

The American Science, Audit, and Integration Act (ASAI)

Enabling Continuous Public Innovation, Audit, and Self-Improvement in Government

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Title I — Purpose, Findings, and Definitions

Sec. 101. Short Title

This Act may be cited as the “The American Science, Audit, and Integration Act” or “ASAI.”

Sec. 102. Congressional Findings

The Congress finds:

1. The United States must ensure leadership in science and technology to advance national prosperity, security, health, and global standing.
 2. Traditional pathways from discovery to deployment are fragmented, slow, and vulnerable to bias, exclusion, or capture.
 3. Advances in artificial intelligence and digital infrastructure enable faster, more open, and equitable innovation—but require strong governance, auditability, and human oversight.
 4. Public trust and effective innovation depend on radical transparency, adversarial review, continuous renewal, and robust whistleblower and dissent protection.
 5. ASAI must harmonize with existing agencies, drive global partnerships, and set new standards for open science and responsible public investment.
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Sec. 103. Purpose

The purposes of this Act are to:

1. Establish ASAI as the unified, AI-accelerated, open, adversarially reviewed national innovation engine.
 2. Guarantee open, milestone-driven, and appealable access to innovation opportunities and resources for all eligible U.S. persons and entities.
 3. Build the world’s leading talent, training, and adversarial review infrastructure, with continuous performance, audit, and renewal.
 4. Ensure all ASAI-funded outputs are published in a National Open Science Repository, with tiered international access and reinvestment.
 5. Provide strong fiscal, operational, and emergency controls, including a statutory kill switch, continuous audit, and scheduled sunset/review.
 6. Integrate and harmonize ASAI operations with all legacy science and technology agencies.
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Sec. 104. Definitions

As used in this Act:

1. **“AI” or “artificial intelligence”** means any machine learning, deep learning, or algorithmic system capable of autonomously analyzing, triaging, or reviewing scientific proposals, risk, or performance, as approved by the ASAI Board.
2. **“ASAI”** means the American Science, Audit, and Integration Agency established under this Act.
3. **“Board”** means the governing body of ASAI as established in Title II.
4. **“Breakthrough”** means a scientific or technological discovery, method, or prototype with potential for transformative public benefit, as determined by the ASAI Board or expert review panels.

5. **“Blue team”** means a team (including both human and AI members) tasked with optimizing, validating, and ensuring the safety and efficacy of a given project or proposal.
6. **“Red team”** means a team (including both human and AI members) tasked with adversarially probing for risk, misuse, failure modes, dual-use, or catastrophic consequences of a given project or proposal.
7. **“National Open Science Repository”** means the digital and physical system for storing, publishing, and tracking all ASAI-funded data, code, protocols, and results, secured by cryptographic and quantum-resistant means.
8. **“Reciprocal partner”** means any foreign entity or country with a Board-certified agreement guaranteeing equivalent open access for U.S. users to their government-funded outputs.
9. **“Innovation Fund”** means the dedicated, non-lapsing fund established under Title V for all ASAI operations, grants, licensing revenue, and reinvestment.
10. **“Expert Corps”** means the ASAI-funded fellowship, reviewer, and advisory community established and trained per Title II.
11. **“Fellow”** means any individual appointed to the ASAI National Science & Innovation Fellowship under Title II.
12. **“Milestone”** means a pre-agreed, objectively measurable target or deliverable that must be achieved for continued ASAI funding or project progression.
13. **“Descal” or “De-escalation”** means the phased, auditable rollback or transfer of ASAI functions, programs, assets, and personnel, triggered by statute, sunset review, Board, or Congressional action.
14. **“Phased integration”** means the staged, time-bound process by which legacy federal R&D agencies, programs, and operations align with, join, or are harmonized into ASAI as mandated by statute or Board order.
15. **“Harmonization”** means the unification of programmatic, funding, review, and audit functions with ASAI’s protocols and infrastructure.
16. **“Sunset”** means the mandatory review or scheduled expiration of ASAI or any of its authorities, leading to continuation, reform, or termination.
17. **“Transition Task Force”** means the independent body created under Title XII to audit, manage, and report on phased integration with legacy agencies.
18. **“Legacy agency”** means any preexisting federal agency, office, or program engaged in research, development, funding, or administration of scientific or technological activities, which is subject to integration, harmonization, or cooperation with ASAI.
19. **“Public audit”** means any audit, review, or investigation that is published in the National Open Science Repository and available for public scrutiny.
20. **“Kill switch”** means the statutory emergency suspension or shutdown authority under Title IX, which pauses or halts ASAI operations or funding pipelines pending independent review.
21. **“Recusal”** means the mandatory disqualification of any individual from review, decision, or funding processes due to a conflict of interest as defined by Board regulations.
22. **“Peer review”** means any scientific, technical, or policy evaluation performed by qualified individuals external to the originating project, and may include both blue team and red team modalities.

23. **“DOI”** means Digital Object Identifier, a unique and persistent identifier for digital records, datasets, and outputs as required by ASAI protocols.
24. **“Safeguards”** means mandatory measures to protect mission-critical functions, data, assets, or personnel during descale, integration, or sunset.
25. **“Descal triggers”** means any statutory, audit, sunset review, Board, or Congressional action identified as cause for de-escalation or rollback under Title XIII.
26. **“Ombudsperson”** means the independent officer responsible for whistleblower, dissent, and conflict resolution protections under Title VIII and throughout this Act.
27. **“Minority report”** means any dissenting or alternative opinion issued by Board members, reviewers, panels, or ombudspersons during ASAI decision processes, which must be logged and published.
28. **“Hash-chained”** means a method of cryptographically linking records or events in a permanent, append-only sequence, used for audit, transparency, and integrity.
29. **“Quantum-resistant”** means cryptographic or information security methods designed to withstand attacks by quantum computing technologies.
30. **“National Audit Corps”** means the independent audit body established under the Federal Public Review Act (FPRA) or its statutory successor.

Title II — Governance and Authority

Sec. 201. Establishment of ASAI

- (a) There is established as an independent agency of the United States Government the Scientific Innovation Acceleration & Scaling Agency (ASAI).
 - (b) ASAI shall have all the powers, privileges, and immunities of an independent federal agency, including the authority to enter contracts, make grants, issue regulations, and coordinate with federal, state, tribal, and international partners as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
 - (c) ASAI shall maintain a national headquarters and operate regional innovation consulates, partner nodes, and international offices as authorized under this Act.
 - (d) ASAI may adopt and alter an official seal and shall have the authority to perform all acts necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.
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Sec. 202. ASAI Board and AI Co-Governance

- (a) There is established the ASAI Board (“the Board”) as the principal governing body of the Agency.
- (b) The Board shall consist of:
 - (1) The Secretary of Science and Technology (Chair);

- (2) Twelve additional voting members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, for staggered six-year terms, with requirements for diversity in sector, expertise, and background as established by Board regulations;
 - (3) The Chair of the National Audit Corps (ex officio, non-voting);
 - (4) At least one certified AI governance agent (advisory, non-voting, unless otherwise authorized by a recorded Board majority).
- (c) Board appointment and rotation processes shall promote diversity, renewal, and transparency.
- (d) The Board shall maintain and continuously update at least one advanced AI governance agent to assist in agenda-setting, risk analysis, conflict detection, data integrity, and opportunity surfacing. All AI Board actions are logged, hash-chained, publicly auditable, and subject to override by a recorded human Board majority vote.
- (e) The Board shall meet at least monthly, publish non-classified votes, rationales, and agendas to the National Open Science Repository, and may establish standing and ad hoc subcommittees for blue/red team oversight, ethics, AI governance, and regional/international integration.
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Sec. 203. National Science & Innovation Fellowship

- (a) The Secretary shall establish the ASAI National Science & Innovation Fellowship to recruit and appoint term-limited experts from all scientific, technical, and policy domains, with a statutory minimum of 15% reserved for early-career or underrepresented experts.
- (b) Fellows may serve as reviewers, blue/red team leads, mentors, and project managers across ASAI and partner institutions, with opportunities for rotation, sabbatical, and external collaboration.
- (c) Fellows shall receive competitive compensation, career development opportunities, and access to ASAI networks and alumni programs.
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Sec. 204. ASAI Academy and Continuous Training

- (a) The ASAI Academy shall provide onboarding, annual training, micro-credentialing, and open courseware for all ASAI Board members, fellows, reviewers, and affiliates.
- (b) Required curriculum shall include AI governance, adversarial review, ethics, security, equity, risk management, and updates on relevant science and technology policy.
- (c) All training resources must be publicly available and regularly updated. Senior Board members and fellows shall mentor early-career and underrepresented participants as a condition of appointment.

Title III — Submission, Review, and Acceleration

Sec. 301. National Open Submission Platform

- (a) The Secretary shall establish and maintain a secure, always-open National Open Submission Platform for proposals, data, pilot requests, and challenge submissions.
 - (b) The Platform shall accept submissions from all eligible U.S. citizens, permanent residents, U.S.-registered entities, and authorized ASAI fellows.
 - (c) The Platform shall provide dedicated submission and feedback channels for early-career, wild card, and underrepresented participants.
 - (d) All non-classified submissions shall be published to the National Open Science Repository and assigned a Digital Object Identifier (DOI); classified or export-controlled submissions may be redacted and handled in a secure annex, with all exceptions justified and logged.
 - (e) Submission status, feedback, and decisions shall be logged, hash-chained, and made visible to submitters and relevant ASAI staff.
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Sec. 302. AI-Enabled Triage and Scoring

- (a) All submissions shall undergo initial triage using AI-enabled systems for novelty, urgency, technical merit, public benefit, risk profile, and compliance with submission standards.
 - (b) Triage results and rationales shall be recorded and made publicly available, subject to security review.
 - (c) Submissions flagged for possible exclusion, risk, or incompleteness shall be reviewed by a human expert within five (5) business days.
 - (d) Submitters may appeal triage outcomes; all appeals and their outcomes shall be public.
 - (e) AI triage algorithms and updates shall have public model cards, audit trails, and be subject to quarterly independent audit for bias, explainability, and accuracy.
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Sec. 303. Panel Review, Blue/Red Teaming, and Objectivity

- (a) All submissions advancing to pilot or funding review shall be assigned to a dynamically assembled, rotating review panel consisting of domain experts (from the ASAI Expert Corps and public pools), at least one early-career or wild card expert, at least one adjacent or impacted field

expert, at least one independent ethics or public-interest reviewer, and at least one AI agent assigned for adversarial simulation and analytics.

(b) Every project shall undergo both blue team (optimization, safety, positive scenario) and red team (adversarial, misuse, failure, dual-use) review, conducted in parallel. Findings, recommendations, and dissenting/minority reports shall be published together with the final review outcome.

(c) Dual-use or existential risk projects shall receive enhanced, multidisciplinary team scrutiny and extended public comment.

(d) All reviewers must disclose conflicts of interest and recuse as required by Board rules. Panel assignments and rotation shall be managed by AI conflict-detection and scheduling systems.

(e) All review rationales, panel votes, AI analytics, and dissenting/minority reports shall be logged, hash-chained, and published in the National Open Science Repository. Reviewers shall provide written justification for all funding, denial, or risk decisions.

Sec. 304. Milestone-Based Funding and Auto-Advancement

(a) All ASAI grants, pilots, and scale-up projects shall use milestone-based, tranche-released funding.

(b) For projects under \$2,000,000 and rated low risk by both AI and human triage, fast-lane review shall apply with a 30-day decision window from submission to approval or denial.

(c) Milestones and key performance indicators (KPIs) for each project shall be agreed to and published at funding outset, with input from submitter, panel, and blue/red teams.

(d) Upon submission of milestone results and AI/human validation, the next funding tranche shall be released unless a risk flag is raised within five (5) business days.

(e) For red-flagged or nonperformance cases, funding is automatically paused pending review; grantees may appeal for technical but not political reasons.

(f) All milestones, KPIs, progress reports, and funding flows shall be logged, hash-chained, and made available for public and audit review in real time.

Title IV — Open Access, Licensing, and International Data Policy

Sec. 401. National Open Science Repository

- (a) The Secretary shall establish and maintain the National Open Science Repository (“the Repository”) as a secure, cloud-integrated, cryptographically hash-chained, and quantum-resistant platform for all ASAI-funded data, code, protocols, results, and audit logs.
- (b) The Repository shall support open API access, machine-readable formats, DOI assignment, and public search and discovery.
- (c) All non-classified ASAI outputs shall be published to the Repository within sixty (60) days of milestone completion, grant close, or project termination. Classified, export-controlled, or embargoed outputs shall be published in redacted or summary form, with Board approval and public justification; all exceptions shall be logged and subject to periodic review.
- (d) All Repository entries, updates, and user access events shall be hash-chained, logged, and publicly auditable. Quarterly Merkle-tree roots and audit manifests shall be published and mirrored to independent archives.
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Sec. 402. Open Access for U.S. Persons

- (a) All ASAI Repository outputs shall be available at no charge to:
- (1) U.S. citizens and permanent residents;
 - (2) U.S.-registered entities, including corporations, non-profits, and educational institutions;
 - (3) State, tribal, and local governments;
 - (4) Individuals physically located in the United States at the time of access.
- (b) Repository access requires identity verification, institutional registration, or geolocation/IP checks. All users must accept binding terms prohibiting export, resale, or foreign sharing without written Secretary approval.
- (c) Unauthorized sharing shall trigger civil and criminal penalties and permanent access revocation.
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Sec. 403. Tiered International Access and Licensing

- (a) The Secretary, in consultation with the Board and the State Department, shall maintain a four-tier system for international access to ASAI outputs:
- (1) **Tier 1: Reciprocal Partners** — Full or near-full access for countries/entities with Board-certified reciprocal data sharing; fees discounted or waived.
 - (2) **Tier 2: Licensed/Commercial Access** — Non-reciprocal countries/entities pay per use, subscription, or project license; fees set annually and indexed to value and strategic status; no access to sensitive or embargoed outputs.
 - (3) **Tier 3: Humanitarian/Public Good Waiver** — Board-approved, project-limited, fee-waived or reduced access for humanitarian, UN, or public good use.

(4) **Tier 4: Restricted/Denied Access** — Sanctioned, non-compliant, or adversarial entities; no access except by Board or Secretary waiver.

(b) All license, subscription, and reciprocal revenue shall be deposited in the ASAI Innovation Fund and reinvested in research, grants, and infrastructure.

(c) All international access requests, licenses, fees, and waivers shall be tracked, audited, and reported annually in the Repository. The Board may adjust eligibility, pricing, or access in the national interest, with all changes logged and published.

(d) The Board may grant case-by-case waivers for urgent humanitarian or treaty reasons, with rationale published in the Repository. Export control and national security law shall always take precedence.

Title V — Fiscal Provisions and Innovation Fund

Sec. 501. ASAI Innovation Fund

(a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a dedicated account known as the “ASAI Innovation Fund” (“the Fund”).

(b) Amounts in the Fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for:

- (1) All ASAI operations, grants, contracts, and pilot projects;
- (2) Talent recruitment, training, and professional development;
- (3) Construction, maintenance, and upgrading of ASAI infrastructure, including data, AI, and security systems;
- (4) Public engagement, reporting, and audit;
- (5) Other activities as determined by the Board to be consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(c) The following shall be deposited into the Fund:

- (1) Amounts appropriated by Congress for ASAI;
- (2) All revenues from international licensing, data access, and reciprocal agreements;
- (3) Any gifts, grants, or bequests accepted by ASAI;
- (4) Civil and criminal penalties collected under this Act.

Sec. 502. Revenue Recycling and Reporting

(a) All license, subscription, and access fee revenues collected from non-U.S. entities under Title IV shall be reinvested into ASAI’s grant, training, and infrastructure programs.

(b) The Secretary shall submit to Congress and publish in the National Open Science Repository an annual report detailing:

- (1) All sources and amounts of revenue collected;
- (2) Expenditures from the Fund by category;

- (3) Outcomes and impacts enabled by Fund spending;
- (4) License revenue allocation and international access summaries.

(c) The Fund shall be subject to annual independent audit by the National Audit Corps, with results published publicly. Any misuse or misallocation shall be reported to the Board and to Congress with a corrective action plan.

Sec. 503. Budget and Appropriations

- (a) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- (b) Congress may provide multi-year appropriations to ASAI for major, long-term, or large-scale projects and infrastructure.
- (c) If Congress fails to appropriate funds for ASAI in any fiscal year, all nonessential grants, pilots, and awards shall be suspended, with the Board authorized to preserve core operations and data security until appropriations are restored or the agency is sunsetted. The Board shall publish a plan for graceful shutdown or transfer of responsibilities if ASAI is sunsetted under this Act.

Title VI — Infrastructure and Regional Hubs

Sec. 601. ASAI Headquarters

- (a) ASAI shall maintain a national headquarters at a location designated by the Board, considering accessibility, national security, and proximity to major research and technology centers.
 - (b) The headquarters shall serve as the principal center for Board meetings, national strategy, AI governance, data core operations, and major public convenings.
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Sec. 602. Regional Innovation Consulates

- (a) ASAI shall operate at least eight regional Innovation Consulates, distributed to maximize geographic, demographic, and sectoral diversity. Additional consulates may be established by Board vote to ensure representation in underserved or emerging regions.
- (b) Regional Consulates shall be responsible for grant and pilot administration within funding thresholds set by the Board, local talent recruitment, training, ASAI Academy satellite programming, blue/red team adversarial review centers, collaboration with state and tribal governments and federal legacy agencies, and regional data management and backup for the National Open Science Repository.

Sec. 603. Embedded and Partner Nodes

- (a) ASAI may embed fellows, liaisons, and review panels at major research universities and institutes, national laboratories, federal R&D centers, corporate research and advanced manufacturing hubs, and minority-serving, rural, or community-based institutions.
- (b) Any U.S.-based institution may apply to host a ASAI node, subject to Board approval and compliance with ASAI protocols.

Sec. 604. ASAI Academy Campuses

- (a) The ASAI Academy shall operate a flagship campus at the headquarters and satellite sites at all regional consulates and partner nodes.
- (b) Academy curriculum and training shall be available online and published as open educational resources.
- (c) Project space, compute resources, and testbed access shall be allocated on a rolling, transparent basis, with fast-track assignment for underutilized or underrepresented regions and groups.

Title VII — Large-Scale Projects and Special Review

Sec. 701. Large-Scale Project Thresholds and Public Notice

(a) Thresholds for Special Review.

Any project, pilot, or grant:

- (1) Requesting more than \$100,000,000 in aggregate ASAI funding;
 - (2) Designated by the Board as involving “extraordinary risk,” dual-use potential, or existential/national infrastructure impact;
 - (3) Lacking adequate domestic or international peer comparison (i.e., an “unprecedented project”);
- shall be subject to the procedures of this Title.

(b) Public Notice Requirement.

- (1) ASAI shall publish public notice of all projects meeting these thresholds at least 60 days before any final funding decision, including full project summary, risk assessment, and proposed review panel roster.
- (2) The notice shall open a minimum 30-day public comment period, with all comments logged and considered by the review panel and the Board.

Sec. 702. Large-Scale Review Committee Formation and Duties

(a) Committee Formation.

(1) The Board shall appoint a Large-Scale Review Committee (“the Committee”) for each qualifying project, comprised of at least:

- (A) Three domain experts from the primary field;
- (B) Two experts from adjacent or impacted fields;
- (C) Two independent financial or public-sector investment advisors;
- (D) One public-interest or ethics representative;
- (E) One external “critical friend” (skeptic or outsider);
- (F) One AI agent for adversarial scenario analysis.

(2) For projects exceeding \$500,000,000, at least two Committee members must be external to the U.S. and drawn from peer democracies or major international science partners.

(3) All Committee members must complete and publish a conflict of interest disclosure, subject to review by the National Audit Corps and public inspection.

(b) Committee Procedures.

(1) The Committee shall:

- (A) Review and score the technical, economic, environmental, and ethical case for demonstration or deployment;
- (B) Evaluate risk of dual-use, national security, or existential impact;
- (C) Hold at least one public hearing, with transcript published;
- (D) Consider all public comments and publish responses to substantive issues;
- (E) Conduct scenario modeling for both blue team (optimization) and red team (adversarial/failure/abuse) perspectives, with all findings and dissenting opinions published.

(2) Committee deliberations, votes, rationales, and minority/dissent reports shall be published in the National Open Science Repository within seven (7) days of each major decision.

(3) The Committee must complete review within 90 days of project notice publication, unless extended by majority Board vote for documented cause.

Sec. 703. Stepwise Approval and Escalation Process

(a) Panel Vote.

(1) The Committee’s recommendation and report shall be submitted to the ASAI Board within seven (7) days of review completion.

(2) For approval, a two-thirds supermajority of the Committee is required; all “no” votes and minority reports must be published with rationale.

(b) Independent Audit and Financial Review.

(1) All large-scale projects must undergo independent, third-party technical and financial audit before Board vote.

(2) The audit report and any unresolved issues must be published and addressed in the Board's final decision package.

(c) Board Decision.

(1) The ASAI Board shall vote on final project approval within thirty (30) days of receiving the Committee's recommendation and audit report.

(2) Approval requires a two-thirds supermajority of the Board.

(3) Dissenting Board members may publish minority reports, which shall be included in the official project record.

(d) Congressional and External Oversight.

(1) Projects exceeding \$500,000,000, or with existential or national infrastructure impact, require:

(A) Notification of Congress and publication of a full justification and review package at least 30 days before funding release;

(B) At least one external international peer review or audit;

(C) A three-quarters (3/4) supermajority Board approval.

(2) Congress may halt or require revision of any project by joint resolution within the 30-day notice period.

Sec. 704. Emergency Halt and Minority Escalation

(a) Emergency Halt.

(1) At any stage, any three (3) of the following may jointly issue an emergency halt of the project pending further review:

(A) The ASAI Board Chair;

(B) The Secretary of Science and Technology;

(C) The Chair of the National Audit Corps;

(D) The Whistleblower Ombudsperson;

(E) The Chair of the Large-Scale Review Committee.

(2) The emergency halt shall immediately pause funding, approvals, and execution. A public notification must be posted within 24 hours, and an independent review panel must convene within seven (7) days to resolve the halt.

(b) Minority Report Escalation.

(1) If any Committee member, Board member, or external auditor files a formal minority or dissent report citing catastrophic risk, material conflict of interest, or legal breach, the project may not advance until the issue is fully addressed in writing and published.

(2) Any unresolved or ignored minority report may be appealed directly to Congress or to a U.S. District Court for expedited review.

Sec. 705. Records, Transparency, and Postmortem

(a) All project records, deliberations, audit reports, votes, dissent, and scenario models shall be published in the National Open Science Repository, with redactions only as necessary for national security or legal privilege.

(b) Postmortem reviews for all completed or halted large-scale projects must be published within 12 months of project closure, including outcomes, lessons learned, failures, and recommendations for future process improvement.

Sec. 706. Appeals and Public Petition

(a) Any U.S. citizen, entity, or project participant may petition the ASAI Board, Committee, or Ombudsperson for reconsideration of any large-scale project decision.

(b) All denials must be justified in writing and published; any petitioner may seek judicial review in a U.S. District Court.

Title VIII — Transparency, Audit, and Whistleblower Protection

Sec. 801. Continuous Audit, Public Ledger, and Oversight

(a) Continuous Audit.

All ASAI operations, grants, reviews, funding flows, and major agency decisions shall be subject to continuous, independent audit by the National Audit Corps (or its statutory successor), with full access to all records, data, and personnel.

(b) Audit Ledger and Hash-Chaining.

(1) All major ASAI decisions, reviews, milestone reports, AI recommendations, panel votes, ombudsperson actions, and dissent or minority reports shall be logged in a cryptographically hash-chained, append-only public ledger (“Audit Ledger”).

(2) The Audit Ledger shall be accessible via the National Open Science Repository, with quarterly publication of Merkle-tree roots and comprehensive audit summaries.

(3) All audit findings, supporting evidence, identified risks, and corrective actions shall be published in real time, except as redacted for national security or legal privilege, with redactions publicly justified and periodically reviewed.

(c) Audit Outcomes and Remediation.

- (1) Persistent failure to resolve audit findings shall trigger mandatory review by the ASAI Board and automatic notification to Congress.
- (2) The Board shall publish a corrective action plan and a timeline for remediation of any major audit finding, with public updates.

(d) Audit and Oversight During Integration and Descale.

- (1) The National Audit Corps and Transition Task Force shall have joint authority to audit all integration, harmonization, and descale actions under Titles XII and XIII.
 - (2) All exceptions, bottlenecks, carveouts, and transfer or closure actions must be hash-chained, published, and open to public audit and comment.
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Sec. 802. Whistleblower, Minority, and Dissent Protections

(a) Ombudsperson.

- (1) The Secretary shall appoint an independent Whistleblower Ombudsperson with protected reporting lines to Congress, the ASAI Board, the Transition Task Force, and the National Audit Corps.
- (2) The Ombudsperson shall have full access to all ASAI records, data, and personnel necessary to investigate complaints and potential misconduct.

(b) Whistleblower Protections.

- (1) Any ASAI employee, fellow, grantee, contractor, reviewer, or agency partner may submit confidential or public reports of fraud, suppression, bias, retaliation, procedural violation, statutory breach, or risk to the Ombudsperson.
- (2) The Ombudsperson may pause or recommend suspension of any project, funding stream, or agency function when credible risk or wrongdoing is identified, subject to Board review.
- (3) The Ombudsperson shall issue findings and recommendations to the Board, Congress, and the public within thirty (30) days of a credible report, except for extensions justified in writing.

(c) Minority and Dissent Logging.

- (1) All minority, dissenting, or whistleblower opinions regarding reviews, funding decisions, integration/descale actions, or project risks shall be logged in the Audit Ledger and published alongside majority reports.
- (2) No major project, integration, or descale action may advance without documented review and response to all material dissent or flagged risks.

(d) Non-Retaliation and Remedies.

- (1) No ASAI employee, fellow, reviewer, or partner may be discharged, disciplined, or otherwise retaliated against for raising a good-faith concern, dissent, or whistleblower complaint.
- (2) Any instance of retaliation shall trigger immediate investigation by the Ombudsperson and may result in penalties, debarment, or referral to the Department of Justice or relevant authorities.

(e) Public Petition and Appeal.

- (1) Any U.S. citizen, grantee, or entity may petition the ASAI Board or Ombudsperson for review or audit of any ASAI project, process, integration, or descale action.
 - (2) Denial of review must be justified in writing, logged in the Audit Ledger, and is subject to judicial appeal.
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Sec. 803. Public Transparency and Access

(a) Open Data and Reporting.

- (1) All audits, ombudsperson reports, corrective action plans, and Board responses shall be published in the National Open Science Repository, with redactions and legal exceptions justified and subject to periodic review.
- (2) All audit logs, dissent records, and public petitions shall be open for public review, with appropriate data protections for whistleblower or classified content.

(b) Continuous Public Engagement.

- (1) ASAI shall provide channels for public comment, petition, and input on all major audits, integration, descale, and Board actions.
- (2) Public feedback shall be considered and addressed in Board deliberations and audit closure.

Title IX — Emergency Shutdown and System Renewal

Sec. 901. Emergency Suspension and Kill Switch

(a) Grounds for Suspension. ASAI, or any of its core AI subsystems, may be suspended, partially or fully, on a temporary or permanent basis upon a finding that:

- (1) There exists a catastrophic or existential risk to national security, public welfare, or constitutional order arising from ASAI operations, programs, or AI systems;
- (2) The system, or any material component thereof, is compromised, corrupted, or no longer under lawful public or human control;
- (3) There has been a material breach of statutory safeguards, including but not limited to unauthorized scale-up, data breach, AI system deviation from mandate, or any failure of critical security, transparency, or ethical guardrails;
- (4) Credible evidence is presented, by any Board member, whistleblower, external auditor, Transition Task Force member, or relevant oversight entity, that ASAI or its AI is causing or enabling large-scale harm, runaway behavior, or systemic failure;
- (5) The National Audit Corps or Transition Task Force determines that emergency intervention is necessary following audit, descale, or sunset review findings.

(b) Initiation of Emergency Suspension. Suspension may be initiated jointly and in writing by any three (3) of the following:

- (1) The ASAI Board Chair;
- (2) The Secretary of Science and Technology;
- (3) The Chair of the National Audit Corps;
- (4) The President of the United States;
- (5) The Speaker of the House or President Pro Tempore of the Senate;
- (6) The presiding judge of a United States District Court;
- (7) The Chair of the Transition Task Force (where integration or descale issues are implicated).

(c) Immediate Safe State Protocol.

(1) Upon initiation of emergency suspension, all core ASAI AI systems and funding pipelines shall immediately enter a cryptographically verifiable “safe state,” halting all approvals, auto-advancement, and scale-up processes while preserving system and data integrity for forensic review.

(2) No mission-critical data or personnel may be removed, destroyed, or altered except as necessary to prevent imminent public harm, subject to later audit.

(d) Mandatory Public Notification and Independent Review.

(1) Within twenty-four (24) hours of suspension, ASAI shall publish a public notification explaining, to the extent permitted by law, the reasons, scope, and safeguards enacted.

(2) An independent review panel shall be convened within seven (7) days, consisting of: at least two external auditors, one federal judge, one public-interest representative, one technical (AI or cybersecurity) expert, and, where relevant, a representative of the Transition Task Force.

(3) The panel shall have access to all relevant records and personnel, and may recommend:

- (A) Full restart;
- (B) Permanent shutdown;
- (C) Conditional or partial reactivation;
- (D) System overhaul;
- (E) Transfer or descale under Titles XII or XIII.

(4) Panel findings, recommendations, and all dissenting or minority reports shall be published in the National Open Science Repository.

(5) Any restart or major system change shall require a two-thirds supermajority of the ASAI Board and all oversight authorities participating in the panel.

(e) Congressional and Judicial Oversight.

(1) Congress, by joint resolution, may override, continue, or order permanent shutdown or reorganization of ASAI at any time.

(2) Any U.S. citizen, ombudsperson, or whistleblower may petition for emergency judicial review if suspension is wrongfully withheld, abused, or not executed in accordance with this section.

(f) Data, Asset, and Personnel Safeguards.

(1) During emergency suspension, the Board, Secretary, and independent review panel must ensure that all mission-critical data, assets, and personnel are protected, reassigned, or transferred as necessary to prevent loss or misuse.

(2) All actions and decisions taken during suspension shall be logged, hash-chained, and publicly reported.

Sec. 902. Performance Review, Sunset, and Renewal

(a) Mandatory Five-Year Review. ASAI shall undergo a comprehensive, independent performance review every five (5) years, appointed by Congress and including:

- (1) At least one external technical auditor;
- (2) One public-interest or civil society representative;
- (3) One member nominated by the National Audit Corps;
- (4) One representative of the Transition Task Force;
- (5) Other relevant experts as determined by Congress.

(b) Scope of Review. Each review shall evaluate ASAI's effectiveness, speed, equity, transparency, impact, integration progress, compliance with phased harmonization and descale protocols, and return on investment, using all statutory metrics.

(c) Sunset and Restructuring Trigger. If ASAI is found, through review or Congressional determination, to have failed in its core mission, performance, or public trust, Congress may by law:

- (1) Sunset the Agency and transfer all data, programs, and responsibilities to another federal entity;
- (2) Mandate statutory overhaul, Board reconstitution, or operational restructuring;

(3) Initiate the descale protocol under Title XIII.

(d) **Public Engagement and Transparency.** All review findings, recommendations, dissenting opinions, and restructuring plans shall be published in the National Open Science Repository and open to public comment for not less than thirty (30) days.

(e) **Final Closure.** Upon sunset or descale completion, ASAI shall provide a final public report detailing all actions, asset transfers, and stakeholder input.

Title X — Miscellaneous and Conforming Provisions

Sec. 1001. Conforming Amendments and Cross-References

(a) **Conforming Amendments.**

(1) The Secretary, in consultation with the ASAI Board and relevant federal agencies, shall review all existing laws, regulations, and executive orders affected by this Act, and within twelve (12) months of enactment, recommend to Congress any conforming amendments necessary to fully implement the provisions and purposes of ASAI.

(2) Such recommendations shall specifically address:

(A) Harmonization of data sharing, export control, funding, and audit statutes with ASAI's authorities;

(B) Alignment of federal reporting, integration, and audit requirements;

(C) Clarification that ASAI-funded research, pilots, and grants are eligible for all federal recognitions, awards, and regulatory fast-track programs;

(D) Modifications of duplicative or conflicting authorities within legacy agencies as required by phased integration under Title XII and descale protocols under Title XIII.

(b) **Mandatory Agency Compliance.**

(1) All federal agencies subject to this Act shall comply fully and in good faith with the phased integration (Title XII) and descale provisions (Title XIII).

(2) Failure to comply, delay, or obstruction of integration or descale actions shall be reported to Congress and subject to enforcement, including funding penalties, as authorized in this Act.

(c) **Cross-References.**

(1) All references to funding authorities, audit requirements, or agency responsibilities in this Act shall be construed to include the integration and descale mandates, and all implementing regulations and agreements.

Sec. 1002. Supremacy and Interpretation

(a) **Statutory Supremacy.**

(1) The provisions of this Act, and the Design Principles set forth in Title XI, shall supersede any prior conflicting statute, regulation, or agency order, except as specifically excepted by an act of Congress.

(2) In the event of conflict or ambiguity, the most open, auditable, and harmonized interpretation consistent with the Act’s purposes and Title XI shall control.

(b) Judicial Challenge.

(1) Any legal challenge to ASAI operations, integration, or descale protocols must be filed in a United States District Court and adjudicated on an expedited basis.

(2) The Court shall give deference to ASAI’s reasonable implementation of statutory mandates, provided all actions are consistent with the Design Principles of Title XI.

Sec. 1003. Implementation Authority and Rulemaking

(a) Interim Implementation.

(1) The Secretary, in consultation with the Board, may issue interim regulations, appoint initial personnel, execute agreements, and take all actions necessary to ensure orderly and rapid launch of ASAI’s operations and compliance with this Act during the first twelve (12) months after enactment.

(b) Final Rulemaking.

(1) All final regulations shall be promulgated in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, with mandatory public notice, comment, and judicial review.

(2) All implementing rules, handbooks, and technical standards must be consistent with the Act and Title XI, and reviewed at least every five (5) years for needed revision.

Sec. 1004. Periodic Review and Definition Updates

(a) The Secretary and Board shall conduct a full review of all definitions in Sec. 104 and related cross-references every five (5) years, issuing recommendations for legislative updates to Congress.

(b) Any new terms or technical standards adopted via regulation shall be published, indexed, and made open-access in the National Open Science Repository.

Sec. 1005. Severability

If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of the remaining provisions to any person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

Sec. 1006. Effective Date

- (a) Except as otherwise provided, this Act and the authorities granted herein shall take effect on October 1 of the fiscal year following enactment.
- (b) The Secretary, in consultation with the Board, may issue interim regulations, appoint initial personnel, and take necessary actions during the first twelve (12) months after enactment to ensure an orderly and rapid launch of ASAI's operations.
- (c) Initial appointments, rulemakings, and Board meetings may proceed on an accelerated timeline as necessary for compliance with this Act.

Title XI — Design Principles and Implementation Specifics

Sec. 1101. Statutory Design Principles

The following principles shall govern all implementation, rulemaking, operation, and interpretation of this Act.

Any ambiguity or conflict in ASAI policy or process shall be resolved in favor of these principles.

(a) AI Governance

- (1) The ASAI Board shall include at least one certified AI agent as a co-governor, with all actions logged, explainable, and subject to statutory human override and emergency suspension.
 - (2) All Board-level AI must have public model cards, audit trails, update logs, and explainability reports.
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(b) Radical Openness

- (1) All submission, review, funding, and audit processes shall be open, hash-chained, and assigned a digital object identifier (DOI), unless a justified security exception is logged and published.
 - (2) Any U.S. person or legal entity may submit or participate, subject to robust anti-bot/abuse protections.
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(c) Adversarial (Blue/Red Team) Review

- (1) Every major project must pass both blue team (optimization) and red team (adversarial/risk) review, with all dissent, minority, and whistleblower opinions formally logged, published, and

addressed.

(2) Whistleblower and dissent protections are legally required.

(d) Milestone and Appeals Process

(1) All funding is milestone-driven, with clear, public criteria for advance, termination (“kill”), and appeal.

(2) Emergency kill-switch and outside review are mandatory for all major projects.

(e) Open Science and Global Impact

(1) All ASAI outputs must be published in the National Open Science Repository, with tiered international access and clear IP, licensing, embargo, and dispute resolution protocols.

(2) License and international revenue must be recycled into ASAI programs.

(f) Regional and International Infrastructure

(1) ASAI is authorized to create regional nodes, enter state/tribal/international MOUs, and operate global consulates with explicit jurisdiction and integration protocols.

(g) Audit, Transparency, and Sunset

(1) All operations must be continuously audited, cryptographically logged, and published in real time.

(2) Every five years, an independent sunset review is required; National Audit Corps and open training/kill-switch protocols must be in place.

(h) Integration with Legacy Agencies

(1) ASAI must harmonize funding, reporting, and personnel with NSF, ARPA, NIH, DOE, and other relevant agencies, preventing duplication and promoting collaboration.

Title XII — Phased Integration and Legacy Agency Harmonization

Sec. 1201. Statutory Phases and Benchmarks

(a) Applicability.

All federal agencies, programs, and offices engaged in research, development, demonstration, funding, or administration of scientific or technological activities (“legacy agencies”) are subject to phased integration with ASAI as provided in this Title.

(b) Phases of Integration.

(1) Phase I: Voluntary Alignment (Years 1–2).

- (A) Legacy agencies may opt-in to ASAI protocols, data standards, and joint reviews.
- (B) Eligible projects, pilots, and personnel may participate in ASAI programs.
- (C) Each legacy agency shall publish an annual public alignment report, including metrics on participation, shared funding calls, joint panels, and identified barriers.

(2) Phase II: Mandated Joint Operations (Years 3–4).

- (A) All agencies must co-administer all new funding calls, reviews, and pilots above \$5 million in partnership with ASAI, except for national security carveouts.
- (B) Annual integration benchmarks must be set by the Board and Transition Task Force and published by March 31 of each year.
- (C) Each legacy agency must submit annual integration progress reports; noncompliance, delays, or refusals must be explained in writing and posted in the National Open Science Repository.

(3) Phase III: Full Harmonization (Year 5 or sooner by Board or Congressional order).

- (A) All eligible R&D programs, personnel, infrastructure, and data shall operate under ASAI governance and protocols, with Board oversight.
- (B) Any exception or carveout for a legacy agency or program shall automatically sunset after one year unless renewed by Congress.
- (C) The Transition Task Force must certify full harmonization by filing a public compliance report. If harmonization is incomplete, the Board must present a remediation plan and timeline to Congress.

(c) Performance Benchmarks and Enforcement.

(1) The Board, in consultation with the Transition Task Force, shall establish annual, quantitative benchmarks for:

- (A) Number and share of integrated programs and funding calls;
- (B) Rate of data system harmonization;
- (C) Personnel and reviewer cross-appointments;

- (D) Joint audit or review activities;
- (E) Bottlenecks, carveouts, and their justifications.

(2) Noncompliance with benchmarks triggers automatic review by the Transition Task Force and public reporting.

(3) The ASAI Board may recommend enforcement actions, including reduction of federal funding to noncompliant agencies, subject to Congressional review.

Sec. 1202. Transition Task Force

(a) Establishment and Composition.

(1) The Transition Task Force (“the Task Force”) is established as an independent body under ASAI, composed of:

- (A) One member appointed by the ASAI Board Chair;
- (B) One member appointed by the Secretary of Science and Technology;
- (C) One member each from the five largest affected legacy agencies (as determined by R&D budget);
- (D) Two public-interest representatives appointed by Congress;
- (E) One member appointed by the National Audit Corps;
- (F) Up to three technical, legal, or integration experts selected by unanimous vote of the Task Force members above.

(2) The Task Force shall elect its own Chair and Vice-Chair, and set public bylaws for procedure and recusal.

(b) Duties and Powers.

- (1) Audit, manage, and publicly report on all integration progress, compliance, bottlenecks, exceptions, and delays.
 - (2) Oversee benchmark-setting, annual reporting, and the harmonization of data, audit, and review processes.
 - (3) Investigate and resolve integration disputes; recommend enforcement, escalation, or mediation to the ASAI Board and Congress as appropriate.
 - (4) All findings, recommendations, minority reports, and agency responses must be published in the National Open Science Repository.
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Sec. 1203. Reporting, Exceptions, and Dispute Resolution

(a) Reporting.

- (1) Each legacy agency shall submit annual public integration progress reports, including quantitative metrics and justifications for any delays or carveouts.
- (2) ASAI shall publish a consolidated integration status dashboard with agency-by-agency benchmarks, public comments, and Task Force recommendations.

(b) Exceptions and Carveouts.

- (1) Exceptions for national security or public welfare may be granted by supermajority vote of the ASAI Board and with written justification published to the National Open Science Repository.
- (2) All exceptions and carveouts expire after one year unless expressly renewed by Congress.

(c) Dispute Resolution.

- (1) Any agency, ASAI Board member, Task Force member, or public petitioner may trigger the dispute process by filing a formal complaint with the Task Force.
 - (2) The Task Force must convene a public hearing within 30 days of filing and publish findings within 30 days thereafter.
 - (3) Unresolved disputes may be escalated to Congress or federal court for final resolution.
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Sec. 1204. Congressional Oversight and Supremacy

- (a) Congress shall hold annual public hearings on ASAI integration progress, with testimony from the ASAI Board, Transition Task Force, and all major legacy agencies.
 - (b) ASAI's integration and harmonization authority supersedes any prior conflicting statute, regulation, or agency order, except as explicitly excepted by Congress.
 - (c) Congress may, at any time, modify, accelerate, delay, or waive any requirement of this Title by law.
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Sec. 1205. Transparency and Public Engagement

- (a) All integration benchmarks, reports, exceptions, carveouts, disputes, Task Force findings, and Congressional oversight records shall be published in the National Open Science Repository and open for public comment.
 - (b) ASAI shall provide an online petition process and quarterly public Q&A sessions for stakeholder and citizen input on integration issues.
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Title XIII — Descale and De-Escalation Protocol

Sec. 1301. Triggers for Descale and De-Escalation

(a) **Descale and de-escalation** of ASAI, whether partial or total, may be triggered by any of the following:

- (1) A supermajority (two-thirds) vote of the ASAI Board following an independent sunset or performance review;
- (2) Congressional joint resolution specifying descale;
- (3) Independent audit or Transition Task Force finding of persistent mission failure, statutory breach, catastrophic risk, or obsolescence;
- (4) Judicial order after petition by any U.S. citizen, legacy agency, ombudsperson, or member of the Transition Task Force, based on documented failure to comply with the Act's purposes or Design Principles;
- (5) Final compliance report from the Transition Task Force indicating that ASAI's core functions are redundant, duplicated, or no longer necessary for national interest.

(b) Types of Descale.

- (1) **Partial descale:** Rollback or transfer of specific programs, funding streams, functions, or assets while retaining core agency operations.
 - (2) **Total descale:** Rollback, transfer, or shutdown of all ASAI programs, functions, assets, and personnel, resulting in agency sunset or re-chartering.
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Sec. 1302. Mandatory Descale Plan and Timeline

(a) Plan Development.

- (1) Upon trigger of descale, the ASAI Board, in consultation with the Transition Task Force and National Audit Corps, shall publish a detailed stepwise rollback plan.
- (2) The plan must include:
 - (A) A calendar-based and milestone-based timeline for each phase of rollback;
 - (B) Stakeholder mapping and consultation;
 - (C) Inventory and secure custody of all programs, assets, data, personnel, and funding streams;
 - (D) Risk mitigation and contingency planning for mission-critical functions.

(b) Stakeholder Consultation.

- (1) All affected legacy agencies, contractors, grantees, and personnel must be consulted and provided at least two public comment opportunities.
- (2) ASAI shall hold at least one public hearing in each major operational region prior to finalization of the descale plan.

(c) Publication and Updates.

- (1) The initial descale plan must be published within 45 days of trigger and open to public comment for at least 30 days.
 - (2) Progress updates and all plan revisions must be published quarterly until descale is complete.
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Sec. 1303. Oversight, Audit, and Security

(a) Oversight and Audit.

- (1) The National Audit Corps and Transition Task Force shall have continuous, joint authority to audit all descale activities.
- (2) All asset, data, and personnel transfers, program closures, and funding reallocations must be hash-chained, logged, and published in the National Open Science Repository.
- (3) Any unresolved risks, losses, or failures to secure mission-critical data or functions must be immediately reported to Congress and posted for public review.

(b) Security and Asset Protection.

- (1) No mission-critical asset, function, or data may be deleted, sold, or abandoned without written, public justification and Board approval.
 - (2) All transfers of sensitive or classified data must comply with national security law, and all recipients must sign binding compliance and audit agreements.
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Sec. 1304. Congressional and Judicial Oversight

(a) Congressional Review.

- (1) Congress shall hold at least one public oversight hearing at each major descale phase and may require additional documentation or revision of the descale plan.
- (2) Congress may accelerate, delay, modify, or terminate any phase of descale by joint resolution.

(b) Judicial Review.

- (1) Any stakeholder, public interest group, ombudsperson, or member of the Transition Task Force may petition for expedited judicial review of any descale action believed to be unlawful, arbitrary, or capricious.
 - (2) Courts may stay or revise descale actions pending final judgment.
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Sec. 1305. Safeguards and Final Sunset

(a) Safeguards for Essential Functions.

(1) All mission-critical functions, personnel, or data identified by the Board, Transition Task Force, or Congress must be reassigned, transferred to legacy agencies, or protected in place until Congress determines that national interest is fully preserved.

(b) Asset and Data Disposition.

(1) No federal asset, data set, or intellectual property may be destroyed or sold to any private party without explicit Congressional approval.

(2) The final disposition of all agency assets, data, and contractual obligations must be logged, hash-chained, and published for public audit.

(c) Public Engagement and Reporting.

(1) The final closure report, including a detailed record of all actions, asset and data transfers, lessons learned, and stakeholder input, must be published and open for public comment for at least 60 days.

(2) All feedback must be reviewed and included in a supplementary report to Congress.

(d) Agency Sunset or Re-Chartering.

(1) Upon completion of all descale phases, ASAI shall sunset as a federal agency, or be re-chartered by Congress for a new statutory purpose, by law.

(2) The Board and Transition Task Force shall certify and publish the final status of all programs, assets, personnel, and public feedback.