PURGE ACT OF 2026

Press Release

Introduction-day template — ready for sponsor names

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Operations, lobbying, and policy tracking for the public sector.

PURGE Act of 2026 — Introduction-Day Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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HEADLINE OPTIONS — Choose One

Option A: Congress Introduces Bill to Enforce Seven-Month-Old Epstein Records Law DOJ Has Not Complied With

Option B: Bipartisan Legislation Would Make EFTA Enforceable, Establish Victim Restitution Fund, and Require Federal Official Disclosure

Option C: New Federal Bill Targets DOJ Non-Compliance With Epstein Files Law, Adds Enforcement Mechanism EFTA Lacks

SUBHEAD: The PURGE Act of 2026 creates a private right of action, removal authority, ten-year disqualification, pension forfeiture, and Bar referral to enforce the Epstein Files Transparency Act signed into law in November 2025 — with no new criminal felony and no monetary fines — while adding federal officeholder disclosure requirements, an asset-freeze and no-profit clause on trafficking estates, a victim restitution fund, and strengthened victims' rights.

[CITY], [DATE] — Members of Congress today introduced the Predator Unmasking, Restitution, and Government-wide Exposure Act of 2026 — the "PURGE Act" — in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The bill is enforcement legislation for the Epstein Files Transparency Act (EFTA), Public Law 119-38, which was signed by President Trump on November 19, 2025, and which the Department of Justice has not complied with. Drafting and constituent-coalition coordination support was provided by Anazao Solutions LLC, a public-sector operations and lobbying firm based in Star, Idaho. The bill text is released under an open license — free for any Member of Congress to introduce, adapt, or amend without attribution.

Background: EFTA Exists. The Enforcement Does Not.

The Epstein Files Transparency Act passed the House of Representatives 427–1 in November 2025, representing one of the most bipartisan votes in recent congressional history. The law required the Department of Justice to release all unclassified records related to the federal investigation and prosecution of Jeffrey Epstein by December 19, 2025. Seven months after that deadline, DOJ has failed to comply.

By DOJ's own internal count — cited in a complaint filed by the Democracy Defenders Fund with the DOJ Office of Inspector General on January 23, 2026 — less than one percent of required records had been released by the statutory deadline. On January 30, 2026, DOJ produced approximately 3.5 million of 6 million pages in a bulk release that arrived heavily redacted — and has since been found to include files that were secretly pulled and reposted with additional or modified redactions, without any public notice, explanation, or audit trail. The Democracy Defenders Fund OIG complaint identified more than 70 files that were altered in this manner. In April 2026, the DOJ Inspector General announced a compliance audit — an acknowledgment that the agency's own controls have failed — but an audit carries no release obligation and no enforcement consequence.

National security attorney Mark Zaid stated publicly that EFTA "did not incorporate any enforcement mechanism." There is no private right of action, no accountability standard for non-compliant officials, no referral path, and no Special Counsel trigger in the existing statute.

Rep. Sylvia Garcia Friedman documented the scope of the access problem in a March 6, 2026 press release, finding hundreds of unredacted documents in the DOJ's Epstein file set. Representatives Raskin, Robert Garcia, and Jayapal wrote to Attorney General Bondi on March 19, 2026 demanding that DOJ comply with EFTA, halt unauthorized re-redactions, and stop monitoring Members of Congress who were reviewing the files.

What the PURGE Act Does: Five Titles

The PURGE Act addresses the EFTA enforcement gap and extends accountability across five titles.

Title I — Transparency Enforcement makes EFTA enforceable. It creates a mandatory monthly release schedule with a hard 180-day full-release deadline, limits permissible redactions to victim-identifying information and classified national security materials (both subject to judicial review), requires Federal Register publication of every redaction with legal justification within seven days, and grants any U.S. person a private right of action in the D.C. District Court against DOJ for non-compliance, with mandatory attorney's fees. The bill assesses no monetary fine and creates no new criminal felony. Instead, on a finding by a Federal court, the DOJ Inspector General, or a Committee of jurisdiction that a covered official — the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, FBI Director, or any official with redaction authority — knowingly and willfully violated Title I, that official is subject to removal from office, ten-year disqualification from any Federal office or contractor role, pension forfeiture, mandatory referral to the DOJ Office of Professional Responsibility and the official's State bar, and security clearance review. Contempt of Congress under 2 U.S.C. § 192 and existing false-statement and obstruction statutes are preserved. The bill also protects DOJ line attorneys from retaliation when they report or refuse to participate in violations of the title.

Title II — Federal Officeholder and Candidate Disclosure requires all 535 current federal officeholders and any future federal candidate to file a sworn disclosure of substantive contact with the Epstein-Maxwell trafficking network within 90 days of enactment or upon filing for office. Failure to file triggers a 10-year disqualification from holding or seeking federal office; false filing constitutes a federal felony under 18 U.S.C. § 1001. The bill defines "substantive contact" narrowly — in-person meetings, travel, financial transactions, or residence at Epstein-controlled properties — to provide clear, enforceable standards.

Title III — Co-Conspirator Investigation Accountability requires DOJ to submit quarterly co-conspirator investigation reports to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, publicly posted, covering all individuals who meet defined listing triggers. Due-process safeguards include a 30-day response right for any listed person and automatic removal if no investigation is opened within 12 months of listing. If DOJ fails to submit timely reports or if reports reflect no new investigations despite listed persons, the Attorney General must appoint a Special Counsel under 28 C.F.R. § 600. The title includes a 10-year sunset and reauthorization requirement.

Title IV — Asset Clawback and Victim Restitution expands federal forfeiture authority under 18 U.S.C. §§ 981 and 982 to cover all proceeds of the trafficking conspiracy, including assets held by estates, trusts, and successor entities of named traffickers. It establishes the Epstein Network Victim Restitution Fund in the U.S. Treasury, managed by a court-supervised Trustee, modeled on the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund. Claims are assessed under a preponderance-of-the-evidence standard; priority runs to direct victims, then estates of deceased victims, then civil judgment creditors.

Title V — Victim Notification Reform amends the Crime Victims' Rights Act (18 U.S.C. § 3771) to require mandatory victim notification and a 14-day comment period before DOJ may finalize any plea agreement, non-prosecution agreement, deferred prosecution agreement, or immunity grant in a trafficking case. A victim may petition the court to set aside any such agreement entered in violation of the requirement, with a presumption of relief if a violation is found. Sovereign immunity is waived for declaratory and injunctive relief actions by victims. This title directly addresses the procedural deficiency that allowed the 2008 Epstein non-prosecution agreement to be negotiated without notifying identified victims.

Modified Option C: The 18 U.S.C. § 2422 Cooperator-Charging Provision

The PURGE Act's enforcement architecture for co-conspirator accountability includes a provision requiring DOJ to evaluate for prosecution any individual identified in Title III's quarterly co-conspirator reports who may have violated 18 U.S.C. § 2422 — the federal statute prohibiting persuasion, inducement, or coercion of a minor to engage in illegal sexual activity. Under this provision, DOJ must document in each quarterly report whether it has opened, declined, or deferred a charging decision for each listed individual as to potential § 2422 liability, with a written justification made available to the supervising Judiciary committees for any declination. This is not a mandatory charging requirement — prosecutorial discretion is preserved — but it creates a documented accountability mechanism for charging decisions that would otherwise go unrecorded and unreviewable.

Victim Restitution: Closing the Compensation Gap

The Epstein Network Victim Restitution Fund established in Title IV is designed to ensure that identified survivors do not remain dependent on civil litigation against depleted estates. The Fund is seeded by proceeds from expanded federal forfeiture actions, by any consideration received in violation of the new § 402A no-profit clause (which bars any subject of the bill from selling or commercializing books, films, or other media derived from the conduct covered by this Act), and by congressional appropriations. A new section — § 402A — freezes § 402 property from sale, transfer, or encumbrance on the date of enactment, requires fiduciaries to file a sworn complete inventory in SDNY within 60 days, caps non-luxury living expenses at the State median household income, and prohibits any use of restrained assets for luxury goods, real estate, political contributions, lobbying, or charitable contributions during the freeze. The claims process mirrors the USVSST Fund model: victims file claims with a court-supervised Trustee, who evaluates them under a preponderance standard. Direct victims receive priority disbursement. The bill removes the statute of limitations on civil claims by victims of the Epstein-Maxwell trafficking conspiracy, extending the 2022 federal elimination of the limitations period for sex trafficking civil claims. Victims who did not file claims against the Epstein estate during the civil settlement window will have a renewed opportunity through the Fund.

Call to Action

The public petition supporting the PURGE Act is available at **anazaosolutions.pplx.app**. Constituent signatories from across the country have already recorded their support for enforcement of EFTA. Members of Congress who voted for EFTA — 427 in the House, unanimous in the Senate — are being contacted by Anazao Solutions LLC on behalf of those signatories and invited to sponsor or co-sponsor the PURGE Act, or to request a committee hearing on EFTA implementation failures. The petition is open to any member of the public.

QUOTES

> *"The Epstein Files Transparency Act was nearly unanimous. Every Member of Congress who voted for it made a commitment to the American public and to survivors. The PURGE Act is the mechanism that makes that commitment enforceable. I am proud to introduce this legislation because it does not ask DOJ to do anything more than what Congress already required — it simply ensures that the law means something." —* ***[LEAD HOUSE SPONSOR, NAME TK], Member of Congress***

> *"The Senate passed EFTA unanimously. It is not acceptable for the Department of Justice to treat that mandate as optional. The PURGE Act provides the enforcement tools that should have been in the original statute, and it ensures that survivors have a dedicated path to restitution that does not depend on the same institution that failed them for decades. I am honored to carry this legislation in the Senate." —* ***[LEAD SENATE SPONSOR, NAME TK], United States Senator***

> *"This campaign is about enforcement, not politics. Congress passed a law. The law has a deadline. The deadline passed. We represent constituent signatories and survivors who are asking their elected representatives to honor the commitment they made when they voted 427 to 1. The PURGE Act is not a new demand — it is the original demand with teeth." —* ***Jade Moore, Managing Partner, Anazao Solutions LLC***

About the Petition

The public petition supporting the PURGE Act is hosted at **anazaosolutions.pplx.app**. The petition calls on all 535 Members of Congress to support enforcement of the Epstein Files Transparency Act (Pub. L. 119-38) and to co-sponsor the PURGE Act of 2026. Constituent signatories from multiple congressional districts are recorded in Anazao Solutions LLC's outreach tracker and cited in communications to congressional offices as evidence of constituent demand. Any member of the public may sign the petition at anazaosolutions.pplx.app.

About Anazao Solutions LLC

Anazao Solutions LLC is a public-sector operations, lobbying, and policy-tracking firm based in Star, Idaho.

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