SHIMP FOR PRESIDENT 2028

DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER

FEDERAL SPENDING, CONTRACT, AND TAXPAYER ACCOUNTABILITY AUDIT

Presidential Day-One Policy Draft

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ACCOUNTABILITY | INTEGRITY | RULE OF LAW

This campaign discussion draft establishes an executive-branch audit and accountability program for federal spending, contracts, grants, improper payments, unused property, consultants, and duplicative programs. It is designed to identify waste, fraud, abuse, conflicts of interest, nonperformance, and recoverable taxpayer funds while preserving lawful obligations, due process, inspector-general independence, and congressional appropriations authority.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

FEDERAL SPENDING, CONTRACT, AND TAXPAYER ACCOUNTABILITY AUDIT

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Purpose and Policy.

It is the policy of the United States that every dollar entrusted to the Executive Branch shall be administered lawfully, transparently, efficiently, and for the purpose authorized by Congress. Federal agencies shall aggressively identify waste, fraud, abuse, improper payments, unnecessary duplication, conflicts of interest, deficient contracting, and programs that repeatedly fail to produce measurable results.

This order establishes a government-wide review of executive-branch spending and contracting. It does not authorize the Executive Branch to cancel expenditures that federal law requires, impound appropriated funds contrary to law, or disregard valid contractual obligations.

Sec. 2. Government-Wide Spending Audit.

(a) Within 15 days, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) shall issue instructions requiring each executive department and agency to conduct a comprehensive review of significant spending under its administration.

(b) The review shall identify duplicative programs; improper payments; unsupported or questionable expenditures; excessive administrative overhead; persistently unobligated balances; unnecessary subscriptions and consulting arrangements; underused assets; and programs with material unresolved audit findings.

(c) Each agency shall distinguish suspected fraud or illegality from lawful spending that an agency merely considers inefficient or low priority.

Sec. 3. Federal Contract Audit.

(a) Each agency shall review significant active contracts, task orders, blanket purchase agreements, and other procurement instruments for material nonperformance, unjustified cost growth, excessive modifications, conflicts of interest, duplicate billing, defective pricing, unsupported invoices, and other significant risks to taxpayer funds.

(b) Contracting officers shall use existing contractual and statutory remedies where legally justified, including audits, disallowance of unsupported costs, corrective action, suspension or debarment proceedings, termination remedies, and recovery of overpayments.

(c) No contractor shall be declared fraudulent, suspended, debarred, or deprived of a contractual right without the evidence and procedures required by applicable law and regulation.

Sec. 4. Review of Sole-Source and Noncompetitive Awards.

(a) Agencies shall identify significant sole-source and other noncompetitive awards and determine whether the legal justification for limiting competition was adequately documented.

(b) Agencies shall examine repeated awards to the same contractor, emergency authorities used for extended periods, contract splitting, unjustified extensions, and other patterns that may improperly avoid competition.

(c) Credible evidence of bid rigging, bribery, kickbacks, procurement fraud, collusion, false statements, or conflicts of interest shall be referred to the appropriate inspector general or law-enforcement authority.

Sec. 5. Federal Grants and Assistance Review.

(a) Agencies administering grants, cooperative agreements, loans, or other federal financial assistance shall identify significant awards with repeated nonperformance, unsupported expenditures, material reporting failures, conflicts of interest, or credible indicators of fraud.

(b) Agencies shall review whether recipients achieved material objectives required by the award and whether federal funds were used for authorized purposes.

(c) Nothing in this order authorizes termination, recoupment, or suspension of assistance without statutory authority and required procedures.

Sec. 6. Improper Payments and Recovery of Taxpayer Funds.

(a) OMB and agency heads shall prioritize programs with significant improper-payment risk and strengthen payment verification, eligibility controls, duplicate-payment detection, and post-payment review.

(b) Agencies shall pursue recovery of overpayments and funds obtained through fraud or material misrepresentation where authorized by law and economically justified.

(c) Agencies shall improve controls designed to prevent improper payments before taxpayer funds leave the Treasury.

(d) Automated risk systems may assist review but shall not constitute the sole basis for an adverse action where applicable law requires individualized review or due process.

Sec. 7. Consultants, Contractors, and Administrative Overhead.

(a) Each agency shall identify major expenditures for management consultants, professional services, public relations, conferences, subscriptions, leased office space, and other administrative services.

(b) Agencies shall determine whether recurring contractor functions could be performed more effectively or economically by federal personnel, or whether government functions are being performed by contractors contrary to applicable law or policy.

(c) Agencies shall identify contracts that continue despite obsolete requirements, persistent underutilization, or demonstrably poor performance.

Sec. 8. Federal Real Property and Unused Assets.

(a) The Administrator of General Services, in coordination with OMB and agency heads, shall identify substantially underused federal buildings, land, warehouses, leases, vehicles, equipment, and other significant assets.

(b) Agencies shall develop lawful plans to consolidate, repurpose, transfer, sell, or otherwise dispose of unnecessary assets where doing so protects taxpayers and advances the public interest.

(c) Dispositions shall comply with applicable competitive procedures, environmental requirements, historic-preservation requirements, tribal obligations, and other federal law.

Sec. 9. Inspector General and Audit Cooperation.

(a) Agency heads shall cooperate with inspectors general and the Government Accountability Office to the extent required by law and shall not obstruct lawful audits, investigations, evaluations, or access to records.

(b) Agencies shall identify significant unresolved inspector-general and GAO recommendations and establish schedules for corrective action or provide a written explanation for declining a recommendation.

(c) Nothing in this order diminishes the independence, statutory authority, or reporting responsibilities of an inspector general or the Comptroller General.

Sec. 10. Fraud, Bribery, Kickbacks, and Corruption Referrals.

(a) Credible evidence developed during a spending or contract review indicating possible fraud, bribery, kickbacks, theft, embezzlement, false claims, false statements, obstruction, bid rigging, or other federal offenses shall be referred through appropriate lawful channels.

(b) The Attorney General shall ensure that referrals involving federal funds are evaluated according to the evidence and applicable law without favoritism based on political affiliation, wealth, status, campaign activity, or personal connections.

(c) Nothing in this order creates a criminal offense, changes the elements of an existing offense, or declares any person or organization guilty.

Sec. 11. Public Federal Spending Transparency.

(a) OMB shall coordinate improvements to public federal spending information so taxpayers can more readily identify, where disclosure is lawful, the agency, recipient, amount, purpose, award type, performance period, major modifications, and relevant program for reportable federal expenditures.

(b) Agencies shall improve the accuracy and timeliness of information submitted to government-wide spending systems.

(c) Proprietary information, classified information, protected personal information, source-selection information, and other information protected by law shall not be publicly disclosed.

Sec. 12. Taxpayer Accountability Report.

(a) Within 120 days, OMB shall submit to the President a government-wide Taxpayer Accountability Report summarizing significant findings from the reviews required by this order.

(b) The report shall identify estimated improper payments, potentially recoverable funds, duplicative programs, major unresolved audit findings, unnecessary property costs, procurement weaknesses, and recommended administrative or legislative reforms.

(c) Public versions shall be released to the maximum extent permitted by law and shall clearly distinguish verified findings from allegations or matters still under investigation.

Sec. 13. Corrective Action and Performance Deadlines.

(a) Within 30 days after submission of the Taxpayer Accountability Report, each affected agency shall establish corrective-action deadlines for material deficiencies within its lawful authority.

(b) Agency heads shall report implementation progress to OMB every 180 days for the first 2 years.

(c) OMB shall identify persistent noncompliance or failure to correct material weaknesses for Presidential review and, where appropriate, referral to Congress or the responsible oversight authority.

Sec. 14. Recommendations to Congress.

(a) OMB shall separately identify wasteful or ineffective expenditures that cannot lawfully be modified or discontinued without legislation.

(b) The Director of OMB shall prepare recommendations for Congress concerning statutory duplication, outdated mandatory programs, procurement reforms, appropriations changes, anti-fraud authorities, and other reforms requiring legislative action.

(c) Nothing in this order shall be construed to permit the withholding or cancellation of congressionally appropriated funds contrary to applicable law.

Sec. 15. Protection Against Political Retaliation.

(a) Spending reviews, audits, contract actions, grant reviews, and referrals under this order shall be based on objective criteria, evidence, contractual requirements, and applicable law.

(b) Federal authority shall not be used to punish a contractor, grantee, nonprofit organization, State, locality, individual, or other entity because of lawful political speech, association, criticism of the Government, or partisan affiliation.

(c) Whistleblowers and employees making protected disclosures shall remain entitled to protections provided by federal law.

Sec. 16. General Provisions.

(a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, inspector general, independent regulatory agency, the Comptroller General, or the functions of the Director of OMB relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) Nothing in this order authorizes the Executive Branch to violate the Impoundment Control Act, the Antideficiency Act, federal procurement law, due-process requirements, binding court orders, or other applicable law.

(d) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, officers, employees, agents, contractors, grantees, or any other person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 20, 2029.

DRAFTING NOTE

This order establishes a government-wide executive-branch audit framework rather than a unilateral cancellation of congressionally authorized spending. It directs agencies to identify waste, fraud, abuse, improper payments, contracting deficiencies, underused assets, and potential recoveries; use remedies already authorized by law; and send Congress recommendations where statutory or appropriations changes are required.