported allegation is created. Journalism, criticism, parody, satire, clearly identified fiction, research and other constitutionally protected expression shall remain protected.

SEC. 1302. PROVENANCE AND GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS.

Covered official communications shall identify their responsible human issuing authority and disclose materially synthetic representation where needed to prevent deception. Provenance tools shall be tested and shall not be represented as universally reliable authentication. No watermark is proof of truth.

The Commission shall study a narrowly tailored synthetic political-advertising disclosure proposal with constitutional specialists and relevant election authorities. This discussion draft does not independently create an across-the-board Federal political-speech labeling mandate. That earlier concept is retained for targeted counsel review rather than silently represented as settled law.

TITLE XIV — SAFETY, TRANSPARENCY AND ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 1401. COVERED HIGH-RISK EVALUATION.

Federally procured or funded high-consequence systems shall undergo independent predeployment evaluation and material-change review. Risk assessments shall examine misuse, cyber compromise, unsafe physical action, uncontrolled tool use, catastrophic hazards where relevant, and failure of human oversight. Evaluators shall be financially and operationally independent of the product team and disclose conflicts.

A frontier-system research program shall develop capability-based evaluation methods. This Act does not institute universal licensing for ordinary software or private AI research. Any extension of mandatory frontier obligations beyond expressly covered entities requires additional, sufficiently specific legislative authority. Small developers are not excused from concrete duties applicable to their actual harmful conduct, but shall receive proportionate compliance pathways.

SEC. 1402. PUBLIC AI REGISTRY.

Each covered Federal deployment shall register its purpose, responsible human, vendor, authority level, validated operating conditions, main evaluation results, material limitations, incident history and appeal route before scaled use. Emergency entries may be completed within seven days after deployment. Sensitive details may be redacted with a documented basis; public summaries and independent oversight access shall remain.

SEC. 1403. ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES AND ENFORCEMENT.

The Commission may impose corrective conditions, suspend its own funded deployment, recover misspent assistance and debar a recipient from future awards through notice and an opportunity to respond. Urgent protective suspension may precede a hearing when necessary to address imminent danger, with prompt review. Persons receiving essential services shall not be treated as the culpable contractor.

For express commercial duties under sections 201, 202 and 1301, the Federal Trade Commission may use its applicable consumer-protection authority; this section expressly authorizes a civil action for violations of those duties. Other sector regulators retain their powers. Where a respondent is outside FTC jurisdiction, the Attorney General may bring an appropriate Federal civil action under this Act. This does not transfer professional licensing or utility regulation to the Commission.

Civil monetary penalties under this Act may be sought only in an Article III court, with notice and constitutionally required trial protections. A knowing violation may carry a penalty up to \$50,000 per affected person, limited to \$5 million for a substantially related course of conduct, and a knowing repeat violation after a final order up to \$20 million. Courts shall consider injury, duration, culpability, ability to pay and remediation. Each output token is not a separate violation. Applicable stronger remedies under other law are preserved; duplicative monetary recovery for the same injury is prohibited. These proposed amounts require legislative-counsel review.

SEC. 1404. DIRECT REVIEW OF UNLAWFUL DENIAL OR DELAY.

An eligible applicant or beneficiary suffering concrete injury from an alleged violation of the nondiscrimination, human-review, funded-service or specific decision-deadline duties of this Act may seek declaratory or injunctive relief in Federal district court against the responsible Federal agency or official in an official capacity. Sovereign immunity is waived solely for such nonmonetary relief. This section creates no general taxpayer standing or damages claim against the United States.

A claimant ordinarily shall first request agency reconsideration. A decision or failure to decide within thirty days is reviewable as final action for this section. Exhaustion is not required where an imminent threat of serious harm makes delay inappropriate. Courts may compel a discrete legally required decision or set aside unlawful action but shall not be directed by this Act to order unsafe deployment or expenditure of unavailable funds. Existing Administrative Procedure Act and other review routes remain available.

Knowing partisan discrimination by a participating non-Federal recipient may be challenged for prospective relief under an express Federal cause of action, subject to constitutional limits, notice and a reasonable opportunity to cure unless urgent harm requires immediate review. This provision does not order a nonparticipating State to operate a Federal program. Nothing authorizes punishment for protected political belief or criticism.

SEC. 1405. SCIENTIFIC AND PROCUREMENT INTEGRITY.

Invented data, concealed test failures, manipulated risk scores and undisclosed procurement conflicts shall be investigated under applicable law and grant conditions. Public reports shall distinguish verified results, forecasts and unknowns. A politically inconvenient finding shall not be replaced with a favorable claim without disclosed supporting evidence. Agencies shall publish corrections and preserve prior versions.

TITLE XV — BUDGET, APPROPRIATIONS AND FISCAL GUARDRAILS

SEC. 1501. TEN-YEAR FINANCIAL STRUCTURE.

The proposed investment envelope is \$1.2 trillion for Program Years 1 through 10. Of that amount, \$450 billion is provided as scheduled direct appropriations under subsection (a), and \$750 billion is authorized for subsequent discretionary appropriations under subsection (b). The schedule appended to this title is incorporated by reference into this discussion draft's proposed statutory financial structure.

(a) Continuity core.—For each Program Year, there is appropriated, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the core amount specified in Schedule A, available for that account's purposes through the end of the third fiscal year after the year of availability, unless a longer period is expressly provided for an eligible capital commitment. Such amounts are not contingent on an annual discretionary appropriations Act. Program administration necessary to execute the core shall be funded from the core portions of the relevant accounts.

(b) Expansion.—For each Program Year, there is authorized to be appropriated the expansion amount in Schedule A. No obligation may be incurred against an authorization alone. If Congress provides less than the authorized amount, targets shall be revised transparently without secretly diverting protected core funds to preserve an unfunded expansion promise.

(c) Startup advance.—The first \$500 million of the governance account's Program Year 1 core allocation shall be available upon enactment for transition, appointments support, records, procurement planning and public intake. This is an advance against—not an addition to—the scheduled Program Year 1 total.

(d) Allocation.—Each annual core amount shall be distributed among mission accounts in proportion to their ten-year core shares in Schedule B; each annual expansion amount, if appropriated, in proportion to its expansion shares unless the appropriating Act specifies otherwise. Dollar rounding shall be reconciled to the annual total and disclosed. The workbook's annual mission matrix implements this allocation rule.

SEC. 1502. NO UNFUNDED PROMISE OR INVENTED OFFSET.

No official shall describe authorization as an appropriation, budget authority as cash already spent, a procurement allowance as a market quote, or a modeled benefit as cash available to pay the Treasury. Receipts and savings are zero in the proposal's financing baseline until independently verified and lawfully scored. No additional interest-cost estimate is supplied by this draft.

Congressional committees shall request formal CBO estimates and JCT analysis of any subsequent revenue provisions. This draft does not purport to waive budget enforcement rules. Without enacted offsets or additional revenues, new outlays may increase deficits and borrowing relative to the applicable baseline.

SEC. 1503. ACCOUNT INTEGRITY AND CONTINGENCY.

Every expenditure shall have a single primary account and unique project identifier. Costs shared with existing Federal programs shall be allocated and reconciled; the same cost may not be charged twice. An internal transfer

may not change an account's statutory purpose, reduce its scheduled core share, or exceed five percent of the originating account's annual allocation without new legislation. Permitted adjustments shall be publicly justified and reported to Congress; a committee's informal approval is not a substitute for law.

The \$12 billion program contingency is inside the total, not added to it. Its use requires a published mission-related need, identified alternatives and an expenditure ceiling. The separate \$10 billion response-surge allocation is inside the \$150 billion response account. Neither reserve authorizes a new mission or unlimited catastrophe reimbursement.

SEC. 1504. GRANTS, MATCHES AND PAYMENT.

Capital grants ordinarily require a twenty percent non-Federal share. The Commission may reduce that share to zero for demonstrated low fiscal capacity, Tribal or territorial constraints, or urgent lifesaving need using published criteria. Direct emergency services do not require an advance local match. No local contribution may be a political endorsement or compelled donation to another cause.

Unless an alternative is justified for a mission, milestone awards shall provide up to ten percent for design, twenty percent after permits and independently reviewed engineering, forty percent for verified installation, twenty percent after acceptance tests, and ten percent after twelve-month performance verification. The ten percent holdback shall be adjusted where necessary to protect small recipients' working capital without abandoning verification. Safety-critical operations shall not begin merely because a payment milestone has been reached.

SEC. 1505. OVERSIGHT AND REAUTHORIZATION.

Governance and independent oversight have a dedicated \$18 billion ten-year account; this is not the total administrative cost of all missions. Field operations, maintenance and delivery expenses remain explicitly budgeted in their mission accounts. The response account's professional field-staff line does not count as Corps compensation; a Corps worker assigned to a response site remains charged only to the workforce account for the same hours. Partner cofinancing and cost allocation shall be audited. Independent evaluation shall inform reviews in Program Years 3, 5 and 8. Continuation after Year 10 requires further appropriations or legislation. Durable rights and records obligations do not automatically sunset with capital funding. Program Years 8 through 10 shall include a funded transition plan for Corps participants and maintenance arrangements for completed public assets; the Act does not promise unfunded Year 11 employment.

SCHEDULE A. ANNUAL BUDGET AUTHORITY.

Amounts below are billions of nominal dollars. Year 1 is the first full Federal fiscal year after enactment. The startup advance is deducted from Year 1, not added.

Program year	Direct core (\$B)	Discretionary authorization (\$B)	Full envelope (\$B)
1	30	30	60
2	35	45	80
3	40	60	100
4	45	70	115
5	45	80	125
6	50	85	135
7	50	90	140
8	50	95	145
9	50	100	150
10	55	95	150
TOTAL	450	750	1,200

SCHEDULE B. MISSION ACCOUNTS.

The total is the core appropriation plus the amount authorized for later appropriations. Discretionary authorizations are not money currently provided.

Mission account	Total (\$B)	Direct core (\$B)	Discretionary (\$B)
Water security and desalination	170	70	100
Ecosystems, pollution, recycling and agriculture	110	20	90
Weather observation, forecasting and warnings	60	45	15
Permanent disaster-resilient infrastructure	200	40	160
Mobile infrastructure and disaster robotics	150	100	50
Healthcare and public-health AI	90	35	55
Housing and construction robotics	70	10	60
Education, legal access and civic services	70	20	50
Civic work, workforce development and transition	160	60	100
Scientific discovery, public compute and AI safety	70	20	50
Efficient AI energy and water infrastructure	20	5	15
Commission, independent oversight and evaluation	18	13	5
Program contingency and continuity reserve	12	12	0
TOTAL	1,200	450	750

SCHEDULE C. SUBACCOUNT CONTROLS.

Water security and desalination: Leak reduction 45; reuse 45; aquifers/conservation 25; desalination 35; water monitoring 20.

Ecosystems, pollution, recycling and agriculture: Restoration 30; pollution prevention 20; circular materials 40; precision agriculture 20.

Weather observation, forecasting and warnings: Observations 24; forecast/data systems 20; warning delivery 10; independent verification 6.

Permanent disaster-resilient infrastructure: Flood/stormwater 60; wildfire 35; coastal/nature-based defenses 35; lifeline hardening 45; safer siting/relocation 25.

Mobile infrastructure and disaster robotics: Hubs, depots, mobile service packs, robotic kits, professional field operations, maintenance and emergency logistics.

Healthcare and public-health AI: Public-clinic/rural tools 45; clinical validation 15; cybersecurity/interoperability 15; workforce/access 15.

Housing and construction robotics: Affordable modular housing pilots 40; construction robotics 15; permitting/maintenance tools 15.

Education, legal access and civic services: Education/accessibility 45; legal assistance 15; official civic-service navigation 10.

Civic work, workforce development and transition: Paid civic employment 90; apprenticeships/training 25; wage insurance 20; access supports 10; community improvement grants 10; placement/evaluation/administration 5.

Scientific discovery, public compute and AI safety: Public compute 25; science missions 25; independent frontier/critical-system evaluation 20.

Efficient AI energy and water infrastructure: Shared-grid efficiency 8; cooling/water reuse 8; measurement and community protection 4.

Commission, independent oversight and evaluation: Core commission 8; inspector general 2; independent evaluations 3; registry/appeals 3; GAO reviews 1; access/technical assistance 1.

Program contingency and continuity reserve: Capped mission contingencies; no new mission; publicly documented use.

TITLE XVI — IMPLEMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT**SEC. 1601. STARTUP.**

Within ninety days after enactment, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a publicly identified transition office using the startup advance in section 1501 and existing lawful staff; the advance is included in, not added to, the ten-year envelope. The President shall be requested to submit nominations promptly, but no provision deems nominees confirmed by Senate silence. Pending constitution of the Commission, the Secretary is authorized to administer ministerial startup and scheduled core continuity functions; new general rules remain subject to lawful authority and procedure.

Within 180 days, responsible officials shall publish an interagency responsibility map, asset and service-gap inventory, public contact channel, preliminary risk framework and first pilot competition. Initial program rules and award templates shall issue within twelve months after public participation. Section 1005's initial interoperability standards are due within eighteen months. Existing validated equipment and lawful standards may support early pilots without waiting for a future comprehensive standard.

SEC. 1602. PILOTS AND SCALE.

Twenty-five representative pilot service areas shall be competitively selected across inland, coastal, rural, urban, Tribal, territorial and remote settings using published need and feasibility criteria. “Representative” is not a party balance or an earmark. Existing personnel and proven tools may serve first; unvalidated AI shall not become a prerequisite for assistance.

By the end of Program Year 1, each pilot shall publish a baseline, safety case, operating authority, unit-cost plan and evaluation contract. Years 2 and 3 shall test delivery, expand the initial hub network and publish independent comparative results. Years 4 through 7 shall scale only components meeting mission-specific gates. Years 8 through 10 shall sustain, replace, audit and prepare a reauthorization or orderly transfer plan.

SEC. 1603. OPERATING TARGETS.

For safely accessible areas, the initial logistics target is dispatch within six hours after a human deployment decision and arrival of an initial appropriate service capability within twenty-four hours of safe route availability. Remote, island and disrupted-transport missions shall use published forty-eight- to seventy-two-hour planning targets or route-specific estimates. These are measured planning targets, not assurances under all hazards. Both total elapsed time and safe-access time shall be reported to prevent hiding delays.

Each integrated mobile service pack shall be tested for a specified mission. Initial design targets include seventy-two hours of essential operation with assigned fuel, consumables and staffing; at least 25,000 liters per day of potable output under its certified feed-water conditions; 250 kilowatts of continuous critical-load support where a power module is included; and a communications mode not exclusively dependent on a single cloud vendor. Different pack types may meet different validated profiles. These figures are proposed engineering requirements to be proven, not claims about equipment currently owned or universally feasible.

SEC. 1604. MEASURES AND STOP RULES.

Projects shall report water conserved and certified quality; energy and cost per unit of water; pollutant mass and toxicity avoided; verified material reuse; ecological recovery; warning accuracy and reach; request, decision, dispatch and arrival times; service uptime; responder exposure; workforce earnings; and full lifecycle cost, as applicable.

A severe safety failure, concealed material limitation, unlawful rights impact or inability to meet the validated operating envelope shall trigger prompt human review and risk-proportionate suspension, repair or replacement. Essential-service continuity shall use a safer alternative where possible. Repeated failure to meet the published mission target shall block expansion funding unless an independent review justifies a bounded corrective trial.

SEC. 1605. NATIONAL CONTINUOUS-IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM.

The Commission shall maintain a human-governed improvement system applying to technology, workforce development, procurement, public access, emergency operations and permanent infrastructure. The process shall be: establish a baseline; identify a need or failure; propose a change; test it safely; independently verify the result; authorize bounded implementation; monitor outcomes; retain, correct or withdraw the change.

Each funded program shall register its baseline, version, accountable owner, conventional comparator, full-cost measures, safety thresholds, access measures and expansion rules before a final assessment. Preprocessing, human review time, field maintenance, energy, water and retraining shall be charged to the evaluation where relevant. An AI label does not justify higher spending if a simpler method works better.

Operational teams shall conduct a structured feedback review at least monthly. Quarterly cross-region reviews shall examine recurring failures, worker proposals, beneficiary complaints and independently supported good practice. An annual public development plan shall state changes proposed, evidence, cost, responsible officials and due dates. Negative results and abandoned approaches shall remain in a versioned evidence register, subject to necessary privacy and security protections.

SEC. 1606. CORRECTIVE ACTION, VERIFICATION AND CONTROLLED RELEASE.

(a) Incidents.—Immediate safety action shall not wait for an improvement meeting. Serious incidents shall follow section 1107. After a major deployment or material failure, a preliminary review shall begin within ten business days; the public after-action report shall be completed within sixty calendar days unless a reasoned extension is published.

(b) Accountability.—Each accepted corrective action shall have a named human owner, due date, allocated resources and an observable completion test. Ordinarily corrective actions shall be implemented within ninety days after approval. A longer engineering or construction task shall have interim safeguards and published milestones. An item shall not be closed merely because a policy was written; completion shall be demonstrated by testing, records or an independent site check.

(c) Release controls.—A material software, model, sensor, control-policy or staffing change shall pass simulation or bench testing, a bounded field trial and independent acceptance proportionate to risk. High-consequence changes require the responsible human authority’s approval, preserved prior versions and a tested rollback or safe alternative. Online learning shall not silently alter an approved life-critical operating envelope, eligibility rule, political-neutrality criterion or safety interlock. A rollback is not required to recreate an already known unsafe state; the safer fallback shall govern.

(d) Evaluation gates.—A trial shall declare safety floors and its target improvement before testing. Expansion requires independently supported public benefit and no unacceptable safety, rights, accessibility or ecological regression. A valid result of “no improvement” or “insufficient evidence” shall not be converted into a success claim. Failure may end a tool or vendor award; it shall not automatically end the public service or strand participating workers without transition planning.

SEC. 1607. IMPROVEMENT FUNDING AND SHARED LEARNING.

At least three percent of each mission’s annual allocation, excluding the separate contingency reserve, shall be reserved within that allocation for appropriate testing, evaluation, drills, feedback, quality assurance and corrective-action verification. Existing dedicated evaluation or community-improvement subaccounts may satisfy this requirement to the extent their costs actually serve the function. The reserve is not additional spending and shall not be reported as a second appropriation. Award design shall protect qualified operator wages and immediate lifesaving commitments while meeting the requirement across the account.

Independent evaluators shall not report to the product team whose performance they certify. Evaluation contracts and substantial conflicts shall be public. Validated non-sensitive procedures, training curricula and interface improvements shall be shared across participating regions through an accessible knowledge repository. Software security details, personal records and protected ecological locations shall not be released indiscriminately.

Congress shall receive an annual account of which improvements worked, which failed, whether performance gains persisted, which communities were excluded, and what public cost was incurred. Statutory goals shall be changed by lawful rulemaking or legislation as appropriate, not secretly by an AI model optimizing its own metric.

TITLE XVII — GENERAL PROVISIONS**SEC. 1701. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.**

Except for the express direct-service authority and limited conflict rule in section 1105 and the express remedies in title XIV, this Act does not displace State professional licensing, generally applicable environmental or safety law, constitutional protections, Tribal sovereignty, or existing stronger individual rights. It does not authorize military operations, armed autonomous enforcement, election-outcome control, or general surveillance. Current sector jurisdiction remains unless expressly changed.

SEC. 1702. RULEMAKING AND EFFECTIVE DATES.

The Commission and designated agencies may issue rules only within express delegated authority, with applicable notice, comment and review. Nonpartisan administration, records preservation, appropriations integrity and reporting duties apply upon the relevant program's operation. New commercial compliance duties become effective twenty-four months after enactment, with implementing rules due by month eighteen. Existing law remains enforceable during transition.

SEC. 1703. SEVERABILITY AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS.

If a provision or its application is invalid, the remainder shall remain effective to the extent it can operate consistently with congressional intent. Nothing purports to create a fourth branch immune from Article II, to forbid a future Congress from changing the law, or to remove judicial review. Invalidity of a leadership qualification shall not itself cancel otherwise lawful services or appropriations.

END OF PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE TEXT.

IMPLEMENTATION ANNEX — PROPOSED PLANNING DETAILS, NOT EXISTING PERFORMANCE

Scope of the response account

The \$150 billion response account includes ten-year operations, transport, maintenance, refresh, consumables and reserves—not only purchase of robots. Hardware unit allowances below are policy planning assumptions, not supplier quotations. Procurement shall validate prices and capacities through competitive market research and field testing. A higher bid requires fewer units, a redesign, lawful reallocation or additional legislation; it does not authorize exceeding the account.

Mobile service pack: \$15 million planning allowance

A notional pack allocates \$1 million to water equipment; \$3 million to critical-load power; \$1 million to communications; \$2 million to medical support and cold chain; \$5 million to shelter and sanitation interfaces; and \$3 million to integration, transport interfaces, initial training and spares. Continuing field staff, deployment transport and lifecycle maintenance are in separate response-account lines. This avoids presenting a purchase price as the full cost of ownership.

The 25,000-liter/day and 250-kilowatt targets are initial procurement-test requirements, not simultaneously certified capabilities of an identified commercial product. Feedwater, elevation, heat, fuel, chemical stocks, brine handling and operating personnel must be stated for each pack configuration. Water quality release requires an authorized trained operator and appropriate testing. Emergency seawater desalination is a separate certified configuration.

Civic work: what an ordinary participant could do

An unemployed applicant applies through a library, telephone service or the national portal. A human adviser checks eligibility, access needs and interests. The applicant is offered a funded placement or a reasoned waiting-list decision, not a misleading promise of immediate employment. A beginning water-stewardship worker might receive paid safety and sampling instruction, conduct supervised meter surveys and sensor-maintenance checks, and learn to operate an inspection robot without gaining unilateral authority over treatment chemistry.

After demonstrated competence, that participant can seek a paid utility apprenticeship or a recognized credential. An experienced worker may become a paid mentor. A part-time participant could assist with accessibility audits, warning-system outreach or repair/reuse workshops. An applicant with no technical experience is not assigned to enter a flooded building, manage a hazardous waste stream or operate a rescue aircraft. Community service recipients keep their rights whether or not they enroll.

Workforce capacity: illustrative cost model

The \$90 billion civic-employment line is not all take-home pay. The Program Year 1 planning allowance is \$75,000 per full-time-equivalent participant-year: \$40,000 wages at \$20 per hour for 2,000 paid hours; \$15,000 employer benefits and payroll contributions; \$10,000 qualified supervision and on-site instruction; \$5,000 safety equipment and tools; and \$5,000 employer delivery costs. These are unpriced planning assumptions, not regional wage studies or bids. Higher applicable wages, health costs or supervision needs reduce capacity unless additional funds are supplied.

The separate \$25 billion training line pays distinct apprenticeship subsidies and portable credentials; it does not reimburse instruction already included in a civic slot. The \$10 billion access-support line pays separately documented participant barriers, not the same employer expense twice. A proposed \$20 wage floor is a new policy, not a statement of current law.

Applying the statutory annual funding ramp, allocating 90/160 of each year's workforce account to civic employment, and assuming a 2.5-percent annual increase in full slot cost gives approximately 1,058,510 funded full-time-equivalent slot-years across ten years. Year 1 is approximately 60,000 and Year 10 approximately

120,109. This assumes full discretionary appropriations and full expenditure. It is not a count of unique participants, a permanent job guarantee, an estimate of net job creation, or a capacity limit on separately financed private hiring. The workbook contains the formulas and editable assumptions.

Workforce launch and development milestones

By month 6, publish the initial occupational map, wage and support rules, employer protections and intake design. By month 12, open intake and begin certified paid pilot placements through qualified employers in the 25 pilot service areas, without waiting for experimental robots. By the end of Year 2, evaluate wage payment, safety, accessibility and training quality and use the evidence before expansion. From Year 3 onward, publish placement, six- and twelve-month earnings and retention, net-employment methods where used, and quarterly corrective-action status. No target overrides the availability of funds or worker safety.

Improvement calendar and operational example

A water-monitoring team records repeated false alarms. Within its monthly review, workers propose a sensor-calibration change. An independent evaluator compares the proposed method with the existing and non-AI alternatives using a frozen test. A limited pilot tests false negatives as well as false positives, total cost, operator workload and downstream water-safety effects. A qualified human authorizes adoption only inside validated conditions, preserves the earlier configuration and schedules a follow-up check. The public register records whether the change helped, failed or remains uncertain. Training materials are updated and shared. Neither the vendor nor an online-learning model can certify itself.

Human operating model

Each mission designates one incident-authorized human commander; a safety lead able to stop unsafe work; qualified power, water or medical professionals as required by the task; a robotics supervisor; and a logistics/communications lead. Roles may be combined only after a documented workload and competency assessment. A remote supervisor cannot safely approve unlimited simultaneous robots merely because a dashboard allows it.

AI can plan routes, highlight anomalies and allocate suggested tasks. Separate safety controls constrain pressure, dosing, electrical synchronization, navigation and robot motion. A human authorizes high-consequence operations; bounded protective controls may act faster under section 1003. Quarterly mission exercises supplement the annual degraded-AI requirement for life-critical response teams.

Illustrative hurricane mission

At 120–72 hours before expected impact, forecasters and emergency managers review uncertainty and potential lifeline failures. Reserve managers identify safe staging locations and humanly approve prepositioning. As the event approaches, flight, marine and road operating limits govern; drones are not assumed safe inside hurricane-force winds. After safe access is established, responders inspect conditions and dispatch appropriate service packs. Water, power, sanitation and communications are commissioned by qualified personnel before public use.

The mission records the initial request, human decision, actual departure, obstruction periods, arrival and successful service activation separately. An after-action report examines both technical and political delays. At the end of the emergency, equipment is maintained and redeployed, or transferred into permanent use only after permitting, ownership and operating-cost arrangements are complete.

Readiness and expansion gates

Gate 1: public need, lawful authority, conventional alternative and total cost identified. Gate 2: independent controlled tests of performance, failure modes, security and human control. Gate 3: bounded field pilot under real local conditions, with verified baseline. Gate 4: independent review and public report before large-scale

procurement. Gate 5: postdeployment monitoring, material-update testing and periodic retesting. No safety-critical expansion is based only on a demonstration video, vendor testimonial or average model accuracy.

Cost uncertainty and financing

The appropriation ceilings are precise proposals; the procurement and benefit forecasts are not validated point estimates. No universal $\pm$ percentage range is asserted without cost engineering. The workbook shows all hardcoded assumptions and formula-derived totals. Independent engineering estimates, site studies, quantity schedules, staffing models and formal budget scoring are required before introduction and major awards.

The \$450 billion core is proposed direct spending authority, not funding currently available. The \$750 billion expansion can lawfully be reduced or left unappropriated by Congress. A proposal to make all \$1.2 trillion direct appropriations would further reduce annual funding dependence but would materially change the budget legislation; it is not silently adopted here. Neither mechanism can bind a future Congress against changing the law.

LEGAL AND TECHNICAL REVIEW NOTES — NOT PART OF THE STATUTE

Agency independence

The proposed agency exercises executive functions. Its commissioners are not promised protection against presidential removal; fixed terms and partisan-balance requirements alone do not establish that protection. The current removal decision is central to this conclusion. Appointment qualifications, party caps, acting-officer rules and the reporting provisions need specialist review. A stronger guarantee of executive independence would require a change in controlling constitutional law or constitutional design, not a different agency name. [R1]

Nonpartisan access and federalism

The proposed direct-service route is a new, bounded authority. Existing Stafford Act declarations are not replaced. State personnel are not conscripted, and receipt of Federal services is not permission for unlawful entry or unsafe operation. The limited political-veto preemption provision needs careful constitutional and municipal-capacity analysis; it is not a guarantee that no State-local dispute could arise. [R3, R4]

Funding and review

GAO describes the Impoundment Control Act as limiting executive withholding of appropriated funds. The proposed release duties and public records are intended to strengthen administrable obligations; enforcement and litigation may still take time. Existing APA review is subject to legal limits. The draft therefore proposes a tailored nonmonetary remedy with concrete-injury and availability-of-funds constraints rather than claiming every policy disagreement is judicially actionable. [R2, R8]

Standards and official institutions

NIST already maintains response-robot testing work, FEMA’s NIMS supports common incident terminology and coordination, and NIST’s AI RMF provides a voluntary risk-management foundation. The new deadlines, expenditure amounts, duties, deployment targets and penalties in this draft are proposed additions—not requirements attributed to those institutions. [R5, R6, R7]

Workforce and continuous-improvement foundations

Existing DOL workforce services and Registered Apprenticeship offer delivery channels, paid learning and portable credentials that the new program can use. Their existing budgets or rules are not assumed to finance the additional Corps. FEMA’s continuous-improvement guidance and GAO’s internal-control framework provide reference methods; the new paid civic role, wage proposal, allocations, deadlines and mandatory corrective-action cycle are proposals in this draft. [R10, R11, R12, R13]

Remaining introduction choices

Formal counsel review is still required for codification, committee jurisdiction, First Amendment questions, appointment restrictions, FTC and sector jurisdiction, judicial remedies, budget enforcement and State-law interfaces. Revenue legislation is not supplied. Workforce appropriations, wage indexing, benefits interactions, employment status, compensation coverage, fair-chance hiring and limited Federal preemption also need counsel and cost review. The synthetic political-advertising proposal is deliberately left for a narrower reviewed measure; official-government disclosure and fraudulent impersonation are included now. This limitation is explicit rather than hidden in a broad “truth” mandate.

POLICY REQUIREMENTS CROSSWALK

Approved direction	Location in this consolidated draft
AI for truth, public benefit and rights	Sections 2–4; titles II, IV, XIII–XIV
Human-in-command, three levels, preserved human expertise	Sections 101–106; 1003; 1005
Prosperity sharing, worker transitions, first-rung access	Sections 301–306
Paid civic opportunities for unemployed and other citizens	Sections 302–308; workforce annex
Systematically improve over time	Sections 1605–1607; community grants and workforce feedback
Water preservation, reuse and desalination	Sections 501–503
Nature, waterways, pollution, robotics and recycling	Titles VI–VII
Weather, disaster detection, temporary and permanent infrastructure	Titles VIII–X; implementation annex
Complete interoperability section, latest 18-month deadline	Section 1005
Politically impartial Federal governing body and public reports	Sections 1101–1109; 1404
Precise budgets and funded operating plans	Title XV schedules; budget workbook
Remaining constitutional, scope and funding uncertainties	Legal notes; section 1703

RESPONSE ACCOUNT — ILLUSTRATIVE TEN-YEAR COST PLAN

The following figures total \$150 billion and are part of Schedule B. Equipment unit allowances are assumptions, not purchase commitments.

Component	Quantity / allowance	Ten-year allocation (\$B)
Regional resilience hubs	30 × \$200 million	6
Satellite depots	120 × \$25 million	3
Integrated mobile service packs	400 × \$15 million	6
Robotic mission kits	2,000 × \$1 million	2
Specialist heavy, aerial and marine equipment	Competitive portfolio / operating allocation	18
Field staffing, training and exercises	Competitive portfolio / operating allocation	35
Maintenance, spares, refresh and cybersecurity	Competitive portfolio / operating allocation	30
Transport and pre-negotiated surge logistics	Competitive portfolio / operating allocation	20
Shelter, medical and service consumables	Competitive portfolio / operating allocation	20
Major-event response surge reserve	Competitive portfolio / operating allocation	10
TOTAL	Includes operation and upkeep	150

SOURCES AND LEGAL REFERENCES

The sources below support the legal and technical background only. New budget amounts, staffing, wage policies and performance targets are the proposal's assumptions. Accessed September 11, 2026 unless otherwise stated.

S1. Original proposal. Chetuno Ebuwa, Expanded Amendment to the American Future Innovation and Infrastructure Act, user-supplied PDF, pp. 1–4.

User-provided source, plus the edited discussion draft and approved revisions in this conversation.

R1. Presidential removal. Supreme Court, *Trump v. Slaughter*, No. 25-332, decided June 29, 2026, opinion pp. 1–2, 25–28.
https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/25pdf/25-332_new_geil.pdf

R2. Appropriations integrity. GAO, Impoundment Control Act overview; accessed September 11, 2026.
<https://www.gao.gov/legal/appropriations-law/impoundment-control-act>

R3. Disaster declaration. 42 U.S.C. § 5170, procedure for declaration; current text consulted September 11, 2026.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/5170>

R4. Federalism. Supreme Court, *Murphy v. NCAA*, 584 U.S. 453 (2018), opinion concerning anti-commandeering.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/16-476>

R5. Robot evaluation. NIST, Standard Test Methods for Response Robots; accessed September 11, 2026.
<https://www.nist.gov/el/intelligent-systems-division-73500/standard-test-methods-response-robots>

R6. Incident coordination. FEMA, National Continuous Improvement Guidance, E.2 National Incident Management System.
https://www.preptoolkit.fema.gov/web/cip-citap/ncig/-/knowledge_base/ncig/e-2-national-incident-management-system

R7. AI risk assessment. NIST, AI RMF 1.0 Core: Govern, Map, Measure, Manage. The source notes a revision is in progress.
<https://airc.nist.gov/airmf-resources/airmf/5-sec-core/>

R8. Judicial review. 5 U.S.C. §§ 702 and 706; current text consulted September 11, 2026.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/5/702> ; <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/5/706>

R9. Existing nondiscrimination. 42 U.S.C. § 5151, nondiscrimination in disaster assistance. This draft proposes express additional political-neutrality duties for its own program.
<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/5151>

R10. Workforce coordination. Department of Labor, WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker Program; current page accessed September 11, 2026.
<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/workforce-investment/adult>

R11. Paid apprenticeship design. Department of Labor, Registered Apprenticeship Program; accessed September 11, 2026.
<https://www.apprenticeship.gov/employers/registered-apprenticeship-program>

R12. Continuous improvement. FEMA, National Continuous Improvement Guidance: After Action Report and improvement templates; accessed September 11, 2026.
https://preptoolkit.fema.gov/web/cip-citap/ncig/-/knowledge_base/ncig/2-3-1-after-action-report

R13. Internal control. GAO, 2025 Green Book / Standards for Internal Control, effective FY 2026.
<https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-25-107721>