

1. Defense and National Security

Main Objectives

- **Defense Burden-Sharing**
 - Shift more defense costs to allies (especially in Asia-Pacific and Europe).
 - Reduce U.S. military footprint in Europe; transform NATO to lessen reliance on U.S. forces.
 - Sustain support for Israel.
- **Nuclear Modernization/Expansion**
 - Expand and modernize U.S. nuclear forces; develop new nuclear arms (including sea-launched cruise missiles).
- **Counterterrorism and Military Spending**
 - Prioritize allied capabilities to combat global terrorism and reduce U.S. spending in that domain.
- **Defense Industrial Base and Acquisition Reform**
 - Increase ammunition stockpiles and rely on multi-year contracts.
 - Streamline the budgeting and acquisition process (PPBE reform).
 - Increase private-sector involvement in R&D and procurement; accelerate prototyping.
 - Increase Foreign Military Sales (FMS).
- **Military Personnel and Culture**
 - Grow the Army (+50k troops), build a 355+ ship Navy, and increase Air Force funding by 5% annually.
 - Eliminate “politicization” of the force: end DEI/CRT offices; remove transgender servicemembers; reinstate servicemembers discharged for refusal of COVID vaccines.
 - Expand Junior ROTC access; give recruiters more access to high schools.
 - Increase active-duty wages and housing allowances.
- **Intelligence Reorientation**
 - Refocus on great-power threats (China, Russia).
 - Reduce “overclassification” and more aggressively exploit open-source data.

Potential Effects

1. **Budget and Alliance Impacts**
 - The U.S. could see lower near-term defense costs if allies spend more, but it risks straining some alliances if the demands are seen as too abrupt.
2. **Technological Leap in Nuclear Forces**
 - Modernization would increase the U.S. nuclear deterrent but also raise proliferation and arms-race concerns globally.
3. **Streamlined Procurement**

- Potentially faster delivery of advanced weapons through multi-year, private-sector-heavy acquisition, but also risks of cost overruns if oversight diminishes.

4. Major Cultural Shift in the Military

- Removing DEI, transgender policies, and other recent diversity programs would likely reduce internal tensions for some but create new ones for others. Potential recruitment or retention challenges among groups negatively affected by these reversals.

Overall Comment

These defense proposals aim to bolster conventional and nuclear readiness while rolling back many social or diversity-related policies. In doing so, they reflect a prioritization of rapid military capacity-building and deterrence, coupled with a belief that U.S. allies should share more of the defense burden.

2. Immigration and Border Security

Main Objectives

- **Agency Mergers and Realignment**
 - Merge ICE, CBP, and potentially other immigration agencies into one overarching Border Security and Immigration Agency (BSIA).
 - Mandate more military involvement in border security.
- **Border Enforcement**
 - End “Notices to Report” and require strict detention (with daily bed capacity raised to 100,000).
 - Restart border wall construction.
 - Use expedited removal more broadly; repeal or amend protective statutes like TVPRA and the Flores Settlement so that unaccompanied minors may be quickly returned.
- **Asylum Restrictions**
 - Narrowly limit the grounds for asylum (excluding domestic violence or gang violence).
 - Reinstate “Remain in Mexico” and other asylum cooperation agreements; raise the bar for establishing credible fear.
- **Visa Limits and Reductions**
 - Eliminate or severely restrict T and U visas for trafficking victims or crime witnesses.
 - Restrict student visas from “enemy nations.”
 - Reform H-1B into an “elite only” program.
 - Repeal Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for hundreds of thousands.

- **NGOs and Funding**

- Defund NGOs that assist migrants with transportation or processing.
- Remove “sensitive locations” restrictions on ICE enforcement.

Potential Effects

1. **Significant Reduction in Legal Pathways**

- Tightening or elimination of various humanitarian and employment visas would reshape the U.S. immigration system toward a more restrictive model.

2. **Enforcement-Focused Culture**

- Detention capacity and expedited removal would expand, increasing costs but also speeding deportations.

3. **Legal Challenges**

- Many of these steps—especially restricting asylum grounds, or repealing parts of existing statutes—would face judicial and legislative hurdles.

Overall Comment

Collectively, these objectives reflect a hardline, enforcement-first immigration strategy meant to deter unauthorized entry and sharply limit most categories of legal immigration. The intent is to centralize authority, expedite removals, and dramatically reduce humanitarian and employment-based avenues for foreign nationals.

3. Domestic Social Programs and FEMA

Main Objectives

- **FEMA Reform**

- End the National Flood Insurance Program and shift to private insurance.
- Apply stricter cost-sharing, deductibles, and reduce preparedness grants.

- **Coast Guard and TSA**

- Scale down Coast Guard missions and remove DEI from recruitment.
- Privatize TSA and deunionize its workforce.

Potential Effects

1. **Higher Disaster Insurance Costs**

- Moving from a subsidized NFIP to private coverage could reduce government liabilities but increase premiums for homeowners in flood zones.

2. **Reduced Preparedness Grants**

- Local jurisdictions would bear more costs for disaster preparedness.

Overall Comment

The central intent is to slim down federal disaster and security agencies, transferring more responsibilities to the private sector or state/local governments. Supporters believe this fosters efficiency and self-reliance; critics might worry about underfunded localities or higher private insurance rates.

4. State Department and Foreign Aid

Main Objectives

- **State Department Restructuring**
 - Increase “no-confirmation” appointments; remove or reassign career ambassadors.
 - Withdraw from certain international organizations (UN, WHO) if they act “against U.S. interests.”
 - Reduce or eliminate support for global pro-choice or abortion-related programs.
- **USAID Reorientation**
 - End climate-centric development; remove DEI offices; rename the Office of Gender Equality to focus on “women, children, families” with an explicitly pro-life agenda.
 - Redirect funding from large international NGOs to local faith-based organizations.
 - Withdraw from U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA).

Potential Effects

1. **Reduced Global Health and Climate Initiatives**
 - Scaling back climate and reproductive-health programs would lower certain types of foreign aid, especially in environmental and family-planning areas.
2. **Increased Ties to Faith-Based Partners**
 - Greater emphasis on religion in distributing development aid might improve local partnerships in some communities but raise church-state or ideological concerns in others.

Overall Comment

These proposals recast American diplomacy and aid in a more nationalist and socially conservative mold—emphasizing sovereignty, limiting global entanglements, and championing pro-life, anti-climate regulation approaches abroad.

5. Agriculture, SNAP, and Nutrition Programs

Main Objectives

- **Food Assistance Rollbacks**
 - Add strict work requirements to SNAP (20 hours/week).
 - Eliminate or reduce free school meal programs; reduce eligibility for summer feeding.
 - Remove certain allowable deductions (e.g., LIHEAP utility deduction).
- **Conservation Programs**
 - Eliminate or scale back the Conservation Reserve Program and other environmental measures.
- **Checkoffs and Marketing Orders**
 - Curtail or repeal federal marketing orders and checkoff programs.

Potential Effects

1. **Reduced Access to Nutrition Support**
 - Some low-income individuals could lose benefits or see them reduced; states would face new administrative burdens to enforce stricter requirements.
2. **Less Environmental Protection**
 - Rolling back conservation programs reduces incentives for more sustainable farm practices.

Overall Comment

This section stresses a smaller federal role in nutrition and conservation, emphasizing personal responsibility and market freedom. Critics argue it may increase food insecurity and environmental degradation in vulnerable communities and ecosystems.

6. Education

Main Objectives

- **Eliminate the Department of Education**
 - Convert major K–12 funding into block grants or shift control to states.
- **Limit or End Federal Student Aid Forgiveness**
 - Eliminate Income-Driven Repayment expansions, PSLF expansions, and forgiveness for closed schools or borrower defense.
- **Roll Back Title IX Changes**
 - Redefine sex as strictly binary.

- Rescind Biden-era guidance on transgender students, gender identity, or sexual orientation.
- **Opposition to CRT, Gender Ideology, and Non-Binary Categories**
 - Ban such content in federal education data or programs.

Potential Effects

1. **Major Restructuring of K–12 and Higher Ed Funding**
 - States would assume more control over education spending; possible inequities if block grants shrink or are not replaced.
2. **Reduced Protections for LGBTQ+ Students**
 - Rolling back Title IX expansions could remove certain anti-discrimination safeguards.

Overall Comment

A full repeal of the Department of Education and the proposed bans on “CRT” or “gender ideology” represent one of the largest rewritings of federal education involvement since its creation. Proponents see it as returning authority to local control and parents; opponents see it as removing essential civil rights and federal oversight.

7. Energy and Environment

Main Objectives

- **Fossil Fuel Expansion, Nuclear Build-Out**
 - Repeal the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act.
 - End federal electric-vehicle (EV) subsidies and defund most renewable-energy programs.
 - Expand drilling on federal lands, open more offshore leases.
 - Reduce or remove environmental regulations (e.g., NEPA, PFAS designations).
- **EPA Restructuring**
 - Eliminate offices focused on environmental justice and external civil rights.
 - Roll back or rescind many climate or air pollution rules (e.g., greenhouse gas reporting, stricter auto emissions).
 - Encourage more state-level control, end certain “precautionary” approaches.

Potential Effects

1. **Boost to Oil, Gas, and Nuclear Industries**

- Could improve U.S. energy independence but intensifies concerns over climate change.
- 2. **Rollback of Environmental Protections**
 - Lower compliance costs for industries but potentially higher pollution, GHG emissions, and public-health implications.

Overall Comment

Taken together, the energy and environment proposals envision a near-complete dismantling of current federal climate and clean-energy initiatives in favor of abundant fossil-fuel development, nuclear expansion, and minimal environmental regulation.

8. Health and Human Services (HHS)

Main Objectives

- **Pro-Life Agenda**
 - Ban or heavily restrict abortion pills and telehealth abortions; require more abortion-related data reporting by states.
 - Strip Medicaid funds from providers offering elective abortions (e.g., Planned Parenthood).
- **Rollback of LGBTQ+ Protections**
 - Remove coverage of gender-affirming care under Medicaid or other programs; allow providers to refuse such treatments.
- **Limit HHS Public Health Power**
 - Split CDC's "data gathering" and "public health recommendation" functions, restricting the latter from mandating or advising personal behavior.
 - Rescind or reduce scope of public health emergencies.
- **Medicare/Medicaid Changes**
 - Add work requirements to Medicaid; encourage private Medicare Advantage enrollment; reduce or remove expansions in coverage.

Potential Effects

1. **Reduced Access to Abortion, Contraception, and LGBTQ+ Care**
 - Likely to face extensive legal challenges; would substantially shrink reproductive-health options for lower-income populations and LGBTQ+ individuals.
2. **Narrow Public Health Role**
 - Restricting the CDC's authority could limit government responsiveness during major health crises.

Overall Comment

HHS objectives present a comprehensive conservative social-policy vision: scaling back government's role in public health and sharply curtailing abortion and transgender-care services. Proponents see it as moral stewardship and states' rights; opponents see it as undermining significant areas of women's health and LGBTQ+ rights.

9. Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Main Objectives

- **Eliminate or Reverse Fair Housing Rules**
 - Repeal Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH).
 - End climate-related or equity-based initiatives.
- **More Stringent Eligibility and Work Requirements**
 - Prohibit noncitizen households from receiving federal housing assistance; add or tighten work requirements for public housing recipients.
 - Enforce time limits on assistance to encourage self-sufficiency.

Potential Effects

1. **Reduced Scope of Federal Housing Assistance**
 - Potentially lowers costs but also risks higher homelessness or housing instability among certain groups.
2. **Legal and Implementation Complexities**
 - Eliminating AFFH and restricting eligibility to citizens only would likely spur fair-housing and discrimination legal battles.

Overall Comment

Overall, HUD changes drastically reduce the federal footprint in housing by restricting eligibility and rolling back fair-housing rules. Advocates believe it addresses dependency; detractors point to rising housing precarity, especially in high-cost areas.

10. Interior and Environmental Conservation

Main Objectives

- **Expand Energy Development on Federal Lands**

- Restart oil, gas, and coal leasing across public lands, including Alaska's Arctic areas.
- **Limit Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Protected Lands**
 - Delist species like the gray wolf, grizzly bear; reduce critical habitat designations.
 - Weaken or remove national monument protections (e.g., boundary reductions).

Potential Effects

1. **Economic Gains vs. Conservation Erosion**
 - Could spur resource extraction but at the cost of biodiversity and long-term environmental health.
2. **Legal Challenges on ESA and Monument Reductions**
 - Courts in the past have vigorously reviewed expansions or contractions of federal land protections.

Overall Comment

These Interior proposals prioritize resource extraction, minimize endangered species protections, and reduce national monument footprints, representing a fundamental shift away from conservation priorities.

11. Department of Justice

Main Objectives

- **FBI Restructuring**
 - End the 10-year term for the Director; refocus FBI on violent crime and national security threats.
 - Move away from investigating “misinformation” or “disinformation” if not tied to plausible criminal activity.
- **Criminal Justice Focus**
 - Emphasize prosecuting violent offenders who evade local charges, possibly intervening in jurisdictions with “lenient” DAs.
 - End many consent decrees and “politically motivated” investigations (e.g., FACE Act).
- **Immigration Enforcement**
 - Align more closely with DHS to prosecute illegal entry or visa violations aggressively; reverse policies narrowing enforcement.

Potential Effects

1. **Shift in Federal Policing Priorities**

- Could intensify federal-local tensions if DOJ challenges local prosecutorial discretion.
- 2. **Reduced Civil Rights Oversight**
 - Ending or curtailing consent decrees in pattern-or-practice investigations might hamper federal intervention in systemic misconduct.

Overall Comment

DOJ priorities under these proposals would pivot strongly toward traditional law enforcement tasks, with fewer “social justice” or civil rights-focused interventions, especially around policing, voting, or abortion-clinic access.

12. Labor and Employment

Main Objectives

- **Remove DEI and Limit Anti-Discrimination Enforcement**
 - Overhaul Title VII interpretation to exclude protections based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
 - End or reduce “disparate impact” legal theory.
- **Reduce Worker Protections**
 - Scale back child-labor “hazard orders.”
 - Eliminate Davis-Bacon prevailing wage.
 - Cap or phase out many work visas (H-2A, H-2B).
- **Union-Related Reforms**
 - Weaken or remove union membership requirements (right-to-work expansions).
 - Eliminate or severely curtail project labor agreements.

Potential Effects

1. **Major DEI Rollback**
 - Potentially increases litigation risk for employers if states keep protective laws while federal rules recede.
2. **Lower Labor Costs**
 - Reducing prevailing wages or child-labor protections could lead to short-term cost savings but raises serious worker-safety concerns.

Overall Comment

The labor proposals envision a smaller regulatory footprint, with a focus on “free markets” in hiring and pay. Critics warn of weakening fundamental worker protections and civil rights expansions; proponents see an easing of what they view as burdensome mandates.

13. Transportation

Main Objectives

- **Deregulate Fuel Economy and Infrastructure**
 - Loosen Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards and repeal or reduce “clean truck” initiatives.
- **Privatize/Restructure Aviation**
 - Separate or privatize Air Traffic Control functions of the FAA.
 - Reduce or eliminate federal mass-transit funding (Capital Investment Grants).

Potential Effects

1. **Cheaper Cars vs. Higher Emissions**
 - Lower fuel-economy standards might reduce vehicle production costs but likely increase carbon emissions.
2. **Privatized Air Traffic System**
 - Could potentially spur more efficient modernization or better technology but might raise user fees or costs for airlines.

Overall Comment

DOT changes push for heavy deregulation, less federal involvement in mass transit, and privatizing significant aviation functions. Advocates see it promoting efficiency; opponents caution about potential service inequities and safety oversight.

14. Veterans Affairs

Main Objectives

- **Health System Overhaul**
 - Expand community care; reduce or repurpose many VA facilities deemed obsolete.
 - Focus on transparency, set wait-time benchmarks, intensify IT upgrades.
- **Benefits Administration**
 - Automate or contract out more disability-claim processing.
 - Institute a fast-track (30-day) claims system.

Potential Effects

1. **Increased Outsourcing**
 - Veterans could have more private-sector options, which might shorten wait times, but the VA's own hospitals could be reduced in scope.
2. **Higher Administrative Costs**
 - Automation and contracting might require major up-front spending to modernize the claims system.

Overall Comment

A heavy emphasis on quick claims processing, expanded private care, and downsizing older VA infrastructure. The intent is “customer service”–style modernization but could risk shifting resources away from specialized VA facilities that many veterans rely on.

15. Economic, Tax, and Financial Regulation

Main Objectives

- **Broad Tax Cuts and Simplifications**
 - Repeal many deductions, slash or simplify corporate and individual taxes (eliminate SALT caps, etc.).
 - Oppose new “green” or climate-oriented tax measures.
- **Reduce Federal Debt and Spending**
 - Encourage longer-duration Treasury bonds; push for balanced budgets via spending cuts.
 - Withdraw from World Bank, IMF, or OECD if they are seen to undermine U.S. competitiveness.
- **Financial Deregulation**
 - Repeal big portions of Dodd–Frank (Titles I, II, VIII).
 - Wind down Fannie Mae/Freddie Mac.
 - Eliminate or sharply restrict the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).
 - Oppose central bank digital currency.

Potential Effects

1. **Lower Tax Burden but Possibly Higher Deficits (Unless Offsetting Cuts Are Made)**
 - Extensive tax reductions, along with major new spending on defense, create tensions with stated goals of balancing budgets.
2. **Financial Markets Freed from Many Post–Financial Crisis Controls**
 - Could spur more market dynamism but reintroduce systemic risk.

Overall Comment

The economic platform prioritizes reduced taxes, minimized financial regulation, and a rejection of international financial institutions. Supporters see a path to higher GDP growth; critics foresee renewed financial instability and underfunded public priorities.

16. Trade Policy (Two Divergent Approaches)

Protectionist “Fair Trade” Approach (Peter Navarro)

- Dramatically expand tariffs on Chinese imports; impose financial blocks on Chinese investment.
- Roll back or withdraw from WTO processes if they do not address IP theft and China’s state-owned enterprises.
- Offer tax or financial incentives for onshoring.
- Ban or limit Chinese-owned social media (TikTok, WeChat) and restrict student visas further.

Free Trade Approach (Kent Lassman)

- Remove Section 232, 301 tariffs; join more multilateral trade deals like TPP; reaffirm or reform the WTO.
- Strengthen diplomatic pushback on China’s abuses but avoid broad tariffs that raise consumer costs.
- Eliminate the Export-Import Bank; reduce trade-distorting programs.

Potential Effects

- **Protectionist Path**
 - Short-term gain for some U.S. producers; higher consumer prices. Heightened U.S.–China tensions.
- **Free Trade Path**
 - Lower consumer prices; more global competition. Critics argue it may not adequately address China’s economic aggression.

Overall Comment

These two approaches represent competing schools of conservative thought on trade. Enacting both simultaneously would be contradictory; one can see an internal tension: whether to adopt broad tariffs against strategic adversaries or reaffirm free-trade principles and alliances.

17. Federal Communications Commission and “Big Tech”

Main Objectives

- **Rein in Big Tech**
 - Reform or repeal Section 230 immunity; require transparency from platforms.
 - Investigate and potentially ban apps with foreign influence (especially China).
- **Spectrum and 5G Deployment**
 - Accelerate commercial 5G, reallocate more spectrum.
 - Modernize infrastructure and support private broadband expansions.

Potential Effects

1. **Major Platform Regulation**
 - Could open social media companies to new liabilities and lawsuits.
2. **Heightened National Security Focus**
 - Bans on Chinese apps, devices, or vendors.

Overall Comment

A strong push to regulate or break the power of large tech platforms, especially on content moderation and foreign ownership. Some proposals might lead to unintended consequences—either stifling smaller platforms or enabling more content disputes.

18. Federal Election Commission

Main Objectives

- Maintain the FEC’s existing 6-commissioner structure.
- Oppose expansions of the FEC’s powers or changes that reduce the number of commissioners from 6 to 5.
- Align DOJ’s prosecution of campaign-finance violations with FEC guidance to avoid “double standards.”

Potential Effects

- Reduces risk of tie-breaking commissioners who could push for expanded campaign-finance enforcement.
- Critics might say it perpetuates gridlock and underenforcement.

Overall Comment

Seeks continuity of the current FEC design and curtailment of federal attempts at what proponents believe are politicized expansions of campaign-finance enforcement.

Grand Overview: Intent and Consequences

Taken as a whole, these proposals outline a comprehensive realignment of federal policies toward a strongly nationalist, socially conservative, and deregulatory agenda. Major through-lines include:

- **Military Expansion & Traditionalism**
Increases in spending on defense hardware, nuclear forces, and a rollback of diversity and social policies in the services.
- **Stringent Border and Immigration Control**
A near-complete enforcement agenda that restricts asylum, merges immigration agencies, and severely limits legal immigration pathways.
- **Heavy Deregulation and Rollback of Federal Protections**
Applies to environmental rules, labor standards, education policy, financial regulations, and social programs—reducing the federal role and deferring to states or private markets.
- **Pro-Life and Anti-LGBTQ+ Measures**
Broad attempts to remove abortion services from government programs; limit recognition of transgender rights in health care, education, and the military.
- **Emphasis on Fossil Fuels & Nuclear Energy**
Repeal of recent climate legislation, expansions of drilling and pipeline approvals, plus minimal or no carbon-emissions restrictions.
- **Reduced Global Engagement**
Eroding or dissolving U.S. ties to certain multinational institutions (WHO, UN agencies, IMF/World Bank) if they conflict with a narrowly defined U.S. interest.
- **Fiscal and Trade Split**
Economic proposals range from major tariff expansions and advanced “decoupling” from China to a second viewpoint favoring free trade and reviving deals like the TPP.

Overall Comment on Enacting All Proposals

If fully enacted, these policies would constitute one of the most sweeping transformations of the federal government in decades. Proponents see it as restoring traditional values, reinforcing national sovereignty and defense, fostering economic freedom, and limiting what they view as ideological or unnecessary regulations. Critics would argue it dismantles vital social safety nets,

civil rights protections, environmental safeguards, and international relationships, creating significant legal and societal conflicts.

In short, these proposals aim to move U.S. federal governance decidedly in a more nationalist, socially conservative, and market-oriented direction, fundamentally reshaping the role of government in American public life.