SHIMP FOR PRESIDENT 2028

DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER

PENNSYLVANIA SIX-COUNTY PUBLIC INTEGRITY, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW

Presidential Public-Integrity Policy Draft

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ACCOUNTABILITY | INTEGRITY | RULE OF LAW

This draft directs a coordinated, evidence-based federal review of potential violations of federal law involving public institutions and officials in six Pennsylvania counties. It requires individualized factual predicates before coercive investigative action and prohibits investigation based solely on political affiliation, lawful advocacy, campaign support, religion, or association.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PENNSYLVANIA SIX-COUNTY PUBLIC INTEGRITY, CIVIL RIGHTS, AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY REVIEW

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.

The Federal Government shall vigorously enforce federal criminal, civil-rights, public-corruption, fraud, and financial-integrity laws without regard to political party, office, wealth, institutional status, or viewpoint. This order establishes a structured review of credible information involving governmental institutions and public officials in designated Pennsylvania counties. It does not declare any county, school board, police agency, commissioner, employee, donor, corporation, political committee, or advocacy organization guilty of wrongdoing.

Sec. 2. Counties Covered.

The review shall cover the following Pennsylvania counties, listed alphabetically: **(1) Allegheny County; (2) Cumberland County; (3) Dauphin County; (4) Philadelphia County; (5) Westmoreland County; and (6) York County.** Appropriate federal agencies may examine conduct of county and municipal institutions within those counties when a legitimate federal jurisdictional basis exists.

Sec. 3. Lead Agencies and Coordination.

The Attorney General shall lead implementation through appropriate Department of Justice components, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and relevant criminal and civil-rights components. Where jurisdiction exists, the Attorney General may coordinate with the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation, Department of Education Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security Inspector General, other inspectors general, and other federal agencies. Each agency shall exercise its own lawful authority and professional judgment.

Sec. 4. Historical Review Period.

The Attorney General shall establish a review period ordinarily covering the preceding **20 years**, with particular attention to the preceding 10 years. Older records may be reviewed when lawfully available and materially relevant to a current offense, continuing scheme, concealment, federal-funds matter, pattern or practice, or other issue for which federal law permits consideration. Nothing in this order alters any statute of limitations.

Sec. 5. Public Corruption and Financial Crimes.

The review shall assess credible evidence of potential federal offenses involving bribery, kickbacks, extortion, embezzlement, theft or misuse of federal funds, honest-services fraud where applicable, wire or mail fraud, money laundering, false statements, obstruction, records falsification, bid rigging, procurement fraud, grant fraud, conflicts involving federal programs, unlawful personal enrichment, sham vendors, concealed beneficial interests, and conspiracies to commit federal offenses.

Sec. 6. Appropriations, Contracts, Grants, and Public Money.

Federal investigators shall, where a lawful predicate exists, examine relevant appropriations, procurement records, grants, subgrants, contracts, change orders, vendor payments, reimbursements, asset dispositions, development incentives, public-private arrangements, federally funded programs, and other transactions for evidence of diversion, self-dealing, false billing, unlawful conversion, kickbacks, or other federal violations. Ordinary policy disagreements over lawful spending shall not be treated as crimes.

Sec. 7. Campaign Finance, PACs, Corporations, and Outside Organizations.

Investigators may examine transactions or relationships involving corporations, contractors, political committees, PACs, lobbying entities, nonprofits, donors, intermediaries, or other outside organizations only where facts reasonably indicate a potential violation within federal jurisdiction. The review may include undisclosed quid pro quo arrangements, illegal conduit contributions, bribery schemes, fraudulent reporting, prohibited coordination where federal law applies, or the conversion of public authority for private benefit.

Sec. 8. AIPAC and Other Advocacy Associations.

Membership in, support for, donations to, communications with, appearances before, or other lawful association with the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), any other advocacy organization, or persons supporting or opposing Israel shall **not** constitute an investigative predicate. If independently obtained evidence indicates a specific potential federal offense involving any organization or associated person, that evidence shall be evaluated under the same neutral standards applicable to every other organization and person.

Sec. 9. County Commissioners and Other Public Officials.

The review may encompass past and present county commissioners and other public officials, employees, agents, contractors, or intermediaries where individualized facts provide a lawful basis. Investigators shall examine whether any person used public office to obtain unlawful financial benefit, conceal a federal offense, retaliate against witnesses, obstruct a federal matter, falsify records, divert federal money, or participate in another federal offense. Future officeholders may be investigated only on the basis of conduct and evidence arising under generally applicable law; this order does not authorize prospective suspicion of persons who have committed no act.

Sec. 10. School Boards and Educational Institutions.

Where federal jurisdiction exists, the Department of Justice and appropriate federal inspectors general may review school-board and school-district conduct involving federal education funds, procurement, fraud, corruption, civil-rights compliance, falsification of federally required records, retaliation prohibited by federal law, or other federal offenses. Lawful educational policy choices, curriculum disputes, political viewpoints, and protected speech shall not themselves constitute criminal predicates.

Sec. 11. Police and Law-Enforcement Misconduct.

The Attorney General shall ensure credible allegations of law-enforcement misconduct are evaluated under applicable federal civil-rights and criminal laws. Matters may include willful deprivation of constitutional rights under color of law, excessive force, unlawful detention or arrest, evidence fabrication, obstruction, witness intimidation, discriminatory enforcement prohibited by federal law, corruption, theft, or conspiracies to violate federal rights. Pattern-or-practice authority shall be used only as authorized by law.

Sec. 12. Civil Rights.

The Civil Rights Division shall evaluate credible evidence of violations within its jurisdiction involving constitutional rights, federally protected discrimination, voting rights, disability rights, unlawful law-enforcement practices, retaliation, or other federally protected interests. Enforcement decisions shall be based on evidence and law, not ideology or partisan objectives.

Sec. 13. Records, Data, and Evidence Preservation.

Federal agencies shall preserve relevant federal records and may request or obtain nonfederal records through consent, voluntary cooperation, subpoena, warrant, court order, or other lawful process as applicable. Potentially relevant materials may include audits, contracts, invoices, campaign-finance records, financial disclosures, public meeting records, body-camera records, dispatch logs, disciplinary files, grant records, electronic communications, and public records. Nothing herein authorizes warrantless seizure where a warrant or other legal process is required.

Sec. 14. Whistleblowers and Witnesses.

The Attorney General shall provide lawful channels for witnesses, whistleblowers, public employees, contractors, law-enforcement personnel, and residents to submit information. Federal officials shall protect confidential sources and whistleblowers to the extent provided by law. Credible retaliation, intimidation, evidence destruction, or obstruction connected to a federal investigation shall be separately evaluated for potential enforcement.

Sec. 15. Individualized Predicates and Due Process.

No person shall be investigated, subpoenaed, searched, charged, or subjected to adverse federal action merely because that person resides in a covered county, holds public office, belongs to a political party, made a lawful campaign contribution, supports a PAC or advocacy group, associates with AIPAC or any other organization, or expressed a protected political viewpoint. Coercive investigative steps shall require the factual and legal predicates ordinarily required by the Constitution, statutes, rules, and Department of Justice policy.

Sec. 16. Independent Charging Decisions.

Nothing in this order directs the Attorney General or any prosecutor to charge a named person or reach a predetermined result. If evidence establishes probable cause and applicable prosecutorial standards are met, charging decisions shall be made by officials legally responsible for those decisions. Exculpatory evidence shall be considered, and investigative resources shall not be used to manufacture a case or punish political opponents.

Sec. 17. Initial County-by-County Assessment.

Within 90 days, the Attorney General shall provide the President, consistent with law and investigative confidentiality, an initial assessment for each covered county identifying categories of credible allegations reviewed, federal jurisdictional issues, significant systemic vulnerabilities, referrals made, and recommended corrective or enforcement priorities. The report shall not publicly identify uncharged individuals merely to stigmatize them.

Sec. 18. Annual Public-Integrity Report.

For three years following issuance of this order, the Attorney General shall publish an annual report describing, in aggregate and consistent with privacy, grand-jury secrecy, due process, and investigative needs, the Federal Government's public-integrity work under this order, including substantiated systemic findings, convictions or civil judgments already public, recovered federal funds, compliance reforms, and recommendations to Congress.

Sec. 19. General Provisions.

Nothing in this order expands federal criminal jurisdiction, overrides statutes of limitation, creates new crimes, authorizes surveillance or searches contrary to law, controls State prosecutions, or converts local policy disputes into federal offenses. This order shall be implemented consistent with the Constitution, applicable law, prosecutorial independence, inspector-general independence, and available appropriations. It creates no private right or benefit enforceable against the United States or any person.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Date of issuance: ____________________