





# **DEMOCRATS FOR 2029**

A Governing Blueprint for Working Families

*Prepared. Staffed. Ready to Govern on Day One.*

January 2026

*Draft — For Coalition Development*

# **Executive Summary**

## **The Problem**

Republicans created Project 2025 in 2022—a fully staffed, pre-written governing blueprint. They won in 2024 and entered the White House in January 2025 with implementation plans ready on Day One. Democrats won in 2020 and spent critical years debating priorities after the election was over. Working families paid the price. That failure is not acceptable again.

Winning elections is not enough. Governing requires pre-written plans, vetted personnel, and timelines ready to execute on Day One. Improvisation after inauguration wastes months, loses political capital, and fails the voters who handed us power.

## **What This Is**

Democrats for 2029 is a pre-built governing agenda. Not talking points. Not aspirational white papers. Actual legislation. Executive actions. Agency timelines. Trained personnel. Ready to deploy on Day One.

This blueprint contains seven pillars of policy implementation: economic security, healthcare as a right, democracy reform, climate and green jobs, AI and the future of work, immigration reform, and veterans and national security. Each pillar includes Day One priorities, 100-day legislative timelines, agency implementation plans, and identified risks.

## **What This Is Not**

This is not a campaign platform. This is not a policy wish list. This is not an ideological manifesto.

This is a governing readiness document. It assumes voters have handed us power and asks: What do we do with it on Day One?

## **Why Readiness Matters**

Modern presidencies have narrow windows for legislative action—typically the first 18 months. After that, midterm elections, political entropy, and congressional gridlock set in. Wasting time figuring out what comes next is political malpractice.

Democrats for 2029 exists to solve a discipline problem: winning elections is not enough. Governing requires professionals who plan, staff, and execute.

## **How This Will Be Used**

If Democrats win in 2028, this blueprint becomes the Day One implementation guide:

- Executive orders drafted, reviewed, and ready to sign
- Legislation introduced in Congress within the first 30 days

- Agency personnel vetted and ready for confirmation
- Implementation timelines with month-by-month milestones
- Trained staff ready to deploy across federal agencies

This is the Democratic equivalent of Project 2025—built for working families.

## Governing Philosophy and Timeline

Effective governance requires three elements: clear priorities, realistic sequencing, and agency ownership. Democrats for 2029 is built on a simple framework: Day One, First 100 Days, First Term.

### Day One: Executive Action

Day One priorities are executive actions that require no congressional approval. These are drafted, legally reviewed, and ready to sign immediately upon inauguration:

- Federal contractor minimum wage increase
- Overtime protection expansion
- Union organizing protections via NLRB
- End non-compete agreements for workers under \$100K
- Climate resilience task force launch
- Immigration asylum processing protocols
- Veterans benefit expansion via VA rulemaking

Executive actions signal priorities, affect millions of workers immediately, and build momentum for legislative action.

### First 100 Days: Legislative Priority Window

The first 100 days are the legislative priority window. Congressional attention is highest, political capital is strongest, and momentum from the election still matters. Priority legislation must be introduced, committees must hold hearings, and floor votes must be scheduled.

The 100-day legislative agenda includes:

- Medicare for All Act (introduced Day 15, committee hearings Day 30)
- Working Families Support Act (childcare, pre-K, paid leave)
- Fair Wages Act (minimum wage increase, wage theft enforcement)
- Voting Rights Restoration Act
- Climate Infrastructure Investment Act

Legislation introduced in the first 100 days signals seriousness, forces opponents to take positions, and begins the process of coalition-building for passage.

### First Term: Implementation and Scaling

The first term is about implementation. Passing legislation is necessary but not sufficient. Agencies must hire staff, issue regulations, build IT systems, coordinate with states, and deliver results to families.

Implementation timelines include:

- Medicare for All: 4-year phased transition with annual coverage expansions
- Universal childcare: 12-month state partnership rollout

- Clean energy jobs: 10 million jobs over 10 years with annual project targets
- Worker retraining: 50,000 participants in Year 1, scaling to 500,000 by Year 4

First-term implementation is where policy becomes reality. This is the phase that requires trained personnel, clear milestones, and ruthless attention to execution.

## **Why Sequencing Matters**

Not all priorities can happen simultaneously. Some policies require legislative action before agencies can implement. Some require state partnerships. Some require IT system buildouts that take years.

Sequencing prevents bottlenecks. For example: Medicare for All implementation begins with rulemaking and IT development in Year 1, even before full legislative passage, so the system is ready when coverage expansions begin.

The alternative—waiting for everything to be perfect—guarantees nothing gets done.

## **Why Agency Ownership Matters**

Every policy in this blueprint is assigned to a primary implementing agency. That agency owns the timeline, the personnel requirements, the budget, and the risks.

Agency ownership prevents diffusion of responsibility. When everyone owns a priority, no one owns it. When the Department of Labor owns the Fair Wages Act implementation, there is a single point of accountability for delivery.

This blueprint maps every priority to an agency, identifies personnel requirements, and builds implementation timelines that agencies can execute.

# Pillar 1: Economic Security

## Objective

If you work full-time, you should afford housing, healthcare, and dignity. This pillar delivers comprehensive economic security through Medicare for All, living wages, universal childcare, wealth taxation, and housing investment.

## Day One Priorities

- EO: Raise federal contractor minimum wage to \$20/hour (covers ~5M workers)
- EO: Expand overtime protection to workers earning up to \$55K/year (~10M workers)
- EO: Expedite NLRB union election timelines to 14 days maximum
- EO: Ban non-compete agreements for workers earning under \$100K/year (~30M workers)

## First 100 Days

- Day 15: Introduce Medicare for All Act in House and Senate
- Day 20: Introduce Working Families Support Act (childcare, pre-K, paid leave)
- Day 25: Introduce Fair Wages Act (minimum wage increase, wage theft enforcement)
- Day 30: Begin committee hearings on Medicare for All
- Day 45: Committee consideration of Working Families Support Act
- Day 90: House floor vote on Medicare for All

## Primary Agencies Involved

- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) — Medicare for All implementation
- Department of Labor — Fair Wages Act, overtime expansion, contractor wages
- National Labor Relations Board — Union organizing protections
- Federal Trade Commission — Non-compete ban enforcement
- Department of Health and Human Services — Universal childcare coordination
- Department of Education — Universal pre-K partnership with states
- Social Security Administration — Paid family leave program

## Implementation Risks and Tradeoffs

- Medicare for All requires sustained political will over 4-year transition
- Childcare provider workforce shortage (500K new workers needed)
- Small business compliance costs for wage increases (tax credits required)
- Republican legal challenges to executive orders
- State resistance to childcare and pre-K partnerships

## **Open Questions for Coalition Input**

- Should Medicare for All include long-term care in Year 1 or phase in over 4 years?
- Should paid family leave be 12 weeks or 16 weeks?
- Should minimum wage phase-in include regional adjustment or national standard?
- Should childcare subsidies cap at 7% of income for all families or means-tested?
- Should wealth tax start at \$50M net worth or \$100M?

## **Pillar 2: Healthcare as a Right**

### **Objective**

Healthcare is not a commodity. It is a right. This pillar transitions the United States to a single-payer Medicare for All system over four years, eliminates medical bankruptcy, caps prescription drug costs, and ensures universal coverage.

### **Day One Priorities**

- EO: Direct HHS to prepare Medicare for All implementation timeline
- EO: Expedite CMS rulemaking for public option enrollment
- EO: Allow Medicare drug price negotiation expansion under existing law
- EO: Eliminate cost-sharing for preventive care across all federal programs

### **First 100 Days**

- Day 15: Introduce Medicare for All Act with 4-year transition timeline
- Day 30: Committee hearings on single-payer transition
- Day 45: Release CMS implementation plan for Year 1 coverage expansion
- Day 60: Committee markup of Medicare for All Act
- Day 90: House floor vote on Medicare for All
- Day 100: Begin Senate consideration

### **Primary Agencies Involved**

- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) — Primary implementation agency
- Department of Health and Human Services — Coordination and oversight
- Department of Labor — Employer transition support
- Department of Treasury — Payroll tax collection for M4A funding
- State Medicaid agencies — Integration planning

### **Implementation Risks and Tradeoffs**

- Insurance industry lobbying and legal challenges
- Provider payment rate negotiations (fee schedules must balance access and cost)
- IT system development for unified claims processing (18-month critical path)
- State coordination for Medicaid integration
- Workforce disruption for ~500K insurance industry workers (transition support required)

## **Open Questions for Coalition Input**

- Should dental and vision be included in Year 1 or Year 2 of transition?
- Should provider payment rates match current Medicare rates or adjust for cost-of-living?
- Should prescription drug negotiations occur annually or biannually?
- Should mental health parity enforcement occur Day 1 or build capacity first?
- Should insurance industry workers receive retraining or severance support?

## Pillar 3: Democracy Reform

### Objective

Democracy only works when all citizens can vote, all votes count equally, and courts remain impartial. This pillar ends gerrymandering, expands voting rights, reforms the Supreme Court, and ensures DC and Puerto Rico statehood.

### Day One Priorities

- EO: Direct DOJ to prioritize enforcement of existing voting rights laws
- EO: Restore DOJ Civil Rights Division focus on voter suppression cases
- EO: Issue guidance to states on voter registration modernization
- EO: Establish task force on election security infrastructure

### First 100 Days

- Day 20: Introduce Voting Rights Restoration Act in Congress
- Day 25: Introduce DC Statehood Act and Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act
- Day 30: Introduce Supreme Court Reform Act (expand to 13 justices, term limits)
- Day 40: Committee hearings on voting rights
- Day 60: Committee hearings on DC/PR statehood
- Day 80: House floor vote on Voting Rights Restoration Act

### Primary Agencies Involved

- Department of Justice — Voting rights enforcement, litigation
- Election Assistance Commission — State grants, election security
- Federal Election Commission — Campaign finance enforcement
- Department of Homeland Security — Election infrastructure protection

### Implementation Risks and Tradeoffs

- Republican filibuster in Senate (may require filibuster reform)
- Supreme Court challenges to voting rights expansion
- State resistance to federal voting standards
- PR referendum on statehood must pass with clear majority
- DC statehood faces constitutional questions (may require amendment)

### Open Questions for Coalition Input

- Should Supreme Court expansion occur immediately or phase in over 8 years?
- Should term limits be 18 years or 20 years?
- Should DC statehood include full retrocession or modified federal district?
- Should PR statehood be contingent on English as official language?

- Should redistricting reform be federal mandate or state incentive program?

## Pillar 4: Climate and Green Jobs

### Objective

Climate change is an existential threat and an economic opportunity. This pillar invests \$2 trillion over 10 years in renewable energy infrastructure, creates 10 million union jobs, and positions the United States as the global leader in clean energy technology.

### Day One Priorities

- EO: Rejoin Paris Climate Agreement and commit to enhanced NDCs
- EO: Direct EPA to restore and strengthen vehicle emissions standards
- EO: Establish White House Office of Climate Policy with cabinet-level authority
- EO: Pause new fossil fuel leases on federal lands pending environmental review
- EO: Direct federal agencies to procure 100% clean energy by 2030

### First 100 Days

- Day 20: Introduce Climate Infrastructure Investment Act (\$200B/year)
- Day 30: Release project-level implementation plan for first-year investments
- Day 40: Committee hearings on climate infrastructure
- Day 50: Announce first 50 clean energy projects with union partnerships
- Day 75: House floor vote on Climate Infrastructure Investment Act
- Day 90: Begin workforce pipeline development with unions and community colleges

### Primary Agencies Involved

- Department of Energy — Clean energy R&D, grid modernization
- Environmental Protection Agency — Emissions standards, enforcement
- Department of Transportation — EV infrastructure, transit investment
- Department of Labor — Workforce training partnerships
- Department of Interior — Federal lands renewable energy permitting

### Implementation Risks and Tradeoffs

- Fossil fuel industry lobbying and legal challenges
- Workforce transition for ~200K fossil fuel workers (just transition required)
- Supply chain dependencies for solar panels, batteries, rare earth minerals
- Permitting delays for renewable energy projects (NEPA reform needed)
- Rural community resistance to wind/solar development

### Open Questions for Coalition Input

- Should carbon pricing be implemented immediately or phased in?

- Should nuclear energy receive same subsidies as wind/solar?
- Should fossil fuel workers receive wage replacement or retraining only?
- Should clean energy tax credits be refundable or investment-based?
- Should environmental justice communities receive priority project placement?

## Pillar 5: AI and the Future of Work

### Objective

Automation and artificial intelligence will displace millions of workers. This pillar protects workers through mandatory AI impact disclosures, federal retraining programs, wage insurance, and ensures workers share in productivity gains from automation.

### Day One Priorities

- EO: Establish White House Office of AI and Worker Protection
- EO: Direct DOL to issue guidance on AI impact on labor markets
- EO: Require federal contractors to disclose AI-driven workforce changes
- EO: Direct NLRB to clarify worker rights regarding AI workplace monitoring

### First 100 Days

- Day 25: Introduce AI Impact Disclosure Act (mandate reporting of automation)
- Day 30: Introduce Automation Dividend Act (tax on productivity gains from AI)
- Day 35: Introduce Worker Data Rights Act (worker ownership of workplace data)
- Day 45: Release Universal Retraining System framework (\$50B/year)
- Day 60: Committee hearings on AI and labor markets
- Day 80: Launch pilot retraining programs in 10 high-displacement industries

### Primary Agencies Involved

- Department of Labor — Retraining programs, wage insurance, displacement tracking
- Department of Commerce — AI impact reporting, enforcement
- Federal Trade Commission — Worker data rights, algorithmic transparency
- Small Business Administration — AI adoption support for small businesses
- National Science Foundation — AI research ethics, workforce studies

### Implementation Risks and Tradeoffs

- AI development pace exceeds regulatory capacity
- Tech industry lobbying against disclosure requirements
- Retraining program scalability (millions of displaced workers projected)
- Automation tax may incentivize offshoring rather than domestic investment
- Defining 'AI-driven displacement' is legally and technically complex

### Open Questions for Coalition Input

- Should automation tax be on revenue or productivity gains?
- Should wage insurance cover 80% or 100% of prior wages?

- Should retraining be mandatory or voluntary for displaced workers?
- Should AI impact disclosures be public or confidential to regulators?
- Should worker data ownership include algorithm transparency rights?

## Pillar 6: Immigration Reform

### Objective

The immigration system is broken. It is inhumane, inefficient, and fails both immigrants and citizens. This pillar creates a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, modernizes asylum processing, and treats people with dignity.

### Day One Priorities

- EO: End family separation policies permanently
- EO: Restore asylum processing to legal standards (end remain in Mexico)
- EO: Direct DHS to prioritize violent criminals, not families, for deportation
- EO: Increase immigration judge hiring to reduce 2-year case backlog

### First 100 Days

- Day 20: Introduce Pathway to Citizenship Act (11M undocumented immigrants)
- Day 30: Release DHS implementation plan for legalization processing
- Day 40: Committee hearings on immigration reform
- Day 50: Announce asylum processing modernization (reduce backlog from 2 years to 6 months)
- Day 75: House floor vote on Pathway to Citizenship Act
- Day 90: Begin legalization application processing for DACA recipients

### Primary Agencies Involved

- Department of Homeland Security — Primary implementation agency
- Department of Justice — Immigration courts, judge hiring
- Department of State — Visa processing, refugee resettlement
- Department of Labor — Labor certification for employment-based visas
- Department of Health and Human Services — Refugee support services

### Implementation Risks and Tradeoffs

- Republican legal challenges to pathway to citizenship
- Capacity constraints for processing 11M legalization applications
- Border security concerns used to delay reform
- State resistance to refugee resettlement
- Political backlash from immigration enforcement reforms

### Open Questions for Coalition Input

- Should pathway to citizenship require back taxes or civil penalties?
- Should legalization include conditional status before permanent residency?

- Should asylum processing be expedited for specific nationalities?
- Should immigration judges be independent agency or remain within DOJ?
- Should border security funding be tied to legalization or separate?

## Pillar 7: Veterans and National Security

### Objective

We owe veterans the benefits they earned. We owe Americans a foreign policy that prioritizes diplomacy over endless wars. This pillar fully funds the VA, modernizes veteran benefits, and reorients national security toward non-interventionism and diplomatic leadership.

### Day One Priorities

- EO: Direct VA to eliminate benefits claims backlog within 12 months
- EO: Expand VA mental health services and reduce wait times
- EO: Increase funding for veteran homelessness prevention
- EO: End privatization of VA services (restore in-house care priority)

### First 100 Days

- Day 20: Introduce Veterans First Act (increase VA budget by \$50B/year)
- Day 25: Introduce Diplomacy First Act (increase State Department funding, reduce defense spending realignment)
- Day 40: Committee hearings on VA modernization
- Day 50: Release implementation plan for VA hiring surge (5,000 new staff)
- Day 75: House floor vote on Veterans First Act
- Day 90: Begin diplomatic corps expansion (1,000 new Foreign Service Officers)

### Primary Agencies Involved

- Department of Veterans Affairs — Benefits modernization, healthcare expansion
- Department of Defense — Budget realignment, reduce overseas contingency operations
- Department of State — Diplomatic corps expansion, regional diplomacy
- Department of Labor — Veteran employment programs
- Department of Housing and Urban Development — Veteran homelessness prevention

### Implementation Risks and Tradeoffs

- Defense industry lobbying against spending realignment
- Congressional resistance to ending forever wars
- VA capacity constraints for benefits processing surge
- Veteran service organizations split on privatization vs in-house care
- Foreign policy establishment resistance to non-interventionism

## **Open Questions for Coalition Input**

- Should defense spending be reduced by 10% or 15% over 10 years?
- Should VA privatization be eliminated entirely or reduced?
- Should veteran mental health services be expanded to family members?
- Should diplomatic corps expansion prioritize specific regions?
- Should overseas military base closures be tied to defense spending reductions?

## Funding the Agenda

### Fiscal Framework and Funding Logic (Ten-Year Horizon)

The Democrats for 2029 agenda is designed to be fiscally responsible over a ten-year horizon by combining new progressive revenue, reallocation of existing federal spending, and system-level cost reductions. This framework does not assume perfect scoring at launch; all estimates represent order-of-magnitude projections subject to formal review.

### Total Federal Investment (Order-of-Magnitude)

Outside of healthcare system restructuring, the agenda requires approximately \$600–700 billion per year in new or expanded federal investment, primarily in childcare, climate infrastructure, worker transition programs, democracy protection, immigration system modernization, and veterans services.

Healthcare reform represents a structural reorganization of existing national healthcare spending, rather than a simple addition to federal outlays.

### Healthcare System Restructuring

The United States currently spends approximately \$4.5 trillion per year on healthcare across public programs, private insurance premiums, employer contributions, and out-of-pocket costs.

A single-payer system consolidates this fragmented spending into a unified public financing structure. While federal healthcare outlays would increase, total national healthcare expenditures are projected to decline due to:

- Elimination of private insurance administrative overhead
- Removal of profit extraction
- Standardized provider payment systems
- Prescription drug price negotiation

These system-level efficiencies are critical to long-term affordability and are central to the healthcare pillar. They primarily reduce total costs to families and employers, rather than generating equivalent federal cash savings.

**Table 1. Estimated Federal Investment by Policy Area (FY1–FY10)**

(Order-of-Magnitude Estimates; Subject to Formal Scoring)

Policy Area	Est. Annual Federal Cost	Ten-Year Range
Childcare & Early Education	\$140–170B	\$1.4–1.7T
Climate & Clean Energy Investment	\$240–280B	\$2.4–2.8T
Workforce Transition & AI	\$80–120B	\$0.8–1.2T

Democracy & Election Protection	\$12–18B	\$0.12–0.18T
Immigration System Modernization	\$12–18B	\$0.12–0.18T
Veterans Services & Diplomacy	\$65–85B	\$0.65–0.85T
Subtotal (Non-Healthcare)	\$550–690B	\$5.5–6.9T

*Note: Healthcare reform is treated separately as a system-level restructuring of existing national expenditures rather than a standalone federal spending increase.*

**Table 2. Estimated New Federal Revenue Sources (Ten-Year Horizon)**

Revenue Measure	Ten-Year Revenue Range
Progressive Wealth Tax	\$2.0–3.0T
Corporate Tax Reform	\$1.0–2.0T
Capital Gains Parity	\$0.8–1.2T
Elimination of Fossil Fuel Subsidies	~\$0.2T
Total New Revenue	\$4.0–6.4T

*All revenue estimates reflect preliminary order-of-magnitude projections and will be refined through legislative drafting and formal scoring.*

**Table 3. Estimated Spending Reallocation and Reductions**

Category	Ten-Year Savings Range
Defense Spending Realignment	~\$0.5T
Other Program Realignment	TBD
Total Reallocation	~\$0.5T+

**Table 4. National Healthcare Spending Context**

Metric	Current System	Reformed System (Projected)
Total National Healthcare Spending	~\$4.5T/year	~\$3.4–3.7T/year
Coverage	~30M uninsured	Universal
Administrative Overhead	High	Significantly Reduced
Household Premiums	Employer & Private	Replaced by Public Financing

*These figures represent total national expenditures, not direct federal budget outlays.*

**Table 5. Pillar Funding Alignment**

Pillar	Primary Funding Sources
Economic Security (Childcare, Pre-K, Leave)	Wealth Tax; Payroll Contributions
Healthcare as a Right	Consolidation of Existing Health Spending; Public Financing
Democracy Reform	Corporate Tax Reform
Climate & Green Jobs	Wealth Tax; Optional Carbon Pricing
AI & Future of Work	Corporate Tax Reform; Automation-Linked Fees (Optional)
Immigration Reform	Corporate Tax Reform
Veterans & National Security	Defense Spending Realignment; General Revenue

*Each pillar is aligned with a limited number of funding mechanisms to reduce fiscal fragility and over-reliance on any single revenue source.*

## Primary Revenue Measures

### Progressive Wealth Tax

Annual tax on ultra-high net worth households. Estimated revenue: \$2–3 trillion over ten years.

### Corporate Tax Reform

Raise the corporate rate, enforce a minimum tax on book income, close international loopholes, and tax stock buybacks. Estimated revenue: \$1–2 trillion over ten years.

### Capital Gains Parity

Tax investment income at rates comparable to labor income for high earners. Estimated revenue: \$0.8–1.2 trillion over ten years.

### End Fossil Fuel Subsidies

Eliminate preferential tax treatment for fossil fuel production. Estimated revenue: ~\$200 billion over ten years.

### Spending Reallocation and Reductions

#### Defense Spending Realignment

Reduce overseas contingency operations and long-term war spending while maintaining core defense readiness. Estimated savings: ~\$500 billion over ten years.

#### Optional Climate Pricing Mechanism

A carbon pricing framework may be used to fund climate resilience and worker transition programs, with a portion of revenue rebated to households to offset energy

costs. Revenue from this source is expected to decline over time as emissions fall and should not be relied upon as a permanent funding stream.

## **Fiscal Outcome**

Combined, these measures are designed to fund the agenda without structurally expanding long-term deficits, while shifting costs away from working families and toward those most able to pay. The objective is sustainability, not artificial surplus generation.

# **Coalition Model and Next Steps**

## **How Candidates Participate**

Democrats for 2029 is a coalition of 2028 candidates who will campaign on detailed implementation plans—not just values. Candidates who join the coalition commit to:

- Campaigning on governing readiness, not just policy positions
- Using Democrats for 2029 messaging and implementation timelines
- Coordinating with other coalition candidates on shared priorities
- Contributing feedback to refine implementation plans

Candidates do not surrender autonomy. They do not commit to every pillar. They do not agree on every detail. What they do commit to is governing like professionals: with plans, timelines, and accountability.

## **How Experts Contribute**

Policy experts, think tanks, advocacy organizations, and practitioners are invited to contribute to Democrats for 2029 by:

- Reviewing draft legislation and providing technical feedback
- Developing implementation timelines and agency coordination plans
- Identifying personnel for agency roles (building the talent pipeline)
- Conducting budget scoring and fiscal analysis

Expert contributions ensure that Democrats for 2029 is not aspirational—it is executable. The goal is to build a blueprint that can be handed to an incoming administration and implemented immediately.

## **How This Evolves Into a Full Blueprint**

This document is a draft. It is a starting point, not a finished product. Between now and 2028, Democrats for 2029 will evolve through:

- Coalition feedback from candidates and organizations
- Expert review and technical refinement
- Legislative drafting and legal review
- Budget scoring and fiscal analysis
- Personnel vetting and talent pipeline development

The final blueprint will include complete legislative text, agency implementation timelines, vetted personnel, and detailed budgets. This is the roadmap to get there.

## **What Comes Next in 2025–2028**

The timeline for Democrats for 2029 follows a clear sequence:

### **2026: Coalition Building**

- Recruit 50–100 candidates for 2028 (House, Senate, Governors, Mayors)
- Partner with 3–5 major progressive think tanks

- Build personnel database (10,000+ pre-screened candidates)
- Launch social media presence and op-ed campaign

## **2027: Implementation Readiness**

- Complete legislative drafting for all seven pillars
- Vet personnel for 500+ agency roles
- Secure endorsements from major unions, advocacy groups, and elected officials
- Release full blueprint document (200+ pages)

## **2028: Campaign and Execution**

- Coordinate messaging across coalition candidates
- Deploy rapid response teams for policy questions
- Train 5,000+ personnel ready for Day One deployment
- If Democrats win: Execute on Day One

## **Conclusion**

Democrats for 2029 exists to solve a discipline problem. Winning elections is not enough. Governing requires professionals who plan, staff, and execute.

This blueprint is not perfect. It is not complete. But it is a starting point. It is a commitment to governing like professionals, not improvising after the election is over.

If Democrats win in 2028, we will not waste a single month figuring out what comes next. We will be ready on Day One.

Join us.