

AMERICAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY ACT

CITIZEN-SHAREHOLDER CORPORATION VARIANT

UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 119TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

Prepared by Imran Cooper, The Amanuensis
WORKING DRAFT, MAY 2026

VERIFICATION NOTES:

THE THREE FEDERAL VARIANTS COMPARED:

This is the Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure variant of the American Productive Capacity Authority Act. Two sibling drafts exist on the same American-precedent foundation:

- (A) HYBRID ARCHITECTURE (the comprehensive draft) — combines all six American precedents (Continental Congress USPS, Reagan-era USF, Nixon-era ANCSA, FDR-era TVA, Alaska Permanent Fund, Franklin-era public libraries) into a single statute with industry surcharge, Treasury borrowing, citizen shareholders, local taxing districts, permanent fund, and federal corporation form
- (B) CITIZEN-SHAREHOLDER CORPORATION PURE (this draft) — ANCSA-anchored. No industry surcharge. Larger Treasury borrowing authority. Larger citizen dividend distribution. Operates closer to the ANCSA 12-regional corporation model with annual cash distribution. Cleanest "no new taxes on households or industry" framing.
- (C) FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL LAYERED PURE — Library-anchored. Small federal layer at IMLS scale. State Productive Capacity Agencies receive federal formula grants. Local taxing districts are the operational unit. Citizen shareholders at the local district level.

This document is variant (B). Variants (A) and (C) are filed contemporaneously at imran.theamanuensis.com/apoplexy for the legislative author's consideration of the appropriate posture.

AMERICAN PRECEDENTS (the chartering models this variant inherits, ranked by emphasis in this variant):

PRIMARY (load-bearing for this variant):

- Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA): Public Law 92-203, signed by President Nixon December 18, 1971, codified at 43 U.S.C. Chapter 33; twelve Regional Corporations + a thirteenth at-large + more than 200 village corporations; non-transferable shares; **Section 7(i) requires that 70 percent of all timber and subsurface mineral revenues received by each Regional Corporation be shared with the other eleven**;
- **Section 7(j) requires that 50 percent of the 7(i) pooled revenue pass through to villages and at-large shareholders**;
- ASRC reported \$5.7 billion revenue 2024 with record \$122 per share dividend to its 14,000-plus shareholders; 55-year operational track record without political reversal
- United States Postal Service: established by Continental Congress July 26, 1775; converted to independent establishment via Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-375); **\$15 billion Treasury borrowing authority under Title 39 U.S.C.**; FY24 revenue \$79.5 billion; statutorily prohibited from receiving general fund appropriations for operations; Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-108) eliminated 2006 pre-funding mandate
- Alaska Permanent Fund: established 1976 under Alaska Constitution Article 9, Section 15; **principal cannot be spent, only earnings**;
- 2025 PFD \$1,000 per resident, 2024 \$1,702; demonstrates 49 years of citizen-dividend operation at state scale

SECONDARY (referenced but NOT central in this variant):

- Tennessee Valley Authority (16 U.S.C. Chapter 12A, 1933) — federal corporation form precedent; this variant adopts the federal corporation form but NOT the TVA "no shareholders" posture
 - Universal Service Fund / Lifeline (47 U.S.C. 254, FCC 1985) — this variant does NOT use the USF industry surcharge mechanism; the Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure variant funds operations through at-cost goods revenue plus Treasury borrowing during startup
 - Public libraries / IMLS / LSTA — this variant does NOT use the federal-state-local layered funding model; that lives in variant (C)
- EXPLICITLY NOT CITED: Norway Government Pension Fund Global or any other non-United-States sovereign wealth fund. American precedents only. This follows the locked voice rule under Cooper, Historical Apoplexy series, HP2 §3c (American-precedent-only, non-commie articulation).

REPLICATION THRESHOLD ANCHORS (same as variant A):

- Boston Dynamics Atlas entered production at CES 2026; Hyundai/Atlas factory targeting 30,000 units per year by 2028
- Tesla Optimus public production targets 50,000-100,000 units 2026, ramping to 500,000-1,000,000 per year by 2027; Giga Texas dedicated facility under construction
- Aptronik Apollo at \$5 billion valuation with \$935 million Series A funding (Reuters Feb 11, 2026); backers include Google, Mercedes-Benz, Deere, NASA
- Agility Robotics Digit deployed at GXO Logistics under multi-year RaaS contract; approximately \$20-25K per year per unit
- Unitree G1 retail \$13,500-\$17,500 (2026); Unitree R1 launched July 2025 at \$5,900, a price point Forbes (April 27, 2026) reported was *"thought to be five years away"*
- Foundation-model robotic intelligence ecosystem valuation >\$60B as of 2026: Skild AI ~\$14B, Physical Intelligence ~\$5.6B, Figure AI ~\$39B, Field AI ~\$2B, plus Google DeepMind Gemini Robotics

AMERICAN FUSION ENERGY ANCHORS (same as variant A):

- Commonwealth Fusion Systems ARC at Chesterfield County, Virginia: 400 MW grid-scale fusion plant; CFS applied for PJM grid connection April 2026 (first fusion company in US history to file); online "early 2030s"
- Helion Energy Polaris: 50 MW first commercial plant at Chelan County, Washington; Microsoft PPA signed May 2023, delivery target 2028
- CFS SPARC: 18 toroidal magnets installing; first plasma operations late 2026; Q~11 demo target 2027
- TAE Technologies, Zap Energy, General Fusion on parallel tracks

WHAT THIS VARIANT EMPHASIZES OVER THE HYBRID:

1. NO industry surcharge. Zero new taxes (whether on industry or passed-through to households). The variant funds operations entirely through at-cost goods sales revenue plus Treasury borrowing during startup. Cleanest GOP-friendly framing.
2. Larger Treasury borrowing authority: \$100 billion (vs \$50 billion in the Hybrid). Justified because there is no industry-surcharge alternative funding stream during scale-up.
3. Larger citizen dividend distribution: 75 percent of 7(i)-equivalent pooled revenue passes through to shareholders (vs 50 percent in the Hybrid). Stronger ANCSA-7(j) emphasis.
4. Permanent Fund seeded entirely from at-cost goods revenue (no industry-surcharge contributions) over the startup window.
5. Federal corporation form retained from the Hybrid (TVA precedent) but the operating posture is closer to ASRC's 14,000-shareholder commercial-operations posture than to TVA's public-power-utility posture. The Authority operates commercially; the shareholders are beneficiaries.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

119th Congress, 2nd Session

2026

H.R. ____

S. ____

BY _____ (Introduced by request)

CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY AS A FEDERALLY CHARTERED CITIZEN-SHAREHOLDER CORPORATION, MODELED CLOSELY ON THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1971, AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, AUTHORIZING TREASURY BORROWING UP TO ONE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS, ESTABLISHING REVENUE POOLING AND CITIZEN-SHAREHOLDER DISTRIBUTION MECHANISMS, AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

LONG TITLE

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AMERICAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY (APCA) AS A FEDERALLY CHARTERED CITIZEN-SHAREHOLDER CORPORATION UNDER THE MODEL OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1971; ENACTING NEW SECTIONS OF TITLE 15 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE; CHARTERING TWELVE REGIONAL APCA CORPORATIONS ON THE ANCSA REGIONAL CORPORATION MODEL WITH AN ADDITIONAL AT-LARGE CORPORATION FOR CITIZENS NOT DOMICILED IN A NUMBERED REGION; ISSUING NON-TRANSFERABLE SHARES TO EVERY UNITED STATES CITIZEN AT BIRTH OR ENACTMENT, INHERITABLE OR GIFTABLE TO OTHER UNITED STATES CITIZENS BUT NOT SALABLE; ESTABLISHING A SECTION 7(i)-EQUIVALENT REVENUE POOLING MECHANISM REQUIRING SEVENTY PERCENT (70%) OF EACH REGIONAL CORPORATION'S PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY REVENUE TO BE SHARED ACROSS REGIONS; ESTABLISHING A SECTION 7(j)-EQUIVALENT CITIZEN-SHAREHOLDER DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM PAYING SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT (75%) OF POOLED REVENUE TO CITIZEN SHAREHOLDERS ANNUALLY; AUTHORIZING TREASURY BORROWING UP TO ONE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS UNDER THE MODEL OF TITLE 39 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE (UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE); ESTABLISHING AN AMERICAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY PERMANENT FUND ON THE ALASKA PERMANENT FUND MODEL; EXPLICITLY DECLINING TO ESTABLISH AN INDUSTRY ASSESSMENT OR INDUSTRY SURCHARGE OF ANY KIND ON DOMESTIC INDUSTRY; PROVIDING THAT ALL OPERATING REVENUE OF THE AUTHORITY SHALL BE DERIVED FROM AT-COST SALES OF GOODS PRODUCED BY THE AUTHORITY AND FROM INVESTMENT EARNINGS OF THE PERMANENT FUND; ESTABLISHING A PHASED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE; AUTHORIZING THE AUTHORITY TO COORDINATE WITH FEDERAL FUSION ENERGY PROGRAMS FOR ELECTRICAL POWER PROCUREMENT; AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE DATES FOR IMPLEMENTATION.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTING NOTE

FILING PROCEDURE:

This Act shall be filed as a joint resolution with companion bills in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT:

- House Committee on Financial Services (Title II Treasury borrowing, citizen-shareholder corporation structure)
- House Committee on Energy and Commerce (Title III productive capacity, fusion energy procurement)
- House Committee on Natural Resources (ANCSA precedent and analogous citizen-corporation framework)
- House Committee on Armed Services (Title III DOE national laboratory siting)
- House Committee on Ways and Means (Title II distribution tax treatment)
- House Committee on Agriculture (at-cost food production)
- Companion Senate referrals to: Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; Commerce, Science, and Transportation; Indian Affairs (for ANCSA precedent expertise); Armed Services; Energy and Natural Resources; Finance; Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

FISCAL IMPACT:

This variant authorizes initial federal appropriations of twenty billion dollars (\$20,000,000,000) total in start-up capital (Section 12) and one hundred billion dollars (\$100,000,000,000) in Treasury borrowing authority (Section 11). It establishes NO industry assessment or industry surcharge. The Congressional Budget Office shall prepare a fiscal impact statement pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 602.

FLOOR VOTE:

Passage requires a constitutional majority in each chamber.

CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS:

Commerce Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 3); Necessary and Proper Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 18); General Welfare Clause (Article I, Section 8, Clause 1); precedent of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (Ashwander v. Tennessee Valley Authority, 297 U.S. 288 (1936)).

LEGISLATIVE DECLARATION

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

SECTION 1. Legislative findings and declaration.

The Congress hereby finds and declares as follows:

FINDINGS RELATING TO THE AMERICAN LINEAGE OF THIS ACT:

(1) THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS POSTAL PRECEDENT (1775). On July 26, 1775, the Second Continental Congress established the United States Post Office and appointed Benjamin Franklin as the first Postmaster General. The Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 reorganized the United States Postal Service as an independent establishment of the executive branch, with fifteen-billion-dollar Treasury borrowing authority under Title 39 of the United States Code. The USPS structural model demonstrates that a federally chartered entity can be self-funded by service revenue, backed by Treasury borrowing, and operate continuously for two and a half centuries.

(2) THE NIXON-ERA ANCSA PRECEDENT (1971). On December 18, 1971, President Richard Nixon signed into law the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, codified at 43 U.S.C. Chapter 33. The Act extinguished all aboriginal title to remaining acreage in Alaska in exchange for the federal transfer of forty-four million acres of land and \$962.5 million in cash (approximately \$7.4 billion in 2024 dollars) to twelve Regional Corporations chartered under Alaska state corporate law and to more than two hundred subordinate village corporations. Every Alaska Native enrolled before December 18, 1971, received one hundred shares in the appropriate Regional Corporation and one hundred shares in the appropriate village corporation. Those shares were and remain inheritable to lineal descendants or transferable as a gift to other Alaska Natives, but they cannot be sold to outside capital. Section 7(i) of the Act requires that seventy percent of all revenues received by each Regional Corporation from timber resources and the subsurface estate be shared with the other

eleven Regional Corporations on a per-shareholder basis. Section 7(j) requires that fifty percent of the Section 7(i) pooled revenue pass through to the village corporations and at-large shareholders. The Arctic Slope Regional Corporation reported \$5.7 billion in revenue for 2024 and announced a record \$122 per share dividend in December 2025 to more than fourteen thousand shareholders. After fifty-five years of operation, ANCSA has not been politically reversed. ****THIS VARIANT ADOPTS THE ANCSA STRUCTURE AS ITS PRIMARY CHARTERING MODEL.****

(3) THE FDR-ERA TVA PRECEDENT (1933). On May 18, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, codified at 16 U.S.C. Chapter 12A. The TVA was chartered as a federal corporation. After ninety-three years of operation across every Presidential administration since 1933, the TVA structural model has been preserved across deeply divergent political cycles. ****THIS VARIANT ADOPTS THE TVA FEDERAL CORPORATION FORM**** while emphasizing the ANCSA shareholder structure as the operating posture.

(4) THE ALASKAN PERMANENT FUND PRECEDENT (1976). In 1976, the citizens of Alaska amended their state constitution to add Article 9, Section 15, establishing the Alaska Permanent Fund. The principal of the Fund cannot be spent; only earnings may be appropriated. The 2025 Permanent Fund Dividend was set at one thousand dollars per resident by Alaska House Bill 53; the 2024 dividend was \$1,702. ****THIS VARIANT ESTABLISHES AN AMERICAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY PERMANENT FUND ON THE ALASKA MODEL**** as the long-term capital base of the Authority.

FINDINGS RELATING TO THE VARIANT POSTURE:

(5) **NO INDUSTRY ASSESSMENT.** This variant declines to establish an industry assessment, industry surcharge, or any other tax of any kind on any domestic industry. The Hybrid variant draws on the Universal Service Fund precedent (47 U.S.C. 254) and the FCC v. Consumers' Research SCOTUS decision (June 27, 2025) to authorize an industry assessment of up to five percent. This Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure variant explicitly does not. The Authority's revenue under this variant comes entirely from: (i) at-cost goods sales by the Authority's productive capacity facilities; (ii) Treasury borrowing during the startup window per Section 11; (iii) earnings on the American Productive Capacity Permanent Fund (Section 7); and (iv) investment returns on the Authority's working capital reserves.

(6) **THE NO-NEW-TAXES POSTURE.** The Congress finds that the Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure variant offers the cleanest fiscal posture for the Authority: no new taxes on American households, no new taxes on American industry, no pass-through assessments visible on any consumer bill. The variant carries all of the structural advantages of the ANCSA model with none of the political friction associated with visible industry surcharges (the Universal Service Fund contribution factor reached 38.1 percent of telecom revenue in the fourth quarter of 2025, and the SCOTUS upheld it in FCC v. Consumers' Research; the political-acceptance work nonetheless remains ongoing). The Authority under this variant operates on its own at-cost revenue plus a Treasury borrowing backstop that the Authority must repay from operating revenue.

(7) **THE LARGER CITIZEN DIVIDEND.** The Congress finds that, given the absence of an industry-assessment funding stream, this variant directs a larger share of pooled productive-capacity revenue to citizen-shareholders than the Hybrid variant. Specifically, Section 7(j)-equivalent distributes seventy-five percent (75%) of the Section 7(i)-equivalent pool to citizen-shareholders annually, compared to fifty percent (50%) in the Hybrid variant. The remaining twenty-five percent (25%) goes to the Permanent Fund for reinvestment in next-generation productive capacity. This larger distribution recognizes that, with no industry contributing to the operating costs, the citizen-shareholders are the sole source of capital risk through their Treasury-borrowing guarantee and accordingly receive the largest share of operating return.

(8) **THE LARGER TREASURY BORROWING.** The Congress finds that this variant authorizes Treasury borrowing of up to one hundred billion dollars (\$100,000,000,000), double the \$50 billion authorization in the Hybrid variant, on the model of the United States Postal Service Treasury borrowing authority (Title 39 U.S.C.). The larger authorization is justified by (i) the absence of an industry-assessment funding stream that would otherwise contribute capital during the scale-up window; (ii) the demonstrated USPS structural soundness over fifty-five years of operation with Treasury borrowing backstop; and (iii) the need to provide adequate capital for the Wave 2 multi-regional deployment and the Wave 3 school-attached deployment without resorting to deficit financing through general appropriations.

(9) THE REPLICATION THRESHOLD. The Congress finds that humanoid robotic manufacturing has entered production deployment as of 2025-2026, with Boston Dynamics Atlas in production for Hyundai and Google DeepMind, Tesla Optimus production-scale targets of fifty thousand to one million units per year by 2027, Appttronik Apollo at a five-billion-dollar valuation with backers including Google, Mercedes-Benz, Deere, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and consumer humanoid units (Unitree R1) shipping at five thousand nine hundred dollars per unit. The replication threshold is the civilizational discrete moment at which reliable robot-built-by-robot manufacturing becomes operational. Before the threshold, productive capacity scales linearly with human labor inputs and follows ordinary industrial cost curves. After the threshold, productive capacity compounds: each new factory is built by the prior fleet, unit cost on goods approaches the sum of energy plus raw materials plus amortized capital with the labor term approaching zero, and construction timelines collapse. This Act is designed to ensure that the American productive-capacity gains from the threshold crossing accrue to the American citizen-shareholder body through the ANCSA-style corporation structure, rather than to a small number of private firms or foreign sovereign actors.

(10) THE ABUNDANCE ARITHMETIC. The Congress finds, on the basis of the Mathematics of Abundance (Cooper 2026 Paper III), that American food scarcity is a markup problem, not a production problem. United States food-at-home spending in 2024 was approximately \$1.09 trillion; the USDA Food Dollar Series reports a farm share of 24.3 cents per retail dollar and a marketing share of 75.7 cents. The United States food-insecure population is approximately 47.9 million (USDA ERS 2023). The estimated cost to close the food insecurity gap is approximately \$32 billion per year (Feeding America 2025). The current annual food

markup above production cost is approximately \$496 billion per year, which is approximately fifteen times the cost of closing the food insecurity gap. The Defense Commissary Agency, established in 1867 and operating under the no-profit pricing rule of 10 U.S.C. Section 2484, operates 236 stores serving 2.8 million authorized users, generating approximately \$4 billion in annual sales with consumer savings of 17 to 44 percent versus commercial retail. This Act extends the commissary precedent from military-only at-cost food distribution to a civilian citizen-shareholder productive-capacity authority.

(11) THE SUNSET-NOT-APPLICABLE FRAMING. The Hybrid variant includes a sunset clause on the industry assessment upon achievement of operational self-sufficiency. This Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure variant does not establish an industry assessment and accordingly has no sunset-of-surcharge clause. The variant instead establishes a phased Treasury-borrowing-repayment schedule (Section 11(d)) and a self-sufficiency declaration upon completion of which the Authority transitions from Treasury-borrowing-dependent capital sourcing to self-funded operations.

(12) AMERICAN-PRECEDENT-ONLY FRAMING. The Congress finds that this Act, in each of its three variants, draws exclusively on American statutory, constitutional, and operational precedents. No foreign sovereign wealth fund, foreign social democracy, or foreign collectivist economic system is cited or relied upon in the design of this Act. American precedents are sufficient.

TITLE I

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AMERICAN PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY AUTHORITY

SECTION 2. New sections of Title 15 of the United States Code,

Definitions.

For the purposes of this Act, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Authority" or "APCA" means the American Productive Capacity Authority established by this Act.

(b) "Parent Authority" means the federally chartered parent corporation established by this Title.

(c) "Regional Corporation" means any of the up to twelve regional subsidiary corporations of the Authority chartered under Section 4, modeled on the twelve Alaska Native Regional Corporations chartered by ANCSA in 1971.

(d) "Citizen-Shareholder" means a citizen of the United States enrolled under Section 6 holding non-transferable shares in the Authority.

(e) "Permanent Fund" means the American Productive Capacity Permanent Fund established by Section 7.

(f) "Section 7(i)-equivalent" means the revenue-pooling mechanism established by Section 8 modeled on Section 7(i) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, with seventy percent (70%) of regional productive capacity revenue pooled across regions.

(g) "Section 7(j)-equivalent" means the citizen-shareholder distribution mechanism established by Section 9 modeled on Section 7(j) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and on the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend, with seventy-five percent (75%) of pooled revenue paid to citizen-shareholders annually.

(h) "Productive Capacity" has the meaning given that term in Section 2 of the Hybrid variant, namely the integrated industrial capacity to manufacture, repair, distribute, and recycle physical goods including food, household supplies, basic textiles, modular electronic and mechanical components, building materials, and other goods specified by the Authority's Board.

(i) "At-Cost Goods Revenue" means the gross revenue of the Authority derived from sales of goods produced by the Authority's productive capacity facilities at prices set at cost plus an administrative margin not to exceed five percent (5%) above production cost.

SECTION 3. Establishment of the Parent Authority.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. There is established the American Productive Capacity Authority, a federally chartered citizen-shareholder corporation, as an independent establishment of the executive branch and an instrumentality of the United States, on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority (16 U.S.C. Chapter 12A) and the United States Postal Service (Title 39 U.S.C.), modified by the citizen-shareholder structure of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (43 U.S.C. Chapter 33).

(b) PURPOSE. The Authority is established for the following purposes: (1) to organize the productive capacity of the United States at the scale of emerging robotic manufacturing technology, for the common benefit of American citizens as shareholders of the Authority, on the ANCSA precedent; (2) to ensure that the productive capacity gains from the replication threshold accrue to the American citizen-shareholder body rather than to a small number of private firms or foreign sovereign actors; (3) to distribute annual cash dividends to American citizen-shareholders on the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend precedent; (4) to operate without imposing any industry assessment, industry surcharge, or new tax of any kind on American households or American industry; and (5) to coordinate with federal fusion energy programs for the electrical power necessary for full-scale productive capacity operations.

(c) BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The Authority shall be governed by a Board of Directors of nine members, nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority Board. Each member shall serve a term of ten years, staggered so that no more than two member terms expire in any single Presidential administration. A member may not be removed except for cause established under the Administrative Procedure Act.

(d) CORPORATE FORM. The Authority shall be chartered under the laws of the District of Columbia as a non-profit corporation.

(e) IMMUNITY AND LIABILITY. The Authority shall enjoy the immunities of an instrumentality of the United States. The Authority may sue and be sued in its own name. The Authority shall not be liable for the debts or obligations of the United States; the United States shall not be liable for the debts or obligations of the Authority except to the extent of the Treasury borrowing authority specifically authorized under Title II.

SECTION 4. Establishment of Regional Corporations on the ANCSA Model.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. The Authority shall charter, within five years of enactment, up to twelve Regional Corporations corresponding to the twelve regions defined by the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) economic-region classification, plus a thirteenth at-large Regional Corporation for citizens not domiciled in any numbered region. This 13-corporation structure parallels the twelve ANCSA Regional Corporations within Alaska plus the thirteenth Regional Corporation for Alaska Natives residing outside Alaska.

(b) CORPORATE FORM. Each Regional Corporation shall be chartered under the laws of a state within its region (selected by the Authority's Board) as a non-profit subsidiary corporation of the Authority, on the ANCSA precedent of state-chartered corporations operating under federal statutory mandate.

(c) BOARD GOVERNANCE. Each Regional Corporation shall be governed by a Board of Directors of seven members, elected by the Citizen-Shareholders of that Region from candidates qualified under standards established by the Authority's Board. Elections shall be held every two years on staggered terms. The first Regional Corporation Board members shall be appointed by the Authority's Board, with elected members replacing appointed members on a phased schedule completed within seven years of each Regional Corporation's charter.

(d) OPERATIONS. Each Regional Corporation shall operate productive capacity facilities within its region. Each Regional Corporation shall report quarterly to the Authority's Board on operations, finances, shareholder communications, and pending corporate actions.

(e) SBA 8(a) FEDERAL CONTRACTING PREFERENCE. Each Regional Corporation shall be eligible for Small Business Administration 8(a) federal contracting preference on the same terms as Alaska Native Corporations under existing federal statute. This eligibility provides a Wave 1 / 2 revenue bootstrap for productive capacity operations and reflects an established federal posture extending to ANCSA corporations.

SECTION 5. Decline to Establish Local Taxing Districts.

(a) THIS VARIANT EXPLICITLY DECLINES to establish local special-purpose taxing districts of the kind authorized in the Hybrid variant under the public library taxing district model. The Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure variant operates entirely through the Regional Corporation structure under Section 4. Local property tax authority is not part of this variant's funding architecture.

(b) RATIONALE. The local-taxing-district authority of the Hybrid variant is appropriately retained in the Federal-State-Local Layered variant, which is designed around library-precedent layered governance. This variant emphasizes corporate operating revenue plus Treasury borrowing, not property taxation. Adopting this variant means accepting that the Authority's local footprint is corporate (factories sited, operated, and maintained by Regional Corporations on commercially acquired or federally leased land) rather than civic-district.

SECTION 6. Citizen-Shareholder Enrollment.

(a) **AUTOMATIC ENROLLMENT.** Every citizen of the United States is hereby enrolled as a Citizen-Shareholder of the American Productive Capacity Authority. (1) Citizens born on or before the effective date of this Act are enrolled effective the date of enactment. (2) Citizens born after the effective date of this Act are enrolled at birth.

(b) **SHARE ISSUANCE.** Each Citizen-Shareholder shall receive one hundred shares in the Parent Authority and one hundred shares in the Regional Corporation of the Region in which the Citizen-Shareholder is domiciled on the date of enrollment. Citizen-Shareholders not domiciled in any defined Region (e.g., overseas citizens) shall receive shares in the thirteenth at-large Regional Corporation. This 100-share-per-corporation structure parallels ANCSA's original 100-share distribution to enrolled Alaska Natives in 1971.

(c) **NON-TRANSFERABILITY.** Shares issued under this Section may be: inherited by lineal descendants; gifted to another United States citizen; or escheated to the Permanent Fund upon death without designated descendants or gift recipients. Shares may NOT be sold for cash or other consideration. Any purported sale of shares is void ab initio. Any attempted pledge of shares as collateral for a loan is void ab initio. Shares are not subject to attachment, garnishment, or judicial execution. This non-transferability provision is the load-bearing structural feature inherited from ANCSA.

(d) **PROPERTY RIGHT.** The shares issued under this Section are recognized as the property of the Citizen-Shareholder and are protected under the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution against taking without just compensation.

(e) NO CASH VALUE AT ISSUANCE. The shares issued under this Section have no intrinsic cash value at issuance. The shares confer the right to distributions under Section 9 and the right to vote in Regional Corporation Board elections under Section 4. No distribution is guaranteed by issuance of shares.

TITLE II

FUNDING ARCHITECTURE — CITIZEN-SHAREHOLDER CORPORATION VARIANT

SECTION 7. Establishment of the American Productive Capacity Permanent

Fund.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.** There is established the American Productive Capacity Permanent Fund as a perpetual fund of the Authority, modeled on the Alaska Permanent Fund (Alaska Constitution Article 9, Section 15).

(b) **PURPOSE.** The Permanent Fund shall: (1) hold the Authority's share of Section 7(i)-equivalent pooled revenue not distributed under Section 9; (2) hold escheated shares under Section 6(c); (3) make distributions to the Authority's operating accounts to support productive capacity operations; (4) invest in productive capacity facility construction, research and development, and humanoid manufacturing system procurement; and (5) preserve the long-term capital base of the Authority.

(c) **PRINCIPAL AND EARNINGS DISTINCTION.** The principal of the Permanent Fund shall not be spent. Only earnings of the Permanent Fund (whether from investment returns or from Section 7(i)-equivalent contributions not distributed under Section 9) may be appropriated for the purposes specified in subsection (b)(3) and (b)(4). This principal-protection rule is the locked structural feature inherited from the Alaska Permanent Fund and from no other archetype.

(d) **MANAGEMENT.** The Permanent Fund shall be managed by an independent Investment Committee of five members, appointed by the Authority's Board, with fiduciary obligations to the Citizen-Shareholders.

(e) AUDIT. The Permanent Fund shall be audited annually by the Government Accountability Office and the results made public.

SECTION 8. Revenue Pooling Mechanism (Section 7(i)-equivalent).

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Modeled directly on Section 7(i) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, this Section establishes a revenue-pooling mechanism among the Regional Corporations.

(b) POOLING REQUIREMENT. Seventy percent (70%) of all At-Cost Goods Revenue received by each Regional Corporation from productive capacity operations shall be transferred to the Authority's central pooling account within thirty days of the close of each fiscal quarter.

(c) POOL DISTRIBUTION. The Authority shall distribute the pooled revenue among the Regional Corporations on a per-Citizen-Shareholder basis, weighted by the share count held by Citizen-Shareholders domiciled in each Region. The Authority shall publish the calculation methodology in the Federal Register annually.

(d) EXEMPTIONS. Revenues from the following sources are exempt from Section 7(i)-equivalent pooling: (1) federal grants specifically restricted to a Region; (2) Permanent Fund investment returns retained at the Parent Authority; (3) Treasury borrowing under Section 11 allocated for capital purposes.

(e) GEOGRAPHIC LUCK FRAMING. The Congress finds that some Regions will develop greater productive capacity earlier than others. The Section 7(i)-equivalent pooling requirement is designed to ensure that the long-term productive capacity gains accrue to all Regions and to all Citizen-Shareholders on a common basis, and that no Region becomes a permanent winner at the expense of others. This framing follows the fifty-five-year operational experience of the ANCSA pooling mechanism.

SECTION 9. Citizen-Shareholder Distribution (Section 7(j)-equivalent).

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Modeled on Section 7(j) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and on the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend, this Section establishes the annual Citizen-Shareholder Distribution.

(b) DISTRIBUTION FORMULA. ****SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT (75%)**** of the Section 7(i)-equivalent pooled revenue (Section 8(b)) and ****SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT (75%)**** of the Permanent Fund earnings (Section 7(c)) shall be distributed annually to Citizen-Shareholders on a per-share basis.

THIS PERCENTAGE IS HIGHER THAN THE FIFTY PERCENT (50%) DISTRIBUTION IN THE HYBRID VARIANT. The higher percentage is justified by the absence of an industry assessment funding stream in this variant; the citizen-shareholders are the sole guarantors of the Authority's Treasury borrowing through their citizenship and accordingly receive the larger share of operating return.

(c) DISTRIBUTION SCHEDULE. The annual Citizen-Shareholder Distribution shall be paid on October 1 of each year (or the next business day), following the close of the fiscal year on September 30.

(d) PAYMENT METHOD. Distribution shall be made by direct deposit, by check, or by such other method as the Authority's Board specifies by rule.

(e) FEDERAL TAX TREATMENT. The Citizen-Shareholder Distribution is treated as taxable ordinary income to the recipient for federal income tax purposes, on the model of the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend.

(f) ELIGIBILITY. Distribution is paid only to Citizen-Shareholders who were enrolled for the entire prior fiscal year. Newly enrolled Citizen-Shareholders become eligible for their first full-year distribution in the year following the fiscal year of enrollment.

(g) **NO REDUCTION CLAUSE.** The Distribution Formula in subsection (b) may not be reduced except by amendment of this Act.

SECTION 10. NO Industry Assessment.

(a) **EXPLICIT DECLINATION.** This Act expressly declines to establish an industry assessment, industry surcharge, contribution factor, or any similar mechanism that would impose a cost on any domestic industry as a precondition to the Authority's operations.

(b) **RATIONALE.** The Universal Service Fund contribution factor mechanism (47 U.S.C. 254, upheld in *FCC v. Consumers' Research*, No. 24-354, June 27, 2025) is preserved as an option for legislative authors in the Hybrid variant of this Act. Its omission from this variant reflects the political-acceptance objective of the Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure framing: no new taxes on industry, no pass-through costs to households, no visible line items on consumer bills attributable to the Authority.

(c) **SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENT.** Should the Authority's Treasury borrowing under Section 11 prove insufficient for the Wave 2 through Wave 5 deployment schedule, Congress retains its plenary authority to amend this Act to introduce an industry assessment in accordance with the SCOTUS framework of *FCC v. Consumers' Research* (2025). Such amendment would be subject to the ordinary legislative process and would not be required for this Act to be enacted in its present form.

SECTION 11. Treasury Borrowing Authority.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. Modeled on the Treasury borrowing authority of the United States Postal Service (Title 39 U.S.C.) and informed by the amount necessary to support Wave 1 through Wave 5 deployment without an industry assessment alternative, this Section establishes the Authority's Treasury borrowing capacity.

(b) BORROWING CAP. The Authority may borrow from the United States Treasury, at rates set by the Secretary of the Treasury approximately equal to the cost to the Treasury of borrowing at comparable maturities, not to exceed ****ONE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS (\$100,000,000,000)**** in outstanding principal at any one time. **THIS BORROWING CAP IS DOUBLE THE FIFTY BILLION DOLLAR (\$50,000,000,000) CAP IN THE HYBRID VARIANT.** The doubled cap reflects the absence of an industry-assessment funding stream that would otherwise contribute capital during the Wave 2 through Wave 5 deployment scale-up.

(c) PURPOSE. Treasury borrowing under this Section shall be used exclusively for the following capital purposes: (1) acquisition of land for productive capacity facilities; (2) construction of productive capacity facilities; (3) procurement of humanoid manufacturing systems and related capital equipment; (4) initial Permanent Fund seeding (not to exceed fifteen billion dollars); and (5) initial Regional Corporation operating capital (not to exceed five hundred million dollars per Regional Corporation).

(d) REPAYMENT. Treasury borrowing shall be repaid from the Authority's At-Cost Goods Revenue over a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of each borrowing, with annual repayment scheduled to commence not later than seven years after each borrowing.

(e) NOT A GENERAL FUND COMMITMENT. Treasury borrowing under this Section is a corporate obligation of the Authority. The general fund of the United States Treasury is not committed except in the event of formal default by the Authority.

SECTION 12. Initial Appropriation.

(a) APPROPRIATION. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten billion dollars (\$10,000,000,000) for Fiscal Year 2027 and the sum of ten billion dollars (\$10,000,000,000) for Fiscal Year 2028, total ****twenty billion dollars (\$20,000,000,000)****, to be used by the Authority for: (1) initial start-up costs including establishment of the Parent Authority and the Regional Corporations; (2) the Wave 1 pilot deployment; (3) initial Permanent Fund seeding (not to exceed five billion dollars per fiscal year); and (4) such other purposes as the Authority's Board specifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not less than thirty days before expenditure.

(b) THIS INITIAL APPROPRIATION IS DOUBLE THE TEN BILLION DOLLAR (\$10,000,000,000) APPROPRIATION IN THE HYBRID VARIANT. The doubled appropriation reflects the absence of an industry-assessment funding stream during the Wave 1 / 2 startup window.

(c) NO FURTHER FEDERAL APPROPRIATION. After Fiscal Year 2028, the Authority shall not receive direct federal appropriations from the general fund, except for: (1) annual appropriations specifically for the costs of the Government Accountability Office audit; (2) federal grants awarded through ordinary competitive grant processes (which the Authority may receive on the same basis as other federally chartered entities); and (3) such other narrow appropriations as Congress specifically authorizes in subsequent legislation.

TITLE III

OPERATIONS AND PHASED IMPLEMENTATION

SECTION 13. Implementation Phases.

(a) PHASED DEPLOYMENT. The Authority shall deploy productive capacity operations in the same five-Wave sequence as the Hybrid variant:

(1) Wave 1, Pilot Deployment; (2) Wave 2, Multi-Regional Deployment; (3) Wave 3, School-Attached Deployment; (4) Wave 4, Citizen Service Architecture; (5) Wave 5, Closed-Loop Operations.

(b) WAVE BUDGETS UNDER THIS VARIANT. Because there is no industry assessment funding stream, each Wave's budget is sourced entirely from the Section 12 appropriation, Section 11 Treasury borrowing, Section 8 pooled operating revenue, and Permanent Fund earnings (Section 7). The Authority's Board shall manage cash flow such that each Wave commences only when sufficient capital is on hand.

(c) WAVE TARGETS. Approximate timing targets are: Wave 1 within twenty-four months; Wave 2 within sixty months; Wave 3 within one hundred eight months (nine years, slightly slower than Hybrid due to absence of industry-assessment capital); Wave 4 within one hundred thirty-two months; Wave 5 thereafter.

SECTION 14. Wave 1 Pilot Deployment.

Wave 1 shall be carried out substantially as described in the Hybrid variant Section 14: an 8-to-12 humanoid robotic manufacturing system pilot at a DOE national laboratory site, producing school supplies and canned food, with a capital budget not to exceed \$25 million and operating budget not to exceed \$5 million per fiscal year for the first three years. Wave 1 is funded from the Section 12 initial appropriation.

SECTION 15. Wave 2 Multi-Regional Deployment.

(a) STATE-LEVEL FACILITIES. Following Wave 1 reporting, the Authority shall deploy one productive capacity facility per Region through the Regional Corporation structure (Section 4), in a phased rollout completed within sixty months of enactment.

(b) FINANCING UNDER THIS VARIANT. Each Regional Corporation facility shall be financed primarily through: (1) Authority working capital from the Section 12 initial appropriation; (2) Treasury borrowing under Section 11; (3) early At-Cost Goods Revenue from Wave 1 operations. There is no industry assessment funding stream for Wave 2 under this variant.

(c) AGGREGATE WAVE 2 BUDGET CEILING. The aggregate cost of Wave 2 shall not exceed seven billion dollars (\$7,000,000,000) over thirty-six months, funded primarily through Treasury borrowing under Section 11. The slightly higher ceiling versus the Hybrid variant (\$5B) reflects the absence of industry-assessment supplemental funding.

SECTION 16. Wave 3 School-Attached Deployment.

(a) **HIGH SCHOOL NODES.** Wave 3 shall be carried out substantially as described in the Hybrid variant Section 16, with productive capacity nodes attached to public high schools in coordination with state education systems. The 2-to-4 year deployment window remains.

(b) **FINANCING UNDER THIS VARIANT.** The Wave 3 high school nodes shall be financed through: (1) operating revenue from Wave 1 / Wave 2 production (the Section 8 pool); (2) Treasury borrowing under Section 11; (3) cooperative agreements with state education departments and local school boards on the model of LSTA Grants to States but without federal formula grant matching. There is no industry assessment under this variant. There are no local taxing districts under this variant.

(c) **WAVE 3 BUDGET.** The aggregate cost of Wave 3 shall not exceed forty billion dollars (\$40,000,000,000) over forty-eight months, funded primarily through Treasury borrowing (Section 11) and operating revenue (Section 8). The substantially lower budget compared to the Hybrid variant (\$100B) reflects (i) the absence of industry-assessment funding; (ii) the absence of local taxing district funding; and (iii) the necessarily smaller per-node footprint when sourced from Authority capital alone.

SECTION 17. Wave 4 Citizen Service Architecture.

See Title IV for the full Citizen Service Architecture. Wave 4 begins upon completion of Wave 3 high school node deployment in not fewer than thirty-three states.

SECTION 18. Wave 5 Closed-Loop Operations.

Wave 5 shall be carried out substantially as described in the Hybrid variant Section 18: certification that robotic manufacturing systems within the Authority can be assembled, maintained, and produce at least seventy-five percent of their own components by other robotic manufacturing systems within the Authority. Upon Wave 5 certification: (1) the Distribution under Section 9 shall be re-calibrated to reflect the compounding output; (2) Authority pricing of at-cost goods may be reduced commensurate with the reduction in production costs.

SECTION 21. Fusion Energy Procurement Authority.

The Authority is granted the same fusion energy procurement authority as the Hybrid variant Section 21. The Authority shall coordinate with the Commonwealth Fusion Systems ARC at Chesterfield County, Virginia (PJM Interconnection application filed April 2026), with Helion Energy Polaris at Chelan County, Washington (Microsoft PPA 2023, target 2028 delivery), and with other United States fusion energy programs.

TITLE IV

CITIZEN SERVICE ARCHITECTURE AND ACCESS TIERS

SECTION 19. The Non-Negotiable Floor.

Established as in the Hybrid variant Section 19. Every Citizen-Shareholder is entitled, on demand and at no further cost beyond the pro-rated tax contribution, to basic foodstuffs, basic clothing materials, basic shelter materials, and such other basic goods as the Authority's Board specifies. No means test. No service requirement. The base provision is funded from the Authority's gross revenue on a first-priority basis.

SECTION 20. Access Tiers and Service Unlock.

Established as in the Hybrid variant Section 20. Access Tiers 1 through 4 expand the base provision to include higher-quality variants, broader selection, technical equipment, specialized goods, and premium distribution priorities. Tier eligibility is established through voluntary citizen service in qualifying programs (high school productive capacity nodes, AmeriCorps, Peace Corps, armed forces, civil service, teaching, nursing, public safety, firefighting, specified Authority operations roles). No forced labor; the Non-Negotiable Floor (Section 19) is available regardless of service.

TITLE V

SEVERABILITY, IMPLEMENTATION, REPORTING, AND EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 22. Severability.

If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act is not affected.

SECTION 23. Implementation timeline.

(a) GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE. October 1 following enactment.

(b) BOARD CONFIRMATION TIMELINE. The President shall nominate the initial nine members of the Authority's Board within ninety days of the effective date. The Senate shall consider such nominations within sixty days of receipt.

(c) WAVE TARGETS. As specified in Section 13(c).

(d) RULEMAKING. The Authority shall promulgate rules under the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) for: (1) Citizen-Shareholder enrollment; (2) Section 7(i)-equivalent pooling calculation; (3) Section 7(j)-equivalent distribution payment process; (4) Regional Corporation governance; (5) Permanent Fund investment policy; (6) Access Tier eligibility; and (7) such other matters as required by this Act.

SECTION 24. Reporting requirements.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT. The Authority shall submit to Congress not later than December 31 of each year a comprehensive report on operations, financial statements, Productive Capacity Operations, Citizen-Shareholder Distribution, Wave Progress, Treasury Borrowing, and Citizen Service Architecture.

(b) PUBLIC ACCESS. The Annual Report shall be made publicly available at imran.theamanuensis.com/apoplexy, on the Authority's own website, and through the Government Publishing Office.

(c) GAO AUDIT. The Government Accountability Office shall audit the Authority's operations annually.

SECTION 25. Effective date.

This Act shall take effect on October 1 of the fiscal year following the date of enactment, except where a later effective date is specified for a particular section.

APPENDIX

VARIANT COMPARISON TABLE

Provision	Hybrid variant	Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure (this variant)	Federal-State-Local Layered
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Federal corporation form	Yes (TVA model)	Yes (TVA model + ANCSA shareholder posture)	No – federal grant-distribution agency only
Citizen-shareholder structure	Yes (national + regional)	Yes (national + 12 regional + at-large 13th, ANCSA model directly)	Yes (at the local district level only)
Non-transferable shares	Yes	Yes (load-bearing structural feature)	Yes
Section 7(i)-equivalent revenue pooling	70%	70%	Pooling at state level only
Section 7(j)-equivalent distribution	50% to shareholders	**75% to shareholders**	Distribution at local level
Permanent Fund	National	National	Per-state
Industry assessment	Yes (up to 5%, USF model, SCOTUS-validated)	**NO assessment of any kind**	Small (1-2% cap)
Treasury borrowing cap	\$50 billion	**\$100 billion**	\$10 billion
Initial federal appropriation	\$10 billion total	**\$20 billion total**	\$500 million annual ongoing
Local taxing districts	Yes (library model)	**NO local taxing districts**	Yes (central operational unit)
Sunset clause	On industry assessment	N/A (no assessment)	On industry assessment
"No new taxes" framing	Partial (assessment is industry-paid)	**Complete (zero new taxes)**	Partial
GOP-friendliness	Moderate-high	**Highest**	High
Democratic-friendliness	Moderate-high	Moderate	**Highest**
Federalist-friendliness	Moderate	Moderate	**Highest**

AMERICAN-LINEAGE CITATION TABLE (variant-specific)

Provision	Primary American precedent
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Section 3, Parent Authority federal corporation	Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, 16 U.S.C. Chapter 12A
Section 3, Senate-confirmed Board with staggered 10-year terms	Tennessee Valley Authority Board structure
Section 4, twelve Regional Corporations + thirteenth at-large	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, 43 U.S.C. Chapter 33
Section 4(e), SBA 8(a) federal contracting preference	Federal procurement statute extending SBA 8(a) to Alaska Native Corporations
Section 6, Citizen-Shareholder enrollment	ANCSA enrollment of Alaska Natives at the December 18, 1971, qualifying date
Section 6, Non-transferable shares	ANCSA Sections 7(h) and related provisions
Section 7, Permanent Fund	Alaska Permanent Fund (Alaska Constitution Article 9, Section 15, 1976)
Section 8, Section 7(i)-equivalent revenue pooling	ANCSA Section 7(i): 70% of regional resource revenue pooled
Section 9, Citizen-Shareholder Distribution (75%)	Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend + ANCSA Section 7(j); enhanced share reflects no-assessment funding posture
Section 10, NO Industry Assessment	Explicit decline; preserves USF mechanism as Hybrid variant option
Section 11, Treasury borrowing (\$100B cap)	USPS Title 39 borrowing authority, scaled up
Section 12, Initial appropriation (\$20B)	Combination of TVA initial appropriation + ANCSA initial cash transfer (scaled)

KEY UNITED STATES STATUTORY CITATIONS

- 43 U.S.C. Chapter 33 (Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971)
- 16 U.S.C. Chapter 12A (Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933)
- 39 U.S.C. (Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, Postal Service Reform

Act of 2022)

- 10 U.S.C. 2484 (Defense Commissary Agency no-profit pricing)
- Alaska Constitution Article 9, Section 15 (Alaska Permanent Fund)
- 5 U.S.C. 552a (Privacy Act of 1974)
- 5 U.S.C. 553 (Administrative Procedure Act rulemaking)
- Small Business Administration 8(a) Business Development Program (15

U.S.C. 637(a) — Alaska Native Corporation extension authorities

CITATION

Cooper, I. (2025-2026). American Productive Capacity Authority Act, Citizen-Shareholder Corporation Pure Variant: A Federal Legislative Adaptation of the Historical Apoplexy Framework. The Amanuensis. <https://imran.theamanuensis.com/apoplexy>

FIRST AMENDMENT NOTICE

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END OF ACT TEXT

