

Banning State and Federal Politicians from Engaging in and Benefiting from Speculative Trading

Call To Action

Elected officials within the federal government often engage in and benefit from speculative trading. This includes buying / selling stocks, options, cryptocurrencies or derivatives. Recent developments like the STOCK Act have done little to curtail this behavior and contain many loopholes that incentivize politicians to prioritize stock market gains over benefitting the working class.

These elected officials are found to consistently flout regulations and abuse their access to privileged information and their influence over legislation, taking advantage of their positions to gain private profit. Even the basic disclosure laws that elected officials and their employees are expected to abide by are often ignored, rarely punished, and under-penalized when penalties are applied.

We must no longer allow our elected officials, their immediate family members, and their close confidants to continue to undermine public trust, risk the stability of our economy, and sacrifice the future of our nation for personal gain. To reel in this rampant corruption, I have a policy that I believe can hold members of our federal government accountable to the people of our nation.

Policy – ETHICS Act 2.0

Section 2 - Definitions

The term **Specified Individuals** refers to:

1. The president, vice president, executive officer or employees, special government employees classified as GS-15 or higher OR paid at a rate of 120% a GS-15 position or more, a uniformed officer with a pay grade of O-7 or higher or employees/officers.
2. Appointed Administrative Judges, executive branch employees in positions engaged in confidential or policymaking (unless excluded by the Director of the Office of Government Ethics), the Postmaster General, the Deputy Postmaster General, each Governor of the Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service, Postal Employees paid at a rate of 120% a GS-15 position or more.
3. The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) Director and designated agency ethics officials, civilian employees of the Executive Office of the President (other than special government employees) appointed by the President, Supreme Court Justices, Members of Congress, and Congressional Officers and employees.
4. All Specified Individuals' Spouses and Dependents aged 21 and under.

The term **Specified Assets** refers to:

1. Investments in securities, commodities, futures, digital assets, economic interests comparable to interests described and acquired through synthetic means such as a derivative, option, warrant, etc.
2. Any interest held directly in which an individual has an indirect, beneficial, or economic interest such as through an investment fund / holding company, a trust, an employee benefit plan, or deferred compensation plan including a carried interest or agreement tied to

the performance of an investment.

3. Diversified mutual funds, diversified exchange traded funds, Blind Trusts,

Exemptions to **Specified Assets**:

1. a U.S Treasury bill, note, or bond,
2. Diversified mutual funds, diversified exchange traded funds that invest 66% or more in U.S treasury Bills, notes, or bonds,
3. Compensation from the primary occupation of spouse or security paid/issues by an operating business that is the primary employer of a spouse,
4. holding and acquiring any security that is issued or paid as compensation from corporate board service by the spouse, including dividend reinvestment,
5. Covered investments that are traded by the spouse in the course of performing the primary occupation of a spouse as long as the specified individual, the spouse, or their dependents do not own the investment
6. Investment funds that are held in fed, state, or local govt employee retirement plans, Tax-free state or municipal bonds,
7. Small business interests that do not provide a conflict of interest, investment grade corporate bonds held before the enacting of this bill,
8. Any share of settlement common stock issued under section 3 or section 7(g)(1)(A) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Section 3 - Divesting and Trading

- Once this bill is passed, a **Specified Individual** will no longer be able to purchase **Specified Assets**.
- Newly elected officials would have 30 days after being sworn in to sell any covered assets.
- **Specified Individuals** will have 60 days from being sworn into office to divest their **Specified Assets** and the **Specified Assets** of their spouse / dependents.
- 90 days after the bill is enacted, no **Specified Individual** may have a blind trust. The trustee of a blind trust held by a **Specified Individual** must divest the funds and then dissolve the trust.
- **Specified Individuals** will have 30 days to sell **Specified Assets** that are obtained through inheritance.
- **Specified Individuals** will have 90 days to divest the remainder of any **Specified Assets** that are obtained through inheritance while in office, that were not sold and disclosed within the first 30 days of receiving them
- **Specified Individuals** must wait 180 days after leaving office before they may engage in **Specified Assets** again.

Section 4 - Reporting and Enforcement

- The Supervising Ethics offices will be the ones in charge of imposing and collecting penalties, establishing procedures, issuing rules and guidelines, and publishing documents, disclosures, and communications.
- An Ethics Office for the Supreme Court will be create and offered all of the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of the Ethics Offices associated with the legislative and executive branches.
- Must report within 7 days of receipt and/or within 14 days after a **Specified Asset** is traded or a payment has been made in relation to an exempted specified asset or a covered payment referred to in the **STOCK Act**.
- Civil Penalties will equal the monthly equivalent of the annual rate of pay payable to the **Specified Individuals** AND 10 percent of the value of each **Specified Asset** that was not divested in violation of this section.
- A minimum fine of \$500 will be imposed on any **Specified Individual** that violates disclosure rules outlined in the **STOCK Act** and the **Securities Exchange Act of 1934**. Any subsequent fine will be increased as follows:
- **Fine 1 = \$500, Fine 2 = 10% of Specified Asset / Covered Payment or \$1,000 (whichever is higher), Fine 3 = 25% of Specified Asset / Covered Payment**

or \$10,000 (whichever is higher), Fine 4 = 50% of Specified Asset / Covered Payment or \$25,000 (whichever is higher), Fine 5+ = 100% % of Specified Asset / Covered Payment.

- Fine will be paid as a “ETHICS VIOLATION RECEIPT” to the treasury.

Section 5 - Stability

- If any provision made by the Act, Amendment create by this act, or enforcement of a provision made by this Act is Unconstitutional, the rest of the Act shall be unaffected.

Policy Pitches for all Constituents

1. Pitch to Progressives and Far-Left Demographics

“Public office is not a path to private fortune. This policy strikes at the heart of legalized corruption by banning insider enrichment and demanding real accountability from those in power.”

2. Pitch to Moderate and Centrist Voters

“Americans deserve leaders who serve the public, not their stock portfolios. This policy restores trust in government by eliminating conflicts of interest and holding our elected officials to the same standards as the rest of us.”

3. Pitch to Right-Wing Voters

“Politicians shouldn’t be getting rich off your back. This is about protecting taxpayers, ending D.C. double standards, and making sure elected officials can’t exploit their office for personal gain.”

4. Pitch to Address and Deflect Opposition Arguments

“Some argue this limits financial freedom—but serving in public office is a responsibility, not a free-for-all. Every job has ethics rules. This policy simply demands that lawmakers follow the same common-sense standards expected of working Americans.”

Notes



Policy 1 - Banning
State and Federal Pc