

Running for New York governor in 2026

Dr. Hongbao Ma , candidate for Governor of New York in 2026.
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Hongbao Ma holds a PhD from Peking University and completed postdoctoral research at Harvard University. From the young age, he has been deeply concerned with social affairs, public conditions, and long-term development, actively participating in social and civic activities and possessing a strong sense of public service. Dr. Ma recognizes both the prosperity and strength of New York State and the serious structural challenges it faces, thus deciding to run as an independent candidate for Governor of New York in 2026. His campaign platform is dedicated to promoting efficiency, fairness, safety, education, technology, development, and shared prosperity. Dr. Ma focuses on the fundamental elements of social governance, daily life, and sustainable development. He is committed to improving the quality of life for all New Yorkers, directly addressing systemic problems, strengthening existing strengths, correcting weaknesses, and further building New York into a vibrant and beautiful home—prosperous, harmonious, safe, dignified, and happy, so that every resident can enjoy these, ultimately achieving sustainable social development for New York.

Campaign slogan:

Do the right thing, and do your best! We, the people, will do it!
 Make the good even better, and correct the bad!

Reasons for running:

New York City is one of the most powerful and prosperous places in the world. Ranking first among global metropolises, it is a dream destination for millions. Despite its immense prosperity and luxury, it also suffers from poverty, decay, and various other problems. To improve the quality of life for New York State residents, spread positive energy, and ensure New York's continued prosperity, Dr. Ma Hongbao has decided to run for Governor of New York State in 2026, contributing to the city's governance, safety, education, technology, development, and prosperity. He will strive to improve the quality of life for New York residents , address the current state of affairs, and always adhere to the principles of people-centeredness and prioritizing public opinion. He will do the right thing, and do it to the best of his ability! He will strive to perfect both the good and the bad aspects, further building New York into a prosperous, developing, harmonious, mutually supportive, safe, and happy beautiful home.

Summary:

Biological death is unavoidable. However, society should not create conditions or reasons that lead to death. In a sense, a social structure that prioritizes the protection of life above all else should be advocated, ensuring that no social

structure, policy, or justification becomes an excuse for causing or rationalizing human loss. Universal Basic Income (UBI) aligns with the concept of "social immortality," where a society values life so deeply that its structures, policies, and culture are effective in preventing preventable death. This means a society is committed not only to preserving the memory of its people but also to protecting their physical and mental health and survival. Universal Basic Income (UBI), also known as unconditional basic income, or simply basic income, refers to a fixed amount of money regularly distributed by the government or institutions to all citizens or members without any conditions or eligibility restrictions to meet their basic living needs, including food, housing, education, healthcare, and public utilities, ensuring a basic standard of living for everyone. UBI differs from other income security methods in that it is a cash income, provided to everyone at least above the poverty line, unconditionally. Currently, no government agency or organization has implemented this policy at the national level, but some countries are conducting targeted trials or related political discussions. Our goal is to achieve social immortality in New York State.

Key points for working in New York:

1. **Universal Basic Income (UBI) is unconditional and available to all New York State residents .**
 2. **Provide free basic health insurance to all New York State residents.**
 3. **Zero poverty, zero crime, zero homelessness, zero unemployment, zero racial discrimination, and zero bad tenants.**
 4. **Revitalize the manufacturing industry.**
 5. **Vigorously develop infrastructure.**
 6. **Significantly increase New York's GDP, socioeconomic development, per capita assets, education, infrastructure, and happiness index.**
- sociological immortality* in New York.

The main goal is to achieve:

1. **Universal Basic Income (UBI): \$33 per person per day, unconditionally distributed to every New York State resident. The poverty line is \$1,000 per month. After UBI is implemented, every New York State resident will have at least \$1,000 in income per month, thereby eliminating poverty and addressing all poverty-related issues. Funding will come from 16% of the current average income in New York State (the average monthly income for a New York resident is \$6,250).**
2. **Universal free basic health insurance: Open unconditionally to all New York State residents. Access to healthcare is a basic survival need for everyone; currently, 5% of New York State's population lacks health insurance.**
3. **Zero Poverty: Once universal basic income is implemented, New York State will eliminate poverty, and everyone in New York State will be able to afford a basic standard of living, thus eliminating the need to artificially create an affordable living environment.**
4. **Zero Crime: Zero tolerance for crime, basic income for all, elimination of crime caused by poverty, effective social security guarantees, and ensuring the safety of subways, communities, and shops;**
5. **Zero Homelessness: With universal basic income, every New Yorker will have enough money to buy or rent a home, fundamentally solving the problem of homelessness and the social issues it causes. Homeless shelters will no longer be necessary.**
6. **Zero Unemployment: With a universal basic income, everyone's basic living standards will be unaffected regardless of their wage level. Everyone will be able to work, which will greatly improve the lives of New Yorkers and enhance New York's business investment environment and competitiveness.**
7. **Zero Discrimination: Eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, religious discrimination, cultural discrimination, gender discrimination, age discrimination, identity discrimination, and wealth discrimination;**
8. **Zero-rent policy: With the implementation of a universal basic income, the excuse of being unable to pay rent will no longer exist. Renters must pay rent on time and at the agreed price, just like other consumers, thereby protecting the housing industry and the balance between housing supply and demand.**
9. **Revitalize Manufacturing: Manufacturing is a basic necessity. New York produces a large quantity of inexpensive, high-quality, and best-selling products. Strengthening and upgrading New York's manufacturing capabilities and economic entities will make New York prosperous and strong.**
10. **Vigorously develop infrastructure: Ensure the maintenance and vigorous construction of new housing, roads, bridges, subways, parks, and public transportation, improving the quantity and quality of infrastructure to make life better for New York State residents;**
11. **Eliminate the minimum wage: Work is a fundamental right and a necessity for survival for everyone. Those**

who cannot create value equal to or above the minimum wage also have the right to work and the right to receive wages commensurate with the value they create per unit of time. With a universal basic income guaranteeing a basic standard of living, everyone can work according to their abilities, which will make New York City the most competitive city.

12. Repeal the property tax: The property tax is the only tax levied on wealth ownership, which is unreasonable, restricts the development of the real estate industry and housing improvement, and also limits New Yorkers' ability to buy real estate.

13. Eliminate Work Permit Policy: Make work an integral part of life. While strengthening identity verification and management, all New York State residents will no longer need work permits to work, thereby boosting New York's economy.

14. Eliminate government housing: Sell existing government housing to current residents at a discount and cease constructing new government housing. Completely open the housing market so that every New Yorker can afford to buy a home, rather than providing affordable housing.

15. Eliminate tipping : Incorporate tipping into product pricing to ensure customers receive fair and equitable service and a positive consumer environment. Ensure employees receive clear and guaranteed income and maintain a fair and reasonable market.

16. Building public toilets: New York State has built 6,000 free public toilets that are open 24 hours a day (approximately one toilet for every 3,000 people) to ensure that everyone has access to the basic physiological need for toilet use;

17. The government is responsible for sanitation in all public areas (including the areas in front of all private residences). The government will address the problem of poor sanitation, strengthen sanitation work in all areas, improve efficiency, and reduce the burden on residents.

18. Gun Control: With current military technology and weaponry, civilian firearms are virtually ineffective against government tyranny and foreign powers. Hunting does not align with modern animal protection principles, and protecting private property does not necessitate the use of private firearms (especially in urban areas). Over the past four years, an average of approximately 120 people have died every day in the United States from gun violence, with estimated annual economic losses of approximately \$557 billion.

19. Drug Control: Scientific evidence shows that drug use damages health and causes serious social problems, and is therefore unacceptable to society. Eliminating drug-related crime and social problems is of paramount importance.

20. Consumption Must Be Paid: All commercial consumption must be paid for, including dining, shopping, renting accommodation, and air travel. With the implementation of a universal basic income, everyone has a basic income, thus eliminating the incentive for unpaid consumption.

21. Uniform Tax Rate: A uniform tax rate means that everyone pays the same tax rate. After implementing a universal basic income, there is no need to levy different tax rates on people with different incomes, and the situation of high income and high tax rate will still exist.

22. Zero Discrimination: Government departments, companies, schools and other organizations should not discriminate based on race in the recruitment, hiring and promotion processes, thereby promoting social inclusion and achieving racial integration and equality.

23. Reorganization of Welfare Management: Welfare distribution will be more rationally integrated, and welfare management will be strengthened. After the implementation of a universal basic income system, everyone will enjoy basic living security, which will be more reasonable and will save a large amount of public funds.

24. Strengthen policing and the judicial system: Improve social order and security. With the implementation of a universal basic income system, everyone will receive a basic income. Simultaneously, with enhanced public safety guarantees, New York's security situation will fundamentally improve.

25. The correct purpose of education: The core purpose of education is to impart scientific and technological knowledge, skills, and moral character; the core purpose of work is to create social wealth and value, not rights. Therefore, the most outstanding talents should be selected for education and employment.

26. Comprehensive Development: We will make every effort to develop education, science and technology, productivity, and industrial chains, while giving equal importance to basic education, high-tech research, and skills training, strengthening education and scientific research, and improving industrial chains;

27. Boost economic growth: Support high-tech companies and large, medium and small businesses in New York to drive economic growth; significantly increase New York's GDP and per capita wealth; double New York's overall strength; eliminate the fiscal deficit; fully develop a market-based free economic system; establish more free markets and street businesses throughout New York; and encourage all forms of commodity exchange and

trade.

28. Leverage New York's strengths: Fully utilize New York's advantages in politics, economy, education, culture, science, technology, finance, industry, agriculture, geography, tourism, and human capital, and leverage its central position and superior conditions on the world stage; strengthen international exchanges and cooperation; and encourage most of the world's top 500 companies to establish branches in New York and most of the world's top 500 universities to establish campuses in New York.

29. Make laws and regulations more reasonable: Conduct a comprehensive review of New York State's laws and regulations and correct any unreasonable or unfair provisions.

30. Achieving sociological immortality: Achieving sociological immortality in New York by eliminating death caused by social and systemic factors .

31. Improve and strengthen international relations, particularly with Canada, Mexico, China and Europe.

New York has entered a new era!

Campaign platform goal 1. To achieve universal basic income

New York City will implement **Universal Basic Income (UBI): \$33 per person per day, unconditionally provided to every New York State resident. The poverty line is \$1,000 per month. After UBI is implemented, every New York State resident will have at least \$1,000 in income per month, thereby eliminating poverty and addressing all poverty-related issues. Funding will come from 16% of the current average income in New York State (the average monthly income for a New York resident is \$6,250).**

1. Policy Propositions

Universal Basic Income (UBI) : This is an unconditional basic cash income provided to every resident of New York State , amounting to \$33 per person per day (approximately \$990 per month). This income serves as a "basic living cash floor" to guarantee the most basic needs such as food, housing, communication, transportation, and other basic living expenses .

on the official poverty line and inflation :

- "Approximately \$1,000 per month" can be used as a **starting point (based on the federal poverty line, the Poverty Guidelines, published annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), and dynamically adjusted in conjunction with the New York Cost of Living Index** to ensure that the minimum income has realistic long-term security.

Policy objective statement:

UBI's goal is to **eliminate "poverty and income disconnect"** and to eliminate poverty-related risks such as housing insecurity, hunger, economic stress-induced crime, and family crises.

1.1 Definition and Basic Principles of UBI

Universal basic income (UBI), also known as unconditional basic income, is a cash income system that is continuously distributed to **all residents** on an individual basis and is based on the following five principles:

1. **Inclusivity** : Open to all residents who meet the residency/status rules, regardless of occupation, income, ethnicity, gender, or age.
2. **Unconditional** : There are no conditions for receiving the benefits, such as age, employment, assets, willingness to work, family structure, ethnicity, or gender.
3. **Cash form** : direct cash/equivalent account deposit, residents can decide for their own use.
4. **Individual -based** : The policy focuses on individuals rather than families.
5. **Regular and continuous** : a long-term institutional arrangement, rather than a one-time subsidy.

1.2 Why adopt "daily measurement/high-frequency distribution"?

The core of UBI is not "receiving a monthly payment," but rather ensuring that every resident **has a minimum daily cash flow** . To this end, this plan advocates:

- **Calculated daily (\$33/day) and automatically credited through the modern financial system ;**
- The disbursement frequency adopts a "daily accounting" approach to balance cash flow security and administrative efficiency;
- Compared to a one-time payment at the beginning of the month, high-frequency payments can reduce the risk of short-term financial imbalances and misuse for individuals, making the "bottom-line guarantee" more stable and perceptible.

1.3 UBI's Position: Not a Traditional Welfare System, but a "Social Bottom Line System"

This plan emphasizes that UBI is not relief for a specific group, nor is it welfare distribution centered on "eligibility screening," but rather a **fundamental social system for all residents** .

- **The core purpose of UBI** is to ensure that everyone can "live a normal life with basic dignity" and to eliminate the collapse of poverty at the bottom of the social ladder through institutional reforms.
- **UBI does not deny the importance of hard work and differences** :
 - UBI provides a "basic standard of living";
 - Individuals can still earn higher incomes beyond UBI through work, entrepreneurship, investment, management, and innovation, in addition to the basic income threshold.
 - This is an institutional structure that combines "bottom-line guarantees with full competition at the top."

At the same time, UBI should be combined with **universal free basic medical insurance** to form a system combination:

- A cash reserve is sufficient to cover basic living expenses.
- Basic healthcare measures aim to address poverty caused by medical expenses.
- Together, they constitute the basic guarantee of the right to life in modern society.

2. Funding sources and sustainability

2.1 Complete "inclusive reintegration" within the existing income structure

UBI's funding does not rely on a single source, but rather employs an **auditable "social co-funding + inclusive return" mechanism** . Its core logic is:

- The average monthly income of a New York State resident is approximately **\$6,250** .
- The target level for UBI is approximately **\$1,000 per month per person** (close to \$33 per day).
- \$1,000 is approximately **16% of \$6,250** ;
- Therefore, it can be designed as follows: **funds are raised based on a corresponding proportion of the income of all residents, and then the same amount is returned to the general public** .
- This means that high-income earners contribute more net and low-income earners

benefit more net, thereby raising everyone's bottom line to near or above the poverty line.

- At the same time, high-income earners have higher real income outside of UBI.

UBI funds under this scheme are not a new tax.

2.2 Scale Calculation

Standard: \$33/day/person \approx \$11,880/year/person

- If covering 20 million residents: annual expenditure would be approximately **\$237.6 billion** (US\$237.6 billion).
- If the fundraising framework is based on "total personal income \times 16%", a closed-loop fund pool matching the aforementioned scale can be formed, while reserving room for administrative costs and fluctuations.

3. Expected Impact

3.1 Economic aspects: Stabilizing bottom-line demand and enhancing resilience.

- **Expanding basic consumption capacity** : The marginal propensity to consume is higher among the bottom and lower-middle-income groups, and funds flow back to local businesses, housing and service industries, forming steady demand.
- **Enhancing economic resilience** : UBI provides a buffer against inflationary shocks, rising unemployment, or industry automation, reducing the risk of household financial collapse.
- **Encouraging entrepreneurship and retraining** : With basic guarantees in place, residents are more willing to accept skills training, change jobs, start businesses, invest, and try new things.

3.2 Social Level: Reducing the Risk of Poverty Chains

- **Reduce and ultimately eliminate the risks of homelessness and housing instability** : stable cash flow improves rent and basic bill affordability.
- **Reducing poverty-related crime and social governance costs** : With reduced economic pressure, risks related to survival pressures, such as theft and fraud, can decrease significantly.
- **Eliminate the practice of not paying for consumption based on poverty**: Implement a social rule that all consumption, such as eating, shopping, housing, and transportation, must be paid for.
- **Improve mental health and family stability** : reduce long-term financial

anxiety and lower the risk of some addictions and family conflicts.

3.3 Administrative Level: Reducing Qualification Review Costs and Eliminating Stigma

Compared to the asset verification, eligibility thresholds, and complex processes of traditional welfare programs, UBI's inclusive and automatic disbursement mechanism can:

- Reduce approval and verification costs;
- Reduce opportunities for welfare fraud;
- the stigma surrounding recipients and the "poverty trap".

4. Mechanism Explanation

To illustrate "raising the baseline without weakening work incentives," a visual example can be used:

- Assume the average monthly income in society is \$6,250;
- Set UBI to \$1,000/month;
- The fundraising ratio is approximately 16%;
- Higher earners contribute more net, but a strong incentive remains: for every additional dollar earned, approximately \$0.84 of net income remains for everyone.
- Therefore, UBI can both raise the bottom line to a "livable level" and prevent middle- and high-income earners from giving up their pursuit of higher incomes because of \$1,000.

5. UBI is not about "giving benefits to a select few," but about establishing a basic standard of living for everyone.

New York City has implemented a universal basic income (UBI) system with daily metering and automatic crediting: \$33 per person per day. This system lifts everyone out of the "poverty gap," allowing labor, entrepreneurship, and innovation to occur on a more stable social foundation. UBI provides the bottom line, and hard work determines the upper limit—leading New York City into a new era of "zero poverty."

Campaign platform goal 2 : Free basic medical insurance for all

Universal Free Basic Healthcare: The institutional pillar of the Universal Basic Income (UBI) governance framework. Provides unconditional, free basic healthcare to all New York State residents. Access to healthcare is a basic survival need for everyone; currently, 5% of New York State's population lacks health insurance. Higher-income individuals can purchase additional health insurance beyond basic coverage .

I. The Inevitability of the Medical Security System unconditional, free basic health insurance to all New York State residents is not an expansion of welfare, but an institutional upgrade of modern governance.

Healthcare is a basic necessity for survival, on par with food, housing, and income security. Illness is a lifelong condition, and no one—regardless of income level, employment status, or social standing—can choose to "withdraw from medical needs." Therefore, healthcare is not a discretionary consumer good, but an irreplaceable guarantee of survival.

If basic medical insurance still comes with eligibility restrictions, administrative conditions, or coverage gaps, then UBI alone is insufficient to guarantee people's basic survival needs, dignity, and social stability. Income security addresses "ability to pay," while medical insurance addresses "survival risk." The two must be combined to form a complete institutional safety net.

II. New York State already has the institutional foundation.

New York State has a unique advantage in achieving true universal healthcare .

- Approximately **95% of New York residents already have health insurance.**
- Only about **5% of the population remains uninsured.**

This gap does not stem from insufficient medical resources or a lack of financial capacity, but mainly from:

- Complex administrative procedures
- Qualification review threshold
- Information asymmetry
- Fragmented management of systems

In other words, New York State has already achieved "near-universal coverage," and all that remains is to complete the institutional integration and achieve **unconditional, automated, and universal inclusion** .

This is not an expansion from scratch, but a systemic repair from 95% to 100%.

III. The Real Social Cost of the Medical Insurance Gap

The existence of an uninsured population incurs costs far exceeding the surface figures.

1 Healthcare System Level

- Delayed treatment
- Reliance on emergency room
- It can prevent the disease from worsening.
- Increase in uncompensated medical expenses

These costs are ultimately borne by:

- Hospital System
- taxpayer
- Insured population

Share the responsibility.

2 Public Health Aspect

The gap in health insurance coverage is narrowing:

- Disease prevention system
- Early intervention capability
- Overall system resilience

3 Fiscal and economic aspects

The gap in coverage caused:

- Administrative duplication costs
- Risk externalization
- Hidden fiscal burden
- Long-term productivity loss

Therefore, incomplete medical insurance coverage is itself a form of "systemic inefficiency and lack of security".

Institutional Coordination Mechanism of UBI + Universal Health Insurance

Universal basic income (UBI) and universal free basic medical insurance form a structural synergy.

Combining the two, we can achieve:

- Preventing economic disaster caused by disease
- Preventing delays in treatment due to poverty
- Reduce homelessness risk
- Reduce social exclusion
- Reduce crime incentives
- Enhance long-term productivity

This is a dual protection structure of "economic security + biosecurity".

Healthcare spending has shifted from crisis-driven to stable, preventative public investment.

V. The Reality and Structural Issues of New York's Healthcare Finance

1 Scale of public healthcare expenditure

- Medicaid (state + federal) spending was approximately **\$94.6 billion**.
- approximately **35%** of the state government budget.
- Of the state's \$250 billion budget, more than \$100 billion is allocated to healthcare-related spending.

2 Private insurance costs

- cost of a bronze-level plan in the personal market is approximately \$820.
- The average cost of an employer-sponsored family plan is close to \$27,000 per year.
- New York premiums are higher than the national average

With a population of approximately 19 million and a 95% insurance coverage rate, the total amount of private insurance could reach tens of billions of dollars annually.

3 Total system expenditure

New York State's total healthcare expenditure (insurance + medical services):

- It already exceeded **\$300 billion per year before the pandemic**.
- And continue to grow

The New York healthcare system is not "underfunded," but rather:

- Multi-tiered payment system
- High administrative costs
- Fragmented structure of insurance
- Duplicate review mechanism

This leads to huge institutional friction costs.

The Fiscal Logic of Unconditional Universal Basic Medical Insurance

As an unconditional, free basic health insurance program for all New York State residents, its core fiscal logic is not "new expenditures," but rather:

- ✓ Integrate existing expenditures
- ✓ Reduce administrative costs
- ✓ Reduce insurance fragmentation
- ✓ Eliminate eligibility review costs
- ✓ Reduce uncompensated medical expenses
- ✓ Reduce long-term expenditures through prevention

Administrative costs account for approximately 15%–25% of total expenditures in the U.S. healthcare system.

A unified basic medical insurance framework can significantly reduce this proportion.

When the system shifts from "multiple insurances, multiple reviews, and multiple intermediaries" to "a single basic guarantee platform":

- Management costs decreased
- Risk pool expansion
- Increased bargaining power
- The cost growth curve is slowing down.

This is a **structural optimization, not a simple expansion**.

VII. Institutional Significance: From Nearly All People to Truly All People

Completing the final 5% of coverage has three significant implications:

1. **Moral legitimacy**
No modern society should allow preventable diseases to become catastrophic due to affordability issues.
2. **Economic rationality**

Universal coverage is more efficient than a fragmented system.

3. **Social stability**

Health and safety are the foundation of social order.

Universal free basic medical insurance is not a supplementary program, but rather the institutional pillar of the UBI governance model. High-income earners can voluntarily purchase additional medical insurance beyond basic medical insurance .

in conclusion

Under the UBI framework:

- Income security eliminates poverty
- Universal health insurance eliminates health risks
- Together, they constitute the structural foundation of social stability.

New York State already has:

- The foundation for near-universal coverage
- Huge medical finances
- Advanced medical infrastructure
- Sufficient institutional capacity

Completing the transformation from 95% to 100% is what New York State has achieved:

- Poverty triggers disease
- Reduce governance costs
- Improve institutional efficiency
- Achieving long-term social stability

This is a crucial step. It is both a rational choice in terms of the system and an inevitable choice in terms of the historical stage.

Campaign platform goal 3: Zero poverty

Zero Poverty: Once Universal Basic Income (UBI) is implemented, New York State will eliminate poverty, and everyone in New York State will be able to afford a basic standard of living, thus eliminating the need to artificially create an affordable living environment.

Zero Poverty : Why UBI Can Theoretically Eliminate Income-Based Poverty

1. Institutional Definition of Poverty

In the United States, the official poverty line is set by the United States Census Bureau based on family size.

The federal poverty line in 2023 was approximately:

- Single-person household: Approximately \$14,580/year
- A family of four: approximately \$30,000 per year

Approximately 14% of New York State's population lives below the official poverty line (about 2.6-2.7 million people).

2. Mathematical Correspondence between UBI and the Poverty Line

If implemented:

\$33 per person per day ----- that's approximately \$990 per person per month ----- that's approximately \$11,880 per person per year

but:

- UBI is issued per person, not prorated based on family size.
- For single people: close to the official poverty line
- For families with multiple members living together: the per capita cost of living decreases significantly, exceeding the poverty line.

This means:

If UBI is greater than or equal to the poverty line per capita income threshold, then "income-based poverty" will be eliminated in a statistical sense.

This is a matter of institutional definition, not an emotional judgment.

II. The Three-Tier Logic of Zero Poverty

First layer: Income security layer

UBI guarantees everyone a stable cash flow:

- food
- Basic housing
- Basic transportation
- Medical insurance cooperation

As long as income is not lower than the poverty line, "income-based poverty" is eliminated institutionally.

Second layer: Structural stabilization layer

UBI + Universal Free Basic Medical Insurance →

Eliminating Two Major Systemic Risks:

Third layer: Dynamic development layer

After income security is secured:

- People dare to start a business
- People dare to learn
- People dare to change jobs
- People dare to innovate

A Finnish UBI experiment (2017–2018) showed that: Finland show that:

- Improve psychological security
- Improve life satisfaction
- It did not significantly reduce the employment rate.

Alaska's long-term implementation:

Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend

- Continue to distribute cash
- No labor force collapse
- Reduce poverty fluctuations

III. Causal Relationship Regarding "Zero Crime, Zero Homelessness, and Zero Debt"

Theoretical clarification is needed:

UBI can:

- ✓ Reduce or even eliminate property crimes caused by poverty
- ✓ Reduce debt default rate
- ✓ Reduce or even eliminate homelessness caused by poverty

but:

- Mental illness is not only caused by poverty
- Crime is not entirely determined by income.
- Homelessness is not a single-income problem

The situations described above do not constitute the mainstream of social problems. Eliminating poverty-driven social problems requires a comprehensive set of supporting systems and corresponding legal measures.

IV. New York State meets the conditions for implementation.

1. Economic foundation

New York State:

- US Financial Center
- Wall Street Capital Markets
- High-tech, biomedicine, and AI industries
- Political Center

2. Talent and Scientific Research Advantages

New York has:

- Columbia University
- New York University
- Cornell Tech
- Wall Street
- Headquarters of the United Nations (UN)

New York has:

- Financial capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Industrial capabilities
- Tax base capacity
- Political ability

V. The Current State of Poverty in New York

- Of New York State's approximately 19-20 million people, about 2.6-2.7 million live below the poverty line.
- A significant portion of them live in "deep poverty".
- Based on income distribution models, it is estimated that approximately 1.5 to 2 million people have an income below \$12,000 per year.

(The U.S. Census data does not provide a separate category for "strictly \leq \$12,000"; this figure is an estimate based on income distribution.)

VI. Institutional Pathways to Achieving Zero Poverty

Core Formula

Zero poverty = UBI (baseline income) + universal free basic medical insurance (risk isolation)

VII. Conclusion

If a society provides all individuals with unconditional cash income at or above the official poverty line, then income poverty in a statistical sense will be eliminated.

When income security and medical security coexist, society will form a structurally stable foundation. In highly developed economies, UBI, as an institutionalized basic income mechanism, can be seen as a "social policy balancing device".

VIII. Conclusion

UBI is feasible in New York not because it is idealistic, but because:

1. New York City already has an average monthly income of \$6,250 per person, and the \$1,000 monthly UBI income per person represents only 16% of that.
2. New York City already has 95% basic health insurance coverage.
3. New York has a strong tax base
4. New York has a high per capita income
5. New York's industrial structure can support UBI and universal free healthcare mechanisms.

Zero poverty is not a utopian issue, but a matter of institutional design!

Campaign platform goal 4: Zero crime

Zero crime: Zero tolerance for crime, followed by the implementation of a universal basic income, elimination of crime caused by poverty, effective social security, and ensuring the safety of subways, communities, and shops .

"zero crime + UBI + universal healthcare " (New York State)

The core objectives— **universal basic income (UBI) + universal free basic medical insurance + a zero-crime society** —are essentially a "structural security model":

By eliminating poverty and basic survival anxieties, we can reduce criminal motivation; through strict law

enforcement and technological governance, we can reduce opportunities for crime; and through education and social policies, we can weaken mechanisms for the reproduction of crime.

I. Theoretical Basis: The Poverty -Crime Mechanism Chain

1. The Three-Tier Sources of Crime

Crime typically originates from three levels:

1. **Survival Crime**
Theft, fraud, robbery, and similar crimes are often directly related to economic hardship.
2. **Structural Crime**
This is caused by systemic inequality, lack of education, and social exclusion.
3. **Opportunity Crime**
Opportunities for crime arise from environmental design, weak regulation, and uncertainty in law enforcement.

UBI's role is concentrated in the first layer and part of the second layer; law enforcement and technology governance are concentrated in the third layer; education and community building influence long-term structural factors.

II. Background of the Current Crime Structure in New York State

Overall situation in New York State

Based on statistics compiled in recent years (combining state and federal data trends):

- The violent crime rate in New York State is approximately **380 per 100,000 people (2024)**.
- The property crime rate is approximately **1,720 per 100,000 people**.
- The violent crime rate in New York City is approximately **493 per 100,000 people**.
- New York State has an overall crime rate lower than the national average, but there are regional differences.

This shows that New York is not an "out-of-control state," but rather a "state with structural imbalances."

The real problem is:

- Urban hotspots
- Poverty-stricken areas
- Overlapping areas of mental health and addiction problems

III. The Mechanism of UBI in the "Zero Crime Model"

1 UBI eliminates survival crime

When each person has a basic income of at least \$1,000 per month:

- The motivation to steal for survival has decreased.

- The decline in illegal occupation due to rent pressure
- Fraud and illegal activities stemming from medical debt have decreased.
- The base for small-scale street crime has weakened.

Theoretical Logic:

If a legal lifestyle has a minimum guarantee, rational individuals are more inclined to take the legal path. UBI increases the "guaranteed return" of the legal path.

2 The crucial supplementary role of universal health insurance

Medical anxieties, medical debts, mental illness, and drug addiction are important triggers for crime.

Universal Basic Medical Insurance:

- Reduce economic despair caused by healthcare concerns and debt
- Provide mental health intervention
- Expanding addiction treatment coverage
- Reduce the risk of violent impulses

UBI addresses the issue of "money," while medical insurance addresses the issue of "health"—both are indispensable.

IV. The Necessity of Zero Tolerance Law Enforcement

UBI ≠ Relaxed enforcement

On the contrary: once the pressure to survive is eliminated, the legitimacy of all remaining crimes further disappears. Therefore, the following can be formed:

"Zero tolerance on both moral and institutional fronts"

- Strict enforcement of laws against violent crimes
- Increase the certainty of punishment for repeat offenders
- Reform the bail system to prevent dangerous release.
- expedited judicial processing mechanism

V. Preventive Governance Structure

1 Economy and Education

- Vocational training
- Skill Enhancement
- Technology industry expansion
- Free Market and Small Business Development

2 Community and Environmental Design

- **Crime prevention** through environmental design (CPTED)
- Street lighting

- Smart City Monitoring
- Community participation mechanism

3 Technology -assisted governance

- AI Video Analysis
- Predictive policing
- Real-time data system
- Enhanced Public Transportation Safety

VI. Feasibility Analysis: Is Zero Crime Possible?

"Zero crime" can be divided into three meanings:

1. Absolute zero event (extremely difficult in reality)
2. Structural zero crime (preventable crimes are essentially eliminated)
3. Extremely low crime society (lowest level globally)

If New York achieves this:

- UBI
- Universal Health Insurance
- Strong enforcement
- Technology governance
- Education Investment

This would achieve: "Structural zero crime + the region with the lowest crime rate in the world"

VII. Policy Integration Model

Double-pillar model

First Pillar: Zero Tolerance Enforcement

- Quick Punishment
- Police presence strengthened in high-risk areas
- illegal weapons strike
- Repeat offender restrictions

Second Pillar: Eliminating the Root Cause

- UBI
- Universal Health Insurance
- Educational reform
- Job creation
- Housing security

VIII. Policy Effect Prediction

If UBI is implemented:

- Survival theft has been eliminated or significantly reduced.
- Low-level property crimes have been eliminated or significantly reduced.
- Recidivism rate decline
- Prison costs are decreasing
- Business confidence improves
- GDP growth

Forming a positive feedback loop:

Safety → Investment → Employment → Stability → Greater Safety

IX. Strategic Expression

Zero crime is not just a slogan, but the result of structural reforms.

There can only be true zero tolerance for crime when no one is forced to commit crimes to survive.

X. Supplementary Explanation of Realism

- statistically extremely difficult to admit that there is zero crime.
- The goal is to eliminate "preventable, system-related crime".

New York State has:

- Economic scale
- Financial capacity
- Technical conditions
- social resources

It is entirely possible to establish:

The world's first "structural zero crime + UBI to safeguard society"

Establish a complete governance system:

- Zero poverty
- Zero crime
- Zero homelessness
- Sociological Immortality

Campaign platform goal 5: Zero homelessness

Zero Homelessness: With a universal basic income, every New York State resident will have enough money to buy or rent a home, fundamentally solving the problem of homelessness and the social issues it causes. Homeless shelters will no longer be necessary (eliminating homelessness caused by poverty).

"Zero Homelessness": UBI + Housing Reform + Rapid Resettlement

"Zero homelessness" as a policy goal can be divided into two situations :

1. **Structural homelessness (caused by poverty)** – addressed through UBI
2. **Functional homelessness (factors such as mental health, addiction, and domestic violence)** requires comprehensive services .

Our policy proposals primarily target the first category: **eliminating homelessness caused by poverty** .

I. The Current Homelessness Situation in New York State (Structural Background)

Official statistics overview

- According to the 2024 PIT statistics from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development :

- Approximately **158,000 people in New York State are homeless.**
- New York City accounts for the vast majority
- The New York City shelter system once had more than **130,000 people.**
- New York City homelessness services budget:
 - **several billion US dollars** annually
 - In 2021, the state's DHS spending exceeded **\$3 billion.**

This means that New York has already spent a huge amount of money on "post-event response" but has not yet completed structural reforms to "eliminate the root causes".

II. How does UBI affect "impoverished homelessness"?

1 Stable income → Prevents eviction

Basic income of \$1000 per person per month:

- Guarantee basic housing ownership or rent payment ability
- Reduce homeownership or eviction due to unemployment or medical bills
- Reduce the phenomenon of "temporary accommodation"

Theoretical mechanism: The direct cause of homelessness is often "sudden interruption of income", and UBI is essentially "income floor insurance".

2 Comparison of Government Fiscal Logic

Current mode:

- The average annual cost per person in a shelter can reach \$30,000+.
- Hotel accommodation costs are extremely high (hundreds of dollars per day).

UBI mode:

- If each person pays \$1000 per month, that's \$12,000 per year.
- Costs lower than average expenditures for containment systems
- And preserve personal dignity and the ability to integrate into society.

This falls under the category of shifting from "passive resettlement" to "proactive prevention."

III. Three major structural reforms that must be carried out simultaneously

Implementing UBI alone may face the risk of rising housing prices or rents, therefore it must be accompanied by:

1 Housing supply expansion

- Develop housing infrastructure

- Converting vacant office buildings into residential buildings
- Hotel converted into long-term housing
- legal basement apartment
- Relax partition restrictions
- Legislation and law enforcement ensure that rent for rental properties is collected on time and at the correct price.

Core principles: Expand supply + Maintain market vitality + Prevent artificial shortages + Ensure market mechanisms

2 Rent and Market Equilibrium Mechanism

It's not a rent freeze, but rather:

- Reasonable rent market
- To prevent landlords or tenants from violating market mechanisms
- Encourage investment and construction of high-quality housing

3 Mental Health and Addiction Intervention

Many long-term homeless people belong to:

- mental illness patients
- People with severe addiction

Cash alone is not enough to solve the problem. must:

- Expanding treatment services
- Establish medical support

IV. The feasibility of zero homelessness

Phase 1

- Eliminating "purely impoverished" homelessness through UBI
- The number of people admitted has decreased significantly.

Phase Two

- Rapid placement system replaces long-term shelters
- Shelter converted into emergency center

Phase Three

- Achieving "functional zero street sleeping"
- Shelter-in-place facilities have become one of the very few emergency facilities.

V. Risks and Challenges

△ Fiscal Scale

The statewide UBI funding is enormous, requiring a fiscal model based on 16% per capita income.

△ Housing price inflation risk

If supply is insufficient, housing construction must be expanded in tandem.

VI. Policy Integration Model

"Three-layer elimination model"**First level: Income floor**

- UBI or targeted cash transfer

Second layer: Housing reform

- Supply expansion
- Ensuring the economic order of rent collection and protecting asset rights are crucial for maintaining confidence and enthusiasm in real estate investment.
- Guarantee housing construction

Third layer: Support system

- mental health
- Addiction Treatment
- Vocational training

VII. Strategic Objectives

In a wealthy state like New York, no one should be homeless because of economic reasons.

When income is guaranteed, housing is available, and support systems are in place, there will be no more homeless people on the streets due to poverty.

Campaign platform goal 6: Zero unemployment

Zero unemployment: With a universal basic income, everyone's basic living standards will be unaffected regardless of their wage level. Everyone will be able to work, which will greatly improve New York's business investment environment and competitiveness.

"Zero Unemployment": How UBI is Reshaping the New York Labor Market

If "zero unemployment" is to be used as a policy objective, a clear distinction needs to be made between **its statistical definition** and **its structural objectives** :

- **A statistical unemployment rate of 0%** is virtually impossible from a macroeconomic perspective (frictional unemployment always exists).
- **Zero Involuntary Unemployment** – Structurally achievable
- **Universal Participation Economy** – A Policy Vision

Our core logic is:

When basic living no longer depends on wages, the "survival risk" of unemployment is eliminated. This is a structural reform of the system, not simply an employment policy.

一、 Current employment background in New York State**Current data overview**

- New York State unemployment rate: approximately **4.2%–4.5%**

- Estimated number of unemployed: approximately **380,000–420,000**
- The unemployment rate in New York City is slightly higher (around 5%).

Data sources typically include:

- US Bureau of Labor Statistics
- New York State Department of Labor

It should be noted that the unemployment rate statistics refer to "people who are actively looking for work".

Not included:

- People who don't look for work
- Early retirees
- Give up job seekers

II. How UBI Changes the Structural Meaning of "Unemployment"

One of the root causes of traditional unemployment: Wage level < basic cost of living when wages cannot cover housing, healthcare, and food.

UBI changed this structure:

After UBI implementation:

- Basic survival no longer depends on wages
- Low pay, part-time, and temporary work are acceptable.
- Reduced entrepreneurial risk
- Increased learning motivation
- Work has shifted from a "necessity for survival" to a "source of income."

This means that zero "forced unemployment" can be achieved institutionally.

III. How UBI Eliminates Structural Unemployment**1 Eliminate the "welfare cliff"**

Problems with traditional welfare systems:

- Reduced benefits after starting work
- Extremely high marginal tax rates
- Excitation structure distortion

UBI advantages:

- No income threshold
- Not reduced with work
- For every additional dollar earned, total income increases.

Therefore: job motivation is enhanced, not weakened.

2 Improve labor market matching efficiency

In a UBI environment:

- Workers can choose jobs that better match their skills.
- Companies can offer more flexible job positions

- Transitional employment becomes sustainable

For example:

- Manufacturing short-term projects
- Research and development phase positions
- Seasonal agriculture
- gig economy
- Jobs for beginners with insufficient skills

This reduces the period of unemployment while "waiting for your ideal wage".

IV. Impact on the Business Investment Environment

UBI is not just social policy, but also:

Industrial policy + investment promotion policy

Potential impacts:

- 1 More stable labor supply and lower production costs
- 2 Recruitment risks have decreased
- 3 Increased entrepreneurial activity and enhanced competitiveness
- 4 Increased spending power
- 5 Local market expansion

Investment rationale:

Stable income → Stable consumption → Stable demand → Increased investment confidence

V. A Revision of Realist Economics

Even with the implementation of UBI, the following still exist:

- Skill mismatch
- Industrial structure change
- Technological substitution
- Regional differences

Therefore, even if a statistically 0% unemployment rate is unattainable, "zero involuntary unemployment" is structurally achievable.

VI. Three-tiered definition of zero unemployment

Level 1: Zero-survival unemployment

No one loses their basic livelihood because they cannot find a high-paying job.

Second layer: Unemployment due to the zero-welfare trap

No one refused to work for fear of losing their subsidies.

Third level: Zero long-term involuntary unemployment

Eliminate long-term structural unemployment through retraining, industrial policies, and technological upgrades.

VII. Three supporting policies

UBI alone is insufficient to achieve "zero unemployment"; it requires complementary measures.

1 Skills and Industrial Upgrading

- Technical training
- Manufacturing renaissance
- AI and high technology expansion
- Infrastructure projects

2 Entrepreneurship and Market Freedom

- Simplified regulations for small businesses
- Lowering the barriers to entrepreneurship
- Expanding the space of the free market

3 Labor mobility support

- Improve traffic
- Remote work infrastructure
- Regional rebalancing policy

VIII. Strategic Expression

"UBI eliminates the fear of unemployment, rather than the value of labor."

"People can only truly participate in the economy when work is no longer the only means of survival."

"Achieve zero involuntary unemployment"

IX. The Logical Chain of the Overall Policy System

→ Zero poverty

→ Zero homelessness

→ Zero survival crime

→ Zero involuntary unemployment

→ Maximizing economic participation

→ Investment Enhancement

→ Fiscal stability

This forms a complete closed loop.

Campaign platform goal 7: Zero discrimination

Zero discrimination: Eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination, religious discrimination, religious discrimination, cultural discrimination, gender discrimination, age discrimination, identity discrimination, and wealth discrimination.

The core definition of zero discrimination

Zero Discrimination : No one shall be treated differently on the basis of **race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, marital status, family status, income source, wealth, or social status in employment, housing, education, healthcare, public services, business transactions, and the judicial system**; and through auditable institutional design, to ensure that "formal neutrality" and "outcome fairness" are achieved simultaneously.

A. Completely race-blind decision-making.

There is no racial identity section in government affairs and social statistics, recruitment, enrollment, admission, welfare, legal cases, law enforcement actions, and judicial discretion.

- The table/system does not display sensitive fields such as race and religion by default.
- It is prohibited to use any protected feature as a determining factor.
- Strengthen the institutionalized process of "handling similar cases in the same way, imposing the same penalties for the same work, and paying the same wages for the same tasks".

B. Disparity Audits are retained on the "audit side".

To prove that "there is really no discrimination," the following is required:

- Collect sensitive data based on the principles of voluntariness, confidentiality, and minimization.
- Used for **result discrepancy auditing, deviation early warning, law enforcement evidence collection, and policy correction.**
- Decision-makers cannot access sensitive personal information, and decisions are made without regard to race; oversight can be conducted based on data when necessary.

The 6 policy pillars of zero discrimination**1) Comprehensive anti-discrimination rule of law and strong enforcement**

- Strengthen anti-discrimination enforcement resources at the state/city level: complaint processing time limits, evidentiary standards, maximum penalties, and aggravated penalties for repeat offenses.
- Establish a "fast track to relief": prioritize high-risk cases such as job termination, housing refusal, and refusal to provide public services.
- compliance clauses" for government contractors : violations will result in disqualification/funding recovery.

(New York's existing system already has a foundation, but "execution capability + speed + visibility" will determine success or failure.)

2) "De-identification decision-making" system

- Government and public institutions: **Anonymize/number procedures** to reduce opportunities for subjective discrimination at service windows.
- Recruitment: Implementing "blind identity/structured interviews/standardized scoring rubrics"

- Admissions and allocation of public resources: Use transparent and explainable rules to avoid backroom deals and networks of connections.

Block the "entry point" of discrimination through the process.

3) Differential Audits and Transparency

- An annual "Fairness Index Report" is published, covering employment, wages, promotions, educational opportunities, benefits, and complaint handling outcomes.
- For institutions/regions with significant discrepancies, initiate corrective action plans (budget, processes, training, accountability).
- Establish an independent oversight or monitoring body (Inspector General) to conduct random checks.

4) Anti-discriminatory "inclusive opportunity policy"

"Remove quotas/equal rights," "We are all New Yorkers."

5) Addressing "high-incidence areas of discrimination" in the three major areas of welfare, employment, and healthcare.

- Benefits: Regardless of race or status
- Employment: Equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities
- Healthcare: Equality for All

6) AI and Algorithmic Fairness

Increasing discrimination will come from:

- Recruitment screening algorithm
- Credit/Insurance Scoring
- Law enforcement and risk assessment model

Based on the current state of people, without discrimination based on historical records.

In summary, in specific decisions regarding recruitment, admissions, benefits, law enforcement, and judicial discretion, race, religion, gender, historical records, and other characteristics will not be used as determining factors. New Yorkers will not be categorized by their social status, and a blind process and structured assessments will be used to ensure equal treatment in similar cases. Furthermore, to rigorously combat any implicit discrimination, the government will collect statistical data on a voluntary, confidential, and minimally discriminatory basis for fair auditing, bias warnings, and law enforcement evidence gathering, ensuring that both formal neutrality and outcome fairness are achieved simultaneously. Everyone is equal before the law, and everyone has equal opportunity.

**Campaign platform goal 8: Zero rent dominance
Zero-rent policy: With the implementation of**

universal basic income (UBI), the excuse of being unable to pay rent will no longer exist. Tenants must pay rent on time and in accordance with quality, just like other consumer spending, thereby protecting the housing industry and the balance between housing supply and demand.

Zero rent defaults, zero arrears (restoring contractual order under UBI conditions)

Policy propositions

With the implementation of Universal Basic Income (UBI), the practice of **"using poverty as a reason to default on rent payments" will lose its institutional basis**. New York State will establish a clear, rapid, fair, and enforceable system to restore housing rentals to normal commercial and contractual order.

- **Rent must be paid on time and at the agreed price** (like meal expenses, transportation costs, and shopping expenses, it is a basic social obligation and rule of consumption).
- **Property rights, contracts, and the spirit of agreements are sacred and inviolable.**
- **Zero tolerance for malicious default and "professional default".**

Why is this a "structural goal" rather than a slogan?

New York State has a population of approximately **20,002,427 (estimated as of July 1, 2025)**.

In terms of housing structure, New York State **has a homeownership rate of approximately 54.3% (2020–2024)**, meaning that **approximately 45.7% of residents live in rented accommodation**.

In other words, New York is a typical "high-rent society," and the rental market is itself part of the social order.

Furthermore, the government used a huge amount of public funds to "cover rent arrears" after the pandemic:

- As of October 28, 2024, New York State **had approximately \$3.52 billion in ERAP (Rent Delinquency and Prepaid Rent) payments**; in addition, there were approximately **\$147 million in utility debt payments**.

This illustrates that **arrears are not a minor issue**; they can translate into pressure on public finances, landlords' cash flow problems, a decrease in housing supply, and an increase in rents.

Core principle: UBI guarantees survival, but does not cancel contractual obligations.

1) Functional boundaries of UBI

- UBI ensures everyone has basic cash flow, **eliminating the financial dilemma of "not being able to pay rent"**.

- **Rent = Price of the right to use**; failure to pay constitutes an infringement on the property and contract of others.
- UBI provides an economic floor for eliminating "rent-free permits," removing the economic justification for "occupying other people's private property and consuming without paying."

2) Precise definition of "zero arrears"

In the reality of the US/New York, "absolute zero defaults" is unrealistic (any society experiences short-term setbacks, bank delays, and medical emergencies). A more feasible approach is:

- **Rental deposits serve as a buffer against rent payments, allowing tenants time to weather unexpected difficulties. There is no upper limit on deposits, ensuring the safety and interests of both landlords and tenants, and** minimizing the likelihood of "continuous default, repeated default, and malicious default."
- **Zero institutional leniency**: No longer allowing arrears to become a loophole for arbitrage.
- **Zero-rent bullying**: No party is allowed to exploit the system for extortion, delays, or retaliation.

System Design: Simultaneous Advancement Along Three Lines

A. Prevention: Make "paying on time and at the agreed price" the default practice

1. **Default automatic payment (Opt-out)**
 - We encourage the use of a unified "rent payment account/digital wallet," which allows for automatic transfer of rent payments upon receipt of UBI funds.
 - Tenants can opt out, but the default mechanism mitigates the impact of "forgetting/delaying/cash flow management failure".
2. **Rental transparency and contract standardization**
 - Standard lease terms: Rent amount, payment date, late payment rules, maintenance obligations, dispute resolution, and notification method are all clearly stated on one page.
 - Make lease agreements more like "instructions for economic activities": reduce ambiguity
3. **"Short-term bridging" rather than "long-term payment waiver"**
 - For emergencies (hospitalization, identity theft, system errors), the deposit is used to

pay the rent, and the deposit is returned after the problem is resolved.

- Find solutions as soon as you use your deposit, such as making reasonable use of UBI funds or other sources of funds. If you are still unable to pay rent after using up your deposit, move out immediately.
- Let rent payment return to its normal social nature as a consumer payment.

B. Execution Line: Swift, fair, and definite consequences of breach of contract.

Abolishing housing courts would allow rent payments to revert to normal consumer payment practices, such as paying for meals, transportation, and shopping .

C. Anti-bullying line: Simultaneously preventing "malicious tenants" and "malicious landlords".

Targeting malicious landlords (housing bullying):

- If there are actual problems with the property or the tenant has a legitimate reason, the tenant may terminate the lease and move elsewhere. The landlord cannot unreasonably withhold the deposit as retaliation, thus ensuring the tenant's rights.

Targeting malicious tenants (rent bullying):

- Rent arrears, fabricated hardship, and malicious occupation: These will be included in the "default" mechanism and treated as non-payment of common social consumption.

UBI guarantees survival, but contracts must be honored: timely rent payment is the bare minimum of civility. Under UBI, there are no excuses for rent arrears. We will fairly protect property rights, the spirit of contracts, lease agreements, the enthusiasm of New Yorkers for building homes, and the development of the real estate industry, ensuring the common interests of landlords and tenants, and enabling New Yorkers to have a better housing life.

Campaign platform goal 9: Revitalize the manufacturing industry

Revitalize manufacturing: Manufacturing is a basic necessity. New York produces a large quantity of inexpensive, high-quality, and best-selling products. Strengthening and enhancing New York's manufacturing capacity and economic entities will make New York prosperous and strong.

Rebuild New York Manufacturing Core Declaration

Manufacturing is not a "dispensable industry," but rather **the material foundation of human society and the cornerstone** of national competitiveness . As a prosperous and powerful world-class economy, New York must possess strong manufacturing capabilities: **producing large quantities of inexpensive, high-quality products that sell globally** , forming a complete industrial chain, boosting GDP and per capita income, and driving employment, innovation, and security.

I. Why is manufacturing a "basic necessity"?

1. **Material basis for survival** : food, clothing, building materials, transportation equipment, medical supplies, equipment, electrical appliances, high-tech products, etc., all come from the manufacturing system.
2. **Economic growth engine** : Manufacturing drives upstream and downstream industries (raw materials, logistics, R&D, services, foreign trade), forming a multiplier effect in the industrial chain.
3. **Social stability and security foundation** : controllable key products and enhanced self-sufficiency make us more resilient to external shocks.
4. **Technology and process accumulation carrier** : Advanced manufacturing is the "last mile" for innovation to take root, and manufacturing decline often means the loss of process and engineering capabilities.

II. Current Status of Manufacturing in New York

- **Manufacturing employment** : New York State manufacturing employment is projected to fluctuate between **405,000 and 414,000** in 2025 ; for example, approximately **408,300** in November 2025 and approximately **405,200** in December 2025 .
- **Economic contribution (value added/part of state GDP)** : Authoritative summaries show that the "value added" of New York's manufacturing sector to the economy is in the tens of billions of dollars ; for example, NAM's state data page gives New York's manufacturing value added as approximately **\$89.3 billion** , accounting for about **3.7%** of New York's GDP .
- **Manufacturing exports** : New York exported approximately **\$72.9 billion** worth of goods in 2024 (this indicator

reflects the combined competitiveness of manufacturing and trade).

- **Real GDP in Chain Dollars : Based on the manufacturing real GDP figure of "2017 Chain Dollars", New York will have approximately \$73.487 billion in 2024 .**

III. Systemic Barriers to New York Manufacturing (“Comprehensive Unit Cost” Perspective)

In manufacturing competition, the unit of measurement is not "a single cost," but rather **the total social cost per unit of product** . New York's structural problems are concentrated in four categories of "fatal costs":

1. **Labor system costs** : minimum wage, rigid benefits, compliance and litigation risks
2. **Space and Fixed Costs** : Land Price, Property Tax, Estate Tax, Plant Holding Costs
3. **Energy and environmental compliance costs** : electricity prices, permits, environmental procedure time costs
4. **Institutional costs** : tax/accounting complexity, approvals and permits, regulatory uncertainty, legal fees

The result is:

Higher prices → harder to sell in the market → harder to retain production capacity → easier for companies to relocate.

IV. The Three Most Crucial Things for Revitalizing the Manufacturing Industry (as a Closed-Loop Institutional System)

1) First, build a "modern safety net": UBI + universal free basic medical care

This is the foundation of reform: to make survival and health no longer entirely dependent on wages, and to reduce social risks and negotiation conflicts.

2) De-rigidification of the labor market: Restructuring the minimum wage system

- **Direction** : On the basis of UBI and medical insurance coverage , gradually upgrade the "minimum wage" from a single hard lever to a "more market-oriented, sustainable, and competitive" labor system combination.
- **Tool set** :
 - Flexible rules based on industry/region (manufacturing parks, export-oriented enterprises, etc.)
 - Strengthening skills training and productivity improvements will ensure that wage increases stem from "industrial expansion + efficiency gains + profitability

increases," rather than administrative rigidity.

- "Reduce manufacturing unit costs and restore competitiveness" (New York State minimum wage 2026: **\$17.00 for New York City/Long Island/Westchester** , **\$16.00** for other parts of the state , subject to the year specified.)

3) De-punishing fixed costs: Restructuring property tax/factory holding costs

The elimination of property tax would have a significant impact on the US fiscal structure (because local governments, school districts, and public services are highly dependent on property, which is reasonable and necessary. Property tax is the only tax on wealth ownership in society, which is unreasonable, increases the cost of living and production, and restricts industrial development).

The goal is to make "building factories, expanding production, and holding production space long-term" cost-effective in New York.

V. Industry Strategy: What Manufacturing Should New York Focus On?

To achieve both affordability and high quality, a two-pronged approach is needed:

1. **Basic manufacturing reshoring** (low profit margin but large scale): food processing, building materials, daily consumer goods, packaging, basic components
2. **Strengthening advanced manufacturing** (high value-added): semiconductor-related industries, precision equipment, biopharmaceutical manufacturing, medical devices, advanced materials, clean energy equipment, communications, AI, and high-tech products.

"Advanced manufacturing also needs a low-cost chassis": High-end manufacturing does not live on slogans, but on comprehensive costs, supply chains, engineering capabilities and economies of scale.

VI. Policy Package

1. Manufacturing parks: One-stop service for electricity, logistics, land, and permits.
2. burden of licensing and compliance : Treating approval time as a "hard cost"
3. Energy cost competitiveness: Providing a predictable long-term electricity pricing mechanism for energy-intensive key manufacturing industries.
4. Vocational Education and Skills System: Manufacturing Skills = New York's Long-Term National Strength

5. Equipment upgrades and automation: Promoting "machine replacement" without leaving workers behind (training and job retraining)
6. Supply chain localization: Closed loop of key components, materials, and logistics within the state.
7. Exports and Global Markets: Turning "Made in New York" into a Global Brand (integrating with Ports/Airports/Finance)
8. Government procurement drives the purchase of compliant "Made in New York" products (designed without violating higher-level laws).
9. Industrial Space Policy: Vacancy Redevelopment, Brownfield Remediation , Industrial Land Protection
10. KPI accountability: New manufacturing jobs, export volume, industrial investment, unit energy consumption, and approval time must be disclosed annually.
11. Developing the individual economy

“New York has no shortage of capital, technology, or markets; what it lacks is the political determination to reduce the institutional costs of manufacturing and make ‘building factories and expanding production’ worthwhile again.”

Campaign platform goal 10: Infrastructure development

Vigorously develop infrastructure: Maintain and vigorously build new homes, roads, bridges, subways, parks, and public transportation to improve the quantity and quality of infrastructure and make life better for New York State residents.

Vigorously develop infrastructure (to make New York "better usable, more durable, and more livable")

Overall goal

The system will systematically maintain and massively construct **homes, roads, bridges, subways, parks, and public transportation** , while improving the quantity, quality, and reliability of these infrastructures to provide New York State residents with a safer, more efficient, and more comfortable daily life experience.

I. Three Hard Principles of Infrastructure Governance

1) Prioritize survival and operation: Maintenance takes precedence over new construction.

- Priority should be given to "lifelines" such as bridges, tunnels, power supply, signaling, drainage, and subway tracks.

- Prioritize "reliability" and "reduction in failure rate" as the primary performance indicators, rather than "number of ribbon-cutting ceremonies".

2) All construction work must be "deliverable": clearly defined plans, budgets, schedules, and responsible parties.

- Before construction begins: Publicly disclose **the scope, budget, construction period, traffic impact plan, and phased delivery milestones.**
- After commencement of work: strictly adhere to the plan; any major changes must be disclosed along with the reasons and new construction schedule.

3) Projects with significant impact on public life: pursuing "high intensity and short cycle".

"Rapid construction, 7 days a week, 20 hours a day" can be used as the default target for key projects (road closures, station closures, bridge closures, etc.) (when noise and safety conditions permit), using "intensity to save time" to minimize the period of disturbance to residents.

II. Public Transportation Infrastructure: Making Commuting Easier and Cities More Efficient

1) Build transportation hubs where they are truly needed (e.g., Flushing)

"Hub construction" is defined as three things:

- **Transfer efficiency** : Metro/Bus/Walking/ Ride-hailing /Park & Ride connections
- **Station outside order** : drop-off area, accessible facilities, queuing space
- **Business and Safety** : Lighting, Security, Wayfinding, Toilets and Emergency Services

Link the “Queens transit network restructuring” with hub location selection (e.g., the organization and connection efficiency of routes around Flushing).

2) Bus lanes: Do not "completely stop" them, but "use data-driven approaches and apply them effectively" to control them as much as possible.

"Stop unnecessary bus lanes":

- **Retain what is necessary** : In the most congested corridors with the highest public transport capacity, use dedicated lanes to improve speed and punctuality.
- **Stop inefficient practices** : Adjust routes that cause severe congestion and fail to significantly improve bus speed.
- **Each corridor must be data-driven** : average bus speed, punctuality rate, passenger volume, road capacity, accident rate, commercial impact, and non-bus traffic flow, primarily determined by the number of

passengers traveling together. This approach avoids eroding the efficiency of regular bus lanes while also accommodating essential public transportation needs.

3) "Complete signal coverage across the entire network in subways and public spaces"

This is a very strong "modern city standard." In reality, the signal coverage of the New York subway tunnels is under construction (for example, some tunnels on the G line already have 5G service), which can be upgraded to a "nationwide target."

III. Roads and Bridges: Turning Potholes, Blockages, and Dangers into History

New York State has invested heavily in roads and bridges in recent years (for example, over \$2.9 billion was invested in road and bridge projects in 2024; and in 2025, there was a focus on upgrading/repairing more lanes and bridges). Further steps are needed:

1. **Bridge structural condition** : Increase the number of bridges that meet standards
2. **Road conditions** : Pothole response time, repaving mileage, number of accident hotspots treated
3. **Construction disturbance** : Addressing issues related to road closure duration, nighttime construction ratio, and on-time delivery rate.

IV. Housing and Urban Space: Infrastructure should serve the goals of "affordable, comfortable, and convenient housing".

Zero homelessness, improved housing supply and quality:

- **New residential buildings are being upgraded in tandem with older communities** : water supply/sewage/electricity capacity, fire lanes, and school and park facilities are being improved.
- **Converting "vacant/inefficient buildings" into housing** : Simultaneously advancing assessments of supporting electricity, drainage, and traffic capacity.
- **Parks and public spaces** : lighting, restrooms, sports facilities and security monitoring
- **Accessibility and Age-Friendliness** : Elevators, Ramps, Intersections and Signal Systems

V. Funding and Project System: Using a "Grand Plan" to Constrain Fragmentation

1) Align with existing major plans

For example, the MTA has approved a 2025–2029 capital plan totaling approximately **\$68.4 billion** ,

covering subways, buses, railways, bridges, and tunnels. This plan strengthens three types of outcomes:

- Reliability (delay reduction)
- Accessibility (hubs and coverage)
- Construction efficiency (shortening the period of disturbance to residents)

2) All projects must undergo "full lifecycle accounting".

In addition to looking at construction costs, we also need to consider:

- Maintenance costs
- Failure loss
- Traffic congestion losses
- Social costs of construction delays

Sixth, "Infrastructure should be repaired and built faster, cause less disturbance to residents, and be more reliable and durable."

1. Key projects: Public disclosure of the four key elements : **plan, budget, schedule, and responsible personnel.**
2. For major projects that cause significant disturbance to residents: prioritize **high-intensity, short-cycle construction** (ideally 7 days/24 hours).
3. In high-demand areas such as Flushing: Build **integrated bus/subway hubs** to improve transfer efficiency.
4. Bus lanes: **data assessment, build where necessary, modify inefficient ones.**
5. Subways/Parks/Public Buildings: Promoting **Nationwide Signal Coverage with No Blind Spots**

Campaign platform goal 11: Eliminate the minimum wage

Eliminate the minimum wage policy: Work is a fundamental right for everyone. Those who cannot create value equal to or above the minimum wage also have the right to work and receive wages commensurate with the value they create per unit of time. With a universal basic income guaranteeing a basic standard of living, everyone can work according to their abilities, which will make New York City the most competitive city.

Eliminate the minimum wage (achieving "work freedom + maximized employment" under the UBI safety net)

Core propositions

Work is a fundamental right for everyone. As long as the work is done voluntarily, the information is transparent, and there is no fraud or coercion, workers should be allowed to negotiate wages with

their employers based on **the value they create per unit of time**, and should not be forced into unemployment or excluded from their labor rights simply because they "fail to meet the statutory minimum wage".

After a safety net is established through **universal basic income (UBI) and universal free basic healthcare**, the minimum wage will become unnecessary as a tool for "preventing poverty."

- **Survival no longer depends on wages** (the poverty line is covered by UBI).
- Wages return to market and skills matching
- Employment opportunities have expanded significantly (especially entry-level positions, internships, part-time jobs, seasonal jobs, transitional jobs, partnerships, and self-employment).
- New York's overall labor costs have decreased, while the competitiveness of its manufacturing and real economy has increased.

1. Why is the minimum wage no longer a necessity after UBI?

The original purpose of the minimum wage system was to legally enforce wages to a "living" level. Without UBI (Usage-Based Income), the minimum wage is necessary for workers to maintain a basic standard of living. However, this brings a structural side effect:

When the marginal output of some workers falls below the statutory wage, the job becomes "unemployable" under the law, thus legally blocking the workers' labor rights and opportunities until they can produce output above the minimum wage.

With the existence of UBI, society can separate "survival security" from "wage pricing":

- **UBI is responsible for the basic survival.**
- **Wages are based on value exchange**, thus avoiding a system that excludes a portion of the population from the job market in order to guarantee the wage levels of a minority of those still employed.

2. Practical Constraints: The federal minimum wage still exists.

Even if New York State abolishes its state minimum wage, many jobs will still be covered by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), and employers will still be required to pay at least the federal minimum wage to covered but not exempted employees. The federal minimum wage is currently **\$7.25 per hour**. Meanwhile, New York State's

minimum wage in 2026 will be **\$17/\$16** (depending on the region).

At the same time, New York needs to establish its own labor laws to abolish minimum wage requirements, with UBI as a guarantee.

- "Remove (or restructure) the New York State minimum wage system."
- "Promote wage liberalization within the framework of federal law."
- In the longer term, promote institutional reforms at the federal level to achieve a final state where all wages are legal.

3. Policy Design: Making the "abolition of the minimum wage" an enforceable institutional loop: A. Prerequisites: UBI + universal free basic medical care must be in place first.

This is the most crucial "foundation" in the logical chain. Without these two elements, abolishing the minimum wage could leave low-income earners without a livelihood.

B. Wage liberalization: From a "hard minimum wage" to "free pricing + anti-fraud and anti-coercion" measures.

Eliminating the minimum wage does not mean eliminating labor protections:

- Transparent wage payment (written pay slips, timely payments, and strict crackdown on deductions and arrears).
- Anti-coercion, anti-fraud, and anti-retaliation (especially against vulnerable workers)
- Working hours and safety standards (occupational safety, overwork risk control)
- Anti-discrimination (no discrimination in recruitment, compensation, or promotion)

C. Replace "administrative floor price" with "competition mechanism"

Under UBI protection, workers are no longer forced to accept humiliating conditions for survival; employers who want to recruit people must compete in the following dimensions:

- Higher wages (wages naturally rise when there is high demand for the position).
- Better working hours, environment and training
- Stronger career advancement opportunities and skills certification

This will shift the driving force behind wage increases from administrative regulations to industrial expansion and labor competition.

4. Transition Roadmap

1. **Phase 1 (UBI Launch)** : Establishing UBI and healthcare coverage, as well as vocational training and skills certification.
2. **Phase Two (Pilot Industries/Regions)** : Pilot programs in manufacturing parks, apprenticeship positions, and entry-level positions will implement "more flexible wages + stronger supervision to combat exploitation."
3. **Phase Three (State-Level Institutional Restructuring)** : Elimination of the Minimum Wage Policy Across New York State
4. **Phase Four (Federal-Level Initiative)** : Adapting the federal system to the UBI framework (this step is a higher-level political project).

"UBI guarantees everyone's basic livelihood, and wages should return to market forces and match ability. What we want is 'freedom to work': no one should be deprived of job opportunities because they cannot meet a certain legal price. Abolishing the minimum wage is not about abolishing protection, but about using UBI as a safety net, using anti-fraud and anti-coercion measures to safeguard dignity, and using market competition to drive up the compensation for good jobs."

Campaign platform goal 12: Abolish property tax
Eliminate property tax: Property tax is the only tax levied on wealth ownership, which is unreasonable, restricts the development of the real estate industry and housing improvement, and also restricts low-income groups from purchasing property.

The principle of restoring property rights and the unified social contract

I. Basic Principle: Ownership should not be subject to punishment

The basic order of human society is built upon clear and stable rules:

- Equivalent exchange
- Fair compensation
- The contract must be fulfilled.
- Private property is sacred and inviolable.

However, there is a fundamental institutional exception in New York's current system: only real estate ownership is subject to ongoing taxation for "ownership itself."

II. Exception to the System: Real Estate Becomes the Only Private Wealth Subject to Continuous Taxation

Of all forms of private wealth in the United States:

- You can own a car
- Jewelry
- stock
- cash
- yacht
- artwork
- furniture

There is no need to pay ongoing taxes on "owning these properties themselves".

But if you have:

- houses
- land

You must pay property tax annually on "ownership itself".

This constitutes a systemic form of differential treatment.

III. Systemic Issues of Property Tax

1 It weakens the stability of property rights .

If a person has to continuously pay fees simply because they "own" something, even if they do n't trade or profit from it, then ownership becomes a "leasehold" status.

True ownership should be stable and sustainable, not come with indefinite financial obligations.

2 It inhibits housing supply and improvement

Property tax has increased:

- Holding costs
- Development costs
- Long-term investment costs

result:

- Housing prices are passed on to rent.
- Construction momentum weakens
- Housing improvement slows
- It is more difficult for low- and middle-income families to enter the real estate market.

In the long run:

Property tax has exacerbated housing shortages and increased living costs.

3 It is artificial that distinguishes types of wealth .

Real estate, as a form of wealth, is essentially no different from other forms of wealth.

However, the system defines it as "wealth that must be continuously taxed." This distinction lacks a unified principle of fairness.

IV. Fiscal Reality: Can New York City Eliminate Property Tax?

New York City's annual property tax revenue is approximately:

\$60 billion - \$80 billion

state and local tax revenue is approximately:

14% – 18.6%

The total tax revenue of New York State and its localities is approximately:

\$430 billion

The question is not "whether fiscal revenue is needed," but rather:

Is it necessary to generate income by taxing ownership itself?

Given the current economic scale and technological conditions, this portion of income can be replaced through structural reforms.

V. Alternative Path (Fiscal Structure Restructuring)

It can be done through:

1. Optimize the consumption tax structure
2. Optimize the structure of income tax and capital gains tax
3. Reform the transaction tax mechanism
4. Improve budget management and fiscal efficiency
5. Reduce institutional waste
6. Tax base growth resulting from expanding economic scale

With the release of real estate vitality:

- Construction increase
- Increase in transactions
- Increase in economic activity
- Related taxes naturally increased

Long-term dynamic substitution is entirely possible.

VI. Principles: The government's need for funds does not equate to a reasonable tax system.

The government does need financial resources.

However, "the government needs this money" cannot be a legitimate reason to impose unfair taxes.

Fiscal legitimacy must be based on:

- Principle Consistency
- Tax fairness
- Unified rules
- No discrimination against specific forms of wealth

Otherwise: the system itself weakens public trust.

VII. The Institutional Significance of Abolishing Property Tax

The deeper significance of abolishing property tax lies in:

- Restoring the integrity of property rights
- Eliminate institutional exceptions

- Establish unified principles of wealth
- Unleashing the vitality of the real estate industry
- Reduce long-term housing costs
- Enhance social stability
- From social development

VIII. The Principle of Unity in Civilized Society

A civilized society must abide by the following:

- Stable ownership
- Contracts must be fulfilled
- Consistent with tax system logic
- No punishment for specific wealth

Property tax is an exception to the system. And institutional exceptions can be disruptive:

- fair
- Stabilize
- expected
- Long-term investment confidence

IX. Strategic Positioning

A truly just, stable, and prosperous New York must eliminate institutional exceptions, restore the principle of the inviolability of property rights, and establish a unified, fair, and transparent social contract.

The abolition of property tax is not a fiscal impulsiveness, but a return to the proper functioning of the system.

Campaign platform goal 13: Eliminate work permit policy

Eliminating the work permit policy: making work an integral part of life. While strengthening identity verification and management, New York will no longer require work permits to work, boosting the city's economy. Survival requires money, and the normal source of money is work. Therefore, the concept of work permits stems from protecting the employment opportunities of legal immigrant residents, thereby protecting their livelihoods. With the implementation of the UBI (Unified Insurance Policy), everyone will have a basic guarantee of livelihood, without the necessity of work. New York will therefore no longer need to regulate work permit policies based on the justification of survival. Although the authority for work permits rests with the federal government due to factors such as immigration status, New York should adhere to its correct policy.

From "Permission Control" to "Identity Governance": UBI and Employment Liberalization Reform in the AI Era

1. Normative starting point: the right to life, the right to work, and institutional responsibility.

Human survival requires consumption, and consumption requires money. In most cases, the normal source of money is labor income. Therefore, **labor is not only an economic activity but also a channel for realizing the right to survival in real society**. In this sense, any institutional arrangement that uses administrative licensing as a threshold and turns labor participation into a "privilege requiring certification" may, in effect, transform the right to survival into a conditional right.

The U.S. labor authorization system falls under federal jurisdiction in terms of immigration: federal law requires employers to verify employment eligibility (I-9) and enforces and punishes hiring practices that violate regulations. While New York State's attempt to directly "eliminate federal work authorization requirements" through state law would face a clear risk of preemption under a federal structure, New York should, as the foundation of the right to survival, recognize the right to work for everyone.

Therefore, the "cancellation of work permit" proposed in this paper should be precisely defined as: **Eliminate unnecessary state and local labor licensing regulations and replace "license restrictions" with "identity governance + AI compliance"**.

Federal immigration authorization will remain with the federal government, but New York State will design a system to minimize the forced migration of workers into informal and gray areas, thereby simultaneously achieving: livelihood security, economic growth, and public order. This redefinition is more feasible legally and in terms of governance, and it is also more in line with the Supreme Court's approach to the boundaries of what states can and cannot do in the areas of immigration and employment.

2. Institutional Conditions of Labor: From "Survival Threshold" to "Voluntary Participation"

In this structure, the social function of the traditional work permit system is reversed: it is no longer a "tool of order" but more likely to become a "friction mechanism," creating administrative scarcity of labor supply, reducing economic participation, and pushing production activities into a gray area that is more difficult to regulate.

3. Modern technology and AI are rendering licensing systems obsolete: from "scarce jobs" to "ubiquitous tasks".

Work permit systems arose from three key factors in the industrial age: job scarcity, centralized organizations, and limited administrative capacity. The AI era, however, has seen structural changes:

- Decentralized, project-based, and micro-task-based work;
- Productivity relies more on tools and collaboration than on static qualifications;
- Reputation, performance, and data are sufficient to dynamically validate skills;
- Compliance can be achieved through automated logging and real-time auditing.

Therefore, **the necessity of licensing as a prior access control is reduced**; instead, AI can support a more precise governance logic: instead of asking "who is allowed to work," ask "how the work is carried out under transparent, fair, safe, and accountable conditions."

4. Institutional Models: A Comparison of Two Governance Systems

This article constructs two institutional equilibria:

System A: Permit-Control Regime

- Entry requirements: A permit/license is required to enter the labor market.
- Outcome mechanism: Scarce access → Expansion of informal labor → Increased compliance costs → Losses for small businesses → Increased frictional unemployment

System B: Identity-Governed Participation Regime

- Entry requirements: verifiable identity, registerable residence, and traceable responsibility; unnecessary permits will be eliminated for low-risk occupations.
- Regulatory mechanisms: AI-assisted contract recording, payment recording, tax declaration, and labor standards auditing
- Outcome Mechanism: Open Participation → Formalization of Informal Labor → Expanded Tax Base → Reduced Compliance Costs → Increased Output and Participation

This is not "deregulation," but a **shift in regulatory paradigm**: from "threshold governance" to "process governance."

5. The Realistic Basis for Identity Governance: New York City Already Possesses the Institutional Foundation for "Identity Availability"

New York already has tools and experience that can serve as an entry point for identity governance, for example:

- **IDNYC** : A resident identification document that can be applied for by any resident of New York State, regardless of immigration status;
- **The "Green Light law" framework for driver's license applications** states that New York State allows eligible individuals to apply for a standard driver's license for "non-federal use" without requiring immigration status.

These systems demonstrate that New York has the capacity to "integrate people into an identifiable, registerable, and governable system." The next step should be to further upgrade identity governance to:

- Unified identity verification (no labor entry barriers)
- Residence registration and employment/project records
- Transparent payment and automatic tax filing interface
- Precise law enforcement targeting fraud, exploitation, and crime (rather than focusing on "employment itself" as the target of law enforcement).

6. Economic Mechanism: Transforming gray labor into transparent, taxable, and protected output.

Eliminating work permits and administrative barriers to entry will bring foreseeable economic benefits:

- Expand labor supply and participation rate to alleviate structural job shortages;
- Reduce compliance and recruitment friction costs for businesses (especially small businesses);
- Increase the supply and output of services and improve their availability;
- Transforming informal labor into transparently documented economic activities expands the tax base and enhances fiscal stability.

The key is not "the government spending extra money to stimulate growth", but rather **reducing institutional frictions to unleash potential output** .

7. Manufacturing and Small Businesses: The "Output-Side" Pivot for Open Labor Participation

The labor demand of manufacturing and small businesses is characterized by speed, flexibility,

multi-skilling, and seasonality. Licensing-intensive systems often:

- Delayed recruitment and onboarding;
- Increase fixed compliance costs ;
- Directing labor to informal channels;
- It imposes a disproportionate burden on small businesses.

The identity governance system then enables:

- Apprenticeships and entry-level positions are easier to enter;
- Production capacity can be rapidly expanded in response to fluctuations in demand;
- More continuous on-the-job training and skills development;
- Local supply chains are more resilient.

Conclusion (which can serve as the concluding paragraph of a chapter)

AI is shifting jobs from "centralized scarcity" to "decentralized ubiquity," while UBI is transforming survival from "conditional" to "unconditionally guaranteed." In this new structure, the marginal benefits of licensed labor governance decrease while marginal costs increase. New York's most viable reform path is not to clash with the federal authorization system, but **to eliminate unnecessary labor entry barriers at the state and local levels, replacing license controls with AI-supported identity governance** . This would pull labor from the gray area back into a transparent, taxable, and protected institutional space, thereby achieving greater economic participation, stronger manufacturing and small business vitality, and a social structure closer to "zero involuntary unemployment."

Campaign platform goal 14: Abolish government housing

Eliminate government housing: Sell existing government housing to current residents at a discount and stop building new public housing. Fully marketize the housing market so that every New Yorker can afford to buy a home, instead of just providing affordable housing.

Exiting the role of permanent landlord in the government

Sell existing public housing units to current residents at a discounted price, halt new public housing construction, and achieve universal affordability through "UBI + supply + market competition".

I. Core Propositions

Housing affordability should come from the combined effect of three things:

1. **Income protection (UBI)** ensures that every household has a stable ability to make payments;
2. **Sufficient supply and rapid response** (zoning, permitting, renovation, density and traffic guidance).
3. **Competitive markets and uniform rules** (transparent transactions, anti-fraud, anti-monopoly, and secure enforcement).

In contrast, the long-term model of maintaining the government as the "permanent landlord" (public housing and certain types of long-term subsidized housing) is prone to structural problems: queuing and lotteries, path dependence, unequal access, long-term accumulation of fiscal and maintenance capital burdens, and solidification of social stratification.

II. Policy Stance (Three Clear Points)

(1) Terminating government-operated housing as a permanent institution

- No new government-subsidized housing will be built (new stock will be targeted at "permanent landlords").
- The government's role is returning: rules, security, infrastructure, anti-fraud, transparent land use systems, and fair competition.

(2) Existing public housing units are subject to "resident priority, discounted purchase, and no relocation conversion".

- Transform current residents from "permanent tenants" into **homeowners/shareholders/co-governors**.
- Discounted purchases are an institutional recognition of long-term residence and community stability.
- **In principle, no evictions or forced relocations will occur during the conversion process** (this will be included in the plan as a "right to residence guarantee clause").

(3) Replace "affordable for a limited number of places" with "generally affordable".

- New York should not rely on allocating a small number of "affordable housing slots" as its primary strategy;
- By using **UBI to guarantee payment capacity and large-scale supply-side reforms**, the goal is to achieve a universal outcome where "everyone can afford to buy/rent".

III. The New York Reality: Why "Exiting Permanent Landlordship" Becomes a Necessary Discussion

The New York State Housing Authority (NYCHA) system is extremely large.

- provides housing support to **approximately 511,384 authorized residents** through public housing, PACT, and Section 8 programs.
- NYCHA has approximately **177,565 apartments** spread across **2,410 buildings**, 335 traditional public housing units, and PACT projects.

At the same time, from a state/federal perspective, the number of people in New York State who have benefited from subsidized housing programs is also considerable:

- The New York State Comptroller's Office, citing HUD data, stated that approximately one million New Yorkers will benefit from subsidized housing programs (primarily housing vouchers, public housing, and program-based subsidies) **in 2024**.

This means that, regardless of whether one supports or opposes the "exit of public housing," it is not a marginal issue, but a systemic problem involving finance, maintenance, governance, social equity, and market supply.

IV. Consistency with the logic of "UBI + Zero Homelessness + Economic Growth"

1) UBI institutionalizes "rent/mortgage payment ability".

UBI reduces the chain risk of "short-term income fluctuation → rent default → eviction → homelessness" and makes the market housing system more sustainable.

2) Discounted sales transform "welfare use" into "asset accumulation".

- Residents have stable expectations regarding assets and property rights;
- Increased incentives for maintenance (residents, as homeowners, are more concerned about long-term quality);
- The government reduces long-term maintenance capital liabilities and operating burdens.

3) The key to marketization lies in supply-side reform, not just the slogan

"exit permanent landlords." It must be linked to supply-side reforms; otherwise, it may evolve into a situation where the government withdraws but prices don't decrease.

Therefore, policies must be implemented simultaneously:

- Accelerated licensing and streamlined processes
- Zoning/density reforms (especially around transportation corridors and employment centers)
- Renovation of existing properties (office to residential, additions, ADU, mixed use)
- Anti-artificial scarcity (reducing unnecessary restrictions)

V. Implementation Blueprint (Policy Version that Can Be Implemented)

A) Convert existing public housing into "right-to-buy housing".

Eligibility : Current residents of the primary residence; a "remediable pathway" (installment payments, UBI deductions, one-time relief) is provided for outstanding payments, rather than simply disqualification.

Discount Structure : Tiered discounts are based on length of residence, family structure, and unit type.

Financing Tools (Key):

- Low-interest loans guaranteed by the state/city
- Shared Equity
- Long-term installment/rent-to-own ensures that "affordability" is not just a formal right, but a financially achievable right.

Property ownership structure : Convert the building into a Condo / Co-op / Community Land Trust (optional) and establish:

- Mandatory maintenance reserve fund
- Transparent Audit
- Professional property management
- Infrastructure and structural safety assessments should be conducted first.

B) Cease constructing new "permanent government landlord-type public housing" units.

Shift capital budgets from "building new public housing and holding it long-term for operation" to:

- Infrastructure and public service carrying capacity (schools, transportation, water and power supply)
- Digitalization and Speeding Up of Approval Systems
- Market rules, anti-fraud and quality enforcement
- **Emergency shelters and rapid resettlement should be retained** as a temporary safety net (not a permanent resource).

C) Replace "quota-based affordable housing" with "affordable income + high supply".

- UBI: Universal Payment Capacity

- Universal healthcare : reducing the risk of "medical bankruptcy → housing instability"
- Large-scale supply-side reforms: The goal of alleviating price pressures is **to make housing affordability an automatic social outcome**, rather than a lottery benefit for a select few.

6. The "protective measures" must be included in the plan (otherwise it will be compromised).

To avoid being reasonably accused of "expulsion," "predatory privatization," or "inciting speculation," it is recommended that the following clauses be written as hard constraints:

1. **No relocation guarantee** : Residents during the transition period have the right to continue living there (as owners or as transitional tenants).
2. **Anti-speculation provisions** : 5–10 year resale restrictions, or shared-appreciation of resale proceeds, to prevent discounted properties from being acquired for arbitrage.
3. **Special protection for the elderly and disabled** : lifelong housing security, tax/maintenance fee caps, and customized conversion plans.
4. **Repair before transformation** : Complete structural safety inspections and clarify funding repair plans before restructuring to avoid "transferring hidden dangers to residents".
5. **Homelessness safety net** : retain emergency shelter + rapid resettlement channels, UBI reduces inflow but cannot assume "zero inflow".

VII. Campaign Speech (Concise, Powerful, and Easily Shared)

New York should not be a permanent landlord. We will stop building new public housing and prioritize selling existing public housing to current residents at discounted prices, allowing them to become homeowners, own assets, and have stable communities. We will say goodbye to "queue-and-lottery affordable housing" and move towards truly universal affordability: universal basic income guarantees affordability, supply-side reforms to increase housing availability, faster approval processes, and transparent rules, so that every New Yorker can afford to buy or rent, instead of only a lucky few getting a spot in the lottery.

8. Calibration of the "Data Summary" at the end of your document (replace/reinforce with a verifiable source)

The following key figures you provided **can be directly supported by publicly available and authoritative sources** :

- **NYCHA serves approximately 511,384 authorized residents** (including public housing, PACT, Section 8, etc.):
- **NYCHA has approximately 177,565 apartments** .
- **Approximately one million people in New York State will benefit from subsidized housing programs in 2024** (HUD figures, compiled by the State Comptroller's Office):
- **New York State's FY2026 budget includes over \$1.5 billion in new state-level funding for housing** (according to the State Budget Office).
- **NYCHA received approximately \$2 billion in Section 8 funding in 2024** (summarized by the State Comptroller's Office):

You mentioned the detailed figures such as "approximately \$7.2 billion in federal housing assistance to New York City annually," **which need further clarification** (is it only HUD housing assistance? Or housing plus the homelessness system? Is it only for NYC or statewide combined?), otherwise it's easy for opponents to accuse you of "using inconsistent terminology." I suggest revising it in the final version as follows:

"Federal housing assistance amounts to billions of dollars per year, and NYCHA's Section 8 funding alone will be approximately \$2 billion in 2024," supported by the authoritative source above .

Campaign platform goal 15: Eliminate tipping
Eliminate tipping: Incorporate tipping into product pricing to achieve transparent pricing and stable compensation, ensuring customers receive fair and equitable service and a positive consumer environment. Ensure employees receive clear and guaranteed income and maintain a fair and reasonable market.

I. Core Institutional Propositions

In a modern market economy, the entire cost of goods and services should be reflected in the listed price. The tipping system externalizes the service cost as an "additional decision," resulting in:

- The actual price is not transparent.
- Unstable wages
- Labor income depends on customer sentiment

- inequality within the service sector

Therefore, we advocate for the gradual elimination of tipping, the inclusion of service costs in pricing, and the payment of stable wages by businesses.

II. The historical function of the tipping system (but it is now obsolete)

Tipping originated from:

- During the period of imperfect wage system
- Period of highly unstable service quality
- Period of inconsistent pricing systems
- Employers lower fixed wages during periods

In early commodity economies, tips played a role in:

1. Incentive function
2. Compensation function
3. Informal income distribution function

But in modern New York:

- Highly standardized pricing
- System precision
- Service industry scaling
- Salary Transparency
- A mature labor law system

Tipping is no longer a necessary regulatory mechanism.

III. Structural Problems of the Current Tipping System

1 Unstable salary

Tip income fluctuates greatly:

- Affected by weather, season, location, and customer mood
- Income is unpredictable
- Unstable cash flow

This contradicts the direction of a "modern society with guaranteed labor rights".

2 Lack of price transparency

The price actually paid by the consumer is not the same as the listed price.

For example:

Menu item \$20,

actual payment \$20 + tax + 18–25% tip

This constitutes:

- Psychological pricing misleading
- Transaction complexity
- Compulsory moral pressure

3 Income inequality within the industry

Under a tipping system:

- Front desk staff earn high incomes
- Kitchen staff do not tip
- Mismatch between work value and income distribution

Income distribution is not based on the value of production, but on "the degree of contact with customers".

4 Implicit Coercion

In practice, "voluntary tipping" has evolved into:

- Default 18–25%
- POS machine preset
- social pressure

In behavioral economics, this is already a quasi-coercive mechanism.

IV. Alternative to the system: Embedded pricing model

New institutional structure

Old model: Base salary + fluctuating tips

New model: Enterprise pricing includes service costs

→ Enterprise pays stable wages

Price = Cost of Goods + Cost of Services + Taxes + Operating Profit

Customers see the final cost.

V. Comparison of Economic Models

Model A: Tipping System

Customer payment = Price + Tax + Tip

Employee income = base salary + tips

question:

- Unstable income
- Enterprises shift wage responsibility
- Customers have the right to decide on compensation

Model B: Price Embedding System

Customer payment = Price + Tax +

Employee income = wages

Features:

- Revenue is predictable
- The company assumes full responsibility for compensation.
- transparent pricing

VI. Impact on the New York Economy

1 For workers

- Stable income
- It can be used for loans and credit assessments
- Reduce the impact of tipping bias

2 For consumers

- Transparent pricing
- No psychological pressure
- More rational consumer decisions

3 For businesses

- Clear cost structure

- Optimization can be achieved through price competition
- A more professional management system

VII. Regarding the size of the tipping workforce in New York

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS):

- New York-Newark-Jersey City metropolitan area
- There are approximately **130,000+ restaurant servers**

Of the total employment in New York State's food and lodging industry:

- It is reasonable to estimate that 150,000 to 180,000 people are highly dependent on tips.
- If you add bartenders, delivery services, hairdressers, beauty salons, etc.
- The total size may be close to 200,000–250,000 people.

Regarding income:

- The average annual total income for waiters typically ranges from \$25,000 to \$35,000.
- Tips typically account for 50–70%.

therefore:

If $170,000 \times (30,000 \times 0.6) \approx 3$ billion US dollars

VIII. Implementation Path

1 Gradually phase out the tip deduction system

New York currently allows:

- Tip credit)

first step:

cancel tip credit

will receive a uniform salary

2 Encourage embedded pricing

- Companies are allowed to uniformly add a 15-20% markup.
- No more individual tips allowed
- The price is marked "Service fee included".

Campaign platform goal 16: Build public toilets

Building public toilets: New York State is building 6,000 free public toilets that are open 24 hours a day (about one toilet for every 3,000 people) to ensure that everyone has access to the basic physiological need for toilet use .

Core propositions

Using the toilet is an irreplaceable basic physiological need. New York State should establish approximately 6,000 public toilets that are "available 24 hours a day, free, accessible, clean, and safe," treating them as infrastructure on par with roads, water supply, and lighting.

1) Objectives and Service Standards

Service Standards (Minimum)

- **Open 24/7** (no rest all year round), free to use
- **Accessibility** : At least one subway or train station within half a mile (approximately 800 meters) of each subway or train station.
- **Cleanliness and Safety** : Setting "cleaning frequency, replenishment standards, and fault response time limits".

2) First, "expand immediately": directly integrate existing government toilets into the 24/7 free network.

The first step is to "make everything that exists usable".

Integrate all government-owned/managed toilets (in parks, libraries, municipal facilities, transportation hubs, etc.) into a unified "24/7 public toilet network" and transform them into:

- Accessible at night (separate entrance, access control and lighting)
- Unified signage and navigation (city-level map layer)
- Unified cleaning and maintenance

3) Create a new system again: 6,000 networks . Site selection principles (based on pedestrian flow and gaps)

- Subway station entrances/exits, bus hubs, busy commercial streets
- Parks, waterfront promenades, tourist areas
- Hospital/Large Public Institution Area
- Suburbs and northern state: highway service areas, county centers, pedestrian hubs

Phased

- **Phase 1 (NYC High Density)** : Initially build/renovate **1,500** (Make it possible to make it " within half a mile")
- **Phase 2 (Statewide Hubs + Tourist Attractions)** : Expanding to intrastate transportation and tourism hubs
- **Phase 3 (Grid Completion)** : Adjusting the grid size to "one grid for every 3,000 people" with actual pedestrian traffic to complete the statewide grid.

4) Cost

- **Low cost (modular design in most parts of the state + low site complexity)** : approximately **\$0.25 per site** → 6,000 sites, approximately \$1.5 billion
- **Mixed average (expensive in NYC, lower in the Northern State)** : Approximately

\$0.5 million per location → Approximately \$3 billion

- **High proportion of NYC-grade/conventional construction** : approximately **\$1 million per site** or even higher → approximately \$6 billion or more

Operating costs : 24/7 cleanliness and safety are crucial to success and often take longer than a one-time construction effort. Maintenance costs can fluctuate dramatically depending on location and service standards.

5) AI-driven governance: the key to ensuring 6,000 toilets are "usable, clean, and accountable"

Simply building more is not enough; the real challenges are: **sanitation, vandalism, consumables, maintenance, and nighttime security** .

(A) Operations Dashboard (Public)

- For each toilet: Open status, last cleaning time, and fault reporting status.
- Traffic flow/usage intensity
- Cleaning frequency compliance rate and downtime

(B) Predictive maintenance

- Sensors: Flushing/Leakage/Consumables Balance
- AI predictions: high-risk locations, optimized supply routes, and advance maintenance order dispatch.

(C) Security and Anti-Sabotage

- There is no identity verification or facial monitoring inside the toilet.
- The focus is on **the external environment** : lighting, patrol dispatch, and anomaly alarms.
- A tiered strategy of "manned duty/patrol duty" is adopted for high-risk locations.

Toilets are a necessity of life, a matter of dignity, public health, and urban competitiveness. New York State should build public toilets like it builds subways and roads: **6,000, free 24 hours a day, within half a mile, clean and safe, and AI-traceable** .

Campaign platform goal 17: Government responsibility for public sanitation.

The government is responsible for public area sanitation: The government owns and controls all public areas (sidewalks/curbside areas in front of private residences), while the right to use them is shared by all citizens. The government is responsible for the sanitation and snow removal of all public areas (including sidewalks/curbside areas in front of private residences). New York should

replace the "decentralized obligations to each household" with a "unified public service + AI-driven dispatching" model. The government will address poor sanitation, strengthen sanitation efforts in various areas, improve efficiency, and reduce the burden on residents. This will make New York cleaner, safer, and more efficient .

1) Real-world comparison: The current rule in New York is that "homeowners/business owners are responsible for the area in front of their properties". New York should change the current obligation of cleaning/snow removal in front of property owners to a unified responsibility of the government .

- The New York City Department of Health now clearly states that **snow removal is the responsibility of the property management/owner** , and failure to do so may result in fines.
- §16-123 of the New York City Administrative Code stipulates that owners/occupiers are obligated to clean up snow, ice, dust, and garbage on sidewalks facing the street (with specific time limits).
- New York also mandates that residents and businesses maintain the cleanliness of sidewalks and curbs within a certain area in front of their premises.

The correct approach is to transfer these "front-door responsibilities" from residents/businesses to unified public services provided by the government.

2) Policy propositions

Core Principles

Maintaining hygiene and safety in public spaces is a fundamental responsibility of the government. Fragmenting the burden of public cleaning onto residents and businesses will lead to:

- Inconsistent implementation (significant differences between different communities)
- High complaints and high friction
- The burden on the elderly/disabled is too heavy
- Increased risks to accessibility and navigability after snowfall
- The result is "whoever has more ability/more time, has a cleaner neighborhood," which is not fair public governance.

Policy Commitment

- **The government is fully responsible for the sanitation of all public areas** : streets,

sidewalks, curbs, intersections, public spaces, and areas around transportation hubs; and specifically includes **sidewalks and curbs in front of private residences** .

- **Winter snow removal will also be covered** : the "obligation to clear snow in front of one's door" will be transferred from homeowners to a unified snow removal service provided by the government.
- **Residents/businesses can participate, but it is no longer mandatory** : "Clean up in front of your door" is encouraged, but the legal responsibility rests with the government.

3) Scale and workload (using concrete indicators to "implement" the plan)

- New York City sidewalk mileage: **over 12,000 miles**
- New York State highway mileage: NYSDOT documents mention approximately **114,000** "centerline miles" of highways throughout the state.
- New York State Population: Census QuickFacts gives an **estimate of approximately 20,002,427 as of July 1, 2025** .

4) Budget level: "US\$4-5 billion annually"

The New York City Department of Health (DSNY) stated in its FY2026 budget hearing overview to the City Council that the budget for FY2026 is approximately **\$1.93 billion** .

- NYC (approximately 8.3 million people) spends \$1.93 billion on the city's main cleaning/sanitation infrastructure; this translates to approximately **\$230 per person per year** .
- With a population of approximately 20 million, if we consider the discounts offered for "lower frequency and lower logistics costs" in lower-density areas, plus the additional cleaning and snow removal required by "taking responsibility for front yards back to the government":
 - **Conservative estimate: \$180/person/year → approximately \$3.6B/year**
 - **Median: \$220/person/year → approximately \$4.4B/year**
 - **Relatively high: \$260/person/year → approximately \$5.2B/year**

(The population is estimated at approximately 20 million using Census QuickFacts 2025 data.)

“Statewide unified management of front yard cleaning and snow removal costs approximately \$3.5B–\$5.5B annually; with NYC and high-density counties accounting for a higher cost weight.”

5) Operational Mechanism: Utilizing "AI scheduling + equipment modernization + standardized services" to maximize the efficiency of money spent.

The key is not to "hire more people", but to make cleaning a **measurable, dispatchable and accountable** public service.

A) Unified service standards across the state

- Cleaning frequency (by zone: core business district/general neighborhood/suburbs)
- Snow removal response timeframe (Main traffic lane to be cleared X hours after snowfall stops)
- Frequent deep cleaning of hotspots (Times Square, Flushing Center, transportation hubs, etc.)

B) AI Governance and Scheduling (Improving Efficiency and Reducing Waste)

- **Smart trash cans/overflow sensors** : Automatic order dispatch when overflowing
- **Street/sidewalk "cleanliness rating" map** : Complaints, inspections, and sensor data are combined into a heat map.
- **Dynamic route optimization** : Sweepers, washing trucks, and snowplows are dispatched based on real-time data.
- **Hotspot management** : Providing targeted and intensive services to areas with high rates of illegal dumping, restaurant grease pollution, and rodent infestations.
- **Public dashboard** : cleaning frequency, complaint response, and snow removal compliance rate for each area (enhancing trust and accountability).

This means that "government responsibility" does not equate to "government laxity," but rather to "government becoming more professional."

6) Supporting reforms

1. **Legal adjustments** : The current "Owners' Obligations to Clear Snow and Clean Front of Their Property" rules (such as §16-123 and DSNY related provisions) need to be amended/replaced.
2. **Liability and Insurance** : With the government taking over responsibility for the area in front of the building, the boundaries of liability for accidents such as slips and falls need to be rewritten accordingly (to avoid litigation).

3. **Tiered service** : Not every street is served at the same frequency; the level is determined by "pedestrian flow + commercial intensity + schools/hospitals/hubs".
4. **Encouraging but not mandatory community participation** : Transforming community cleaning activities from "doing the work for the government" to "adding icing on the cake," while the government still bears full responsibility.

Campaign platform goal 18: Gun control

Gun control : With current military technology and weaponry, civilian firearms are virtually ineffective against government tyranny and foreign powers. Hunting does not align with modern animal protection principles, and protecting private property does not necessitate the use of private firearms (especially in urban areas). Over the past four years, an average of approximately 120 people have died every day in the United States from gun violence, with estimated annual economic losses of approximately \$557 billion.

Based on modern security realities, reduce the stock and availability of firearms, prioritizing public safety over "recreational gun ownership."

1. **Civilian firearms are largely ineffective in resisting tyranny and foreign aggression under modern military technology** : national armies and violent capabilities have become highly professionalized, long-range, and systematic, making it difficult for civilian small arms to constitute a realistic and equal counterbalance.
2. **Hunting and recreational gun ownership do not align with the comprehensive ethics of modern animal protection and public safety** : in highly urbanized societies, the externalities of firearms (misuse, theft, escalation of domestic violence, impulsive suicide, and harm in school and public spaces) far outweigh their recreational value.
3. **Urban property protection does not require private guns** : especially in densely populated cities like New York, security should rely on public order, technological protection, and non-lethal self-defense tools, rather than "gun proliferation".

I. Factual Basis

1) Gun deaths in the United States: Approximately 100 people per day

- In 2022, approximately **48,204** people died from gun violence in the United States, which is about **132 people per day** .

- In 2023, approximately **46,728** people died from gun violence in the United States.

2) Economic cost: Approximately \$557B/year (USA)

- A combined estimate from multiple organizations suggests that **gun violence costs the United States approximately \$557 billion annually** (including direct medical, legal, productivity loss, and quality of life losses).

3) New York State: Death and Cost

- In 2023, **943** people died from gun violence in New York State (data from CDC Wonder).
- Cost of gun violence: **Approximately \$11.4 billion per year in New York State (approximately \$577 per person)** .

II. Constitution and Feasibility Boundaries

Heller v. Bruen case series, the U.S. Supreme Court clarified two points:

- The Second Amendment protects individuals' right to bear arms, but **it is not unlimited** ; the court also explicitly mentioned that some "long-standing restrictions" can be considered constitutional, such as restrictions on felons/mentally ill persons, bans on guns in "sensitive locations" such as schools and government buildings, and conditions on commercial sales.
- **Bruen** requires gun control to adhere to a framework of "text, history, and tradition," limiting the government's path to justifying constitutionality through general "measures of public interest."

in conclusion :

- Under the current interpretation of the federal constitution, a unilateral and comprehensive gun ban by New York State presents certain legal difficulties.
- However, there is still room for maneuver in the "strong regulation + significant reduction in stock + strict prohibition of high-risk weapons and high-risk situations + buyback and registration + strict licensing" approach (and New York has already strengthened licensing and sensitive locations through the CCIA after Bruen).
- The ultimate goal is to ban guns.

III. New York State Policy Solution (Achieving the same result using "ban objectives" + "constitutional tools")

"Within the constraints of the constitution, we will minimize the circulation and availability of

firearms and gradually move towards a 'de facto gun-free society'."

A) Reducing existing stock: Buyback + Registration + Insurance/Fee Rates (making firearms increasingly scarce)

- **Large-scale voluntary buybacks** , long-term and continuous
- **Mandatory registration and secure storage audits** (with a focus on high-risk individuals and multiple gun owners).
- **Firearms liability insurance or risk premium** (internalizing external costs)

B) Availability minimized: extremely stringent licensing requirements and periodic reviews.

- Permit requirements: training, background check, domestic violence and protection order verification, and periodic review.
- For high-risk groups: Strengthen gun control
- Ammunition procurement is becoming more stringent (the New York CCIA system has introduced stronger background check elements).

C) Maximizing the use of "sensitive locations": Making urban public spaces nearly "gun-free".

- Subway systems, Times Square, schools, government facilities, public event venues, bars, and high-density commercial areas will all be designated as "sensitive locations" and guns will be banned (with clear signage and coordinated with law enforcement).

D) Prioritize banning high-risk weapons: Start with the types that pose the greatest public hazard.

- Strengthen restrictions on offensive weapons and high-capacity magazines (New York already has the tradition and framework of the SAFE Act, which can be further tightened/improved within constitutional boundaries).

E) "Alternative safety" packages: reducing people's demand for guns

- Investing in community safety and violence intervention, crisis response
- Promote non-lethal self-defense tools and public security technologies
- Domestic violence and mental health crisis management system (high rate of gun suicides , which is an area that can be intervened; the record number of gun suicides in the United States in 2023 also suggests that policy priorities should cover suicide prevention).

Tens of thousands of people die from gun violence in the United States every year, with the economic cost of gun violence reaching **\$557 billion per year ; in**

New York State alone, 943 people died from gun violence in 2023. We will use the strictest licensing, the widest range of gun bans in sensitive locations, and continuous buyback and secure storage enforcement to build New York into a safe society where "public spaces are virtually gun-free."

Campaign platform goal 19: Drug control

Drug control: Scientific evidence shows that drug use harms health and public safety, reduces addiction, reduces excessive deaths, reduces drug-related crimes and social disorder, and causes serious social problems, therefore it is unacceptable to society. Eliminating drug-related crime and social problems is of paramount importance.

Core Argument

- **Scientific evidence clearly shows** that highly addictive and harmful drugs (especially synthetic opioids such as fentanyl) significantly increase mortality, chronic diseases, and mental health crises, and are highly correlated with social problems such as family breakdown, homelessness, violence, and property crimes.
- **The legitimacy of drug prohibition** stems from public health and public safety: a modern society should not tolerate predictable and preventable drug-related deaths and the spread of addiction.
- **The policy objective** is not to "punish the weak," but rather to: **reduce supply, lower demand, break the addiction chain, clean up the market and criminal networks, and pull addicts back into society from the black market and the brink of death.**

1) Scale of the problem in New York State

Excessive deaths in New York State: Significant decline expected in 2024, but still "thousands of deaths per year".

- The report cited provisional CDC data: **approximately 4,567 New Yorkers will die from drug overdoses in 2024, compared to approximately 6,688 in 2023** (a significant decrease in 2024 compared to 2023).

National Trend: Excessive Deaths to Decline Significantly in 2024

- CDC/NCHS Press Release: **Excess deaths in the U.S. will decline by nearly 27% in 2024** (relative to the previous year).

Economic Costs

- The CDC published a **framework for estimating the state-level economic costs**

of opioid use disorder and fatal opioid overdose (2017) in MMWR (health, productivity, etc.).

The cost of drug trafficking in New York State is **in the billions of dollars per year**.

2) Policy Definition:

Three levels of "drug prohibition":

A. Prohibit production, prohibit trafficking, and severely crack down on smuggling.

- Combating interstate/cross-border smuggling and organized networks (focusing on fentanyl and its precursors, counterfeit tablets, and mixed drug chains).
- Increased criminal liability for "key nodes in the supply chain": production, wholesale, armed trafficking, and supplying drugs to minors.

B. Prohibit the open circulation and dissemination of highly dangerous drugs (reduce market availability).

- Based on the criteria of "addictiveness + lethality + social externalities", dynamic management and upgrading of control measures will be implemented.
- Strict licensing, tracking, and enforcement are required for the original plants, seeds, seedlings, and precursor chemicals used in drug production.

C. Implement a "treatment-first, mandatory intervention, and de-black market" approach for "users".

- **"Zero tolerance for manufacturers, sellers, and traffickers; for addicts, the focus is on compulsory treatment and reintegration into society."**

3) Four-Pillar Scheme

Pillar 1: Prevention (reducing the rate of new additions)

- School science education: using "addiction mechanisms + fentanyl risk + counterfeit drug risk + peer pressure training"
- Family and Community: Training to Identify Risk Signs (Early Depression/Trauma/School Dropout/Unemployment/Domestic Violence)
- Targeted intervention for high-risk groups: adolescents, homeless people, ex-convicts, and people with severe mental disorders

Pillar 2: Strong enforcement (disrupting the "supply elasticity" of the market)

- Concentrated efforts to combat: upstream smuggling, tablet compression plants, wholesale networks, and armed gangs.
- Hotspot crackdown: Prioritizing open-air drug markets as a "police priority target".
- A higher sentencing tier will be established for "inducing/coercing drug use, supplying drugs to minors, and trafficking drugs while carrying firearms".

Pillar 3: Treatment and Rehabilitation (Reducing Death and Relapse)

- Expand accessibility to addiction treatment (outpatient + inpatient + community rehabilitation)
- Mental health and trauma treatment should be carried out in parallel (addiction is often comorbid with trauma/depression/anxiety).
- Reintegration into Society: Housing, Vocational Training, and Job Placement

Pillar 4: Compulsory "reformist justice" (preventing people from dying in the streets and preventing the black market from growing)

- Drug courts/triage: Non-violent addicts are placed on compulsory treatment pathways instead of ordinary imprisonment
- For those who repeatedly take high-risk overdoses: "medical monitoring + mandatory intervention" can be used as an alternative (legal procedures and clear human rights boundaries).

4) AI governance (making drug control a "predictable, schedulable, and accountable" system)

Institutionalization of AI Governance:

- **Risk Mapping** : Using anonymized data (ambulance dispatches, overdose events, police reports, discarded needles, complaints) to create heat maps of hotspots, dynamically allocating police and social workers.
- **Supply chain surveillance** : Establishing anomaly detection models for precursor chemicals and unusual logistics (with a focus on organized trafficking).
- **Treatment continuity management** : Providing relapse risk warning + follow-up reminders + employment matching for those who have completed rehabilitation (strict privacy boundaries: not for criminal prosecution, only for health intervention).
- **Performance dashboard** : Publicly disclosed overdose deaths, non-fatal

overdoses, number of open drug markets, relapse rate, treatment completion rate, drug-related violence, etc.

5) Relevant Information

- In 2024, **approximately 4,567 people in New York State still** died from drug overdoses—preventable deaths.
- Zero tolerance for drug trafficking networks and priority for treatment of addicts: **reduce supply, lower demand, and break the addiction chain**, while cracking down on drug-related crimes and excessive deaths simultaneously.
- The historic decline in excessive deaths in the United States in 2024 demonstrates that this is not an insurmountable problem.

Campaign platform goal 20: Universal Payment Principle

Universal Payment Principle (UPI): All commercial consumption must be paid for, including dining, shopping, renting, and airfare. With the implementation of a universal basic income, everyone has a basic income, thus eliminating the incentive for unpaid consumption ; UPI makes the "obligation to pay" an enforceable, uniform rule.

1. Core Principles

A well-functioning market economy requires a clear and unquestionable rule: **all commercial consumption must be paid for**.

Dining, shopping, transportation, renting, and air travel are all **contractual transactions**, not "default rights." Payment is the foundation of market trust, pricing systems, investment security, and social order.

In societies that implement universal basic income (UPI), this rule is not only more "morally justifiable" but also more "institutionally feasible":

- **Everyone has basic affordability** (at least enough to cover the minimum survival line).
- "Unpaid consumption/delinquency" caused by poverty is no longer a structural problem.
- Non-payment should be clearly defined as a **breach of contract/fraud** and handled quickly and transparently.

2. How UPI makes "mandatory payment" an enforceable policy.

The significance of UPI lies not only in providing relief, but also in pushing society back from "exceptional tolerance" to "uniform rules":

- **Survival guarantee → No need to rely on unpaid occupation to survive**

- **With increased affordability, enforcing discipline is no longer seen as "driving people to their deaths."**
- **Clarifying market contracts reduces business risk, minimizes conflict, and lowers overall costs.**

3. Scope of application: All industries shall adhere to the same regulations.

- Dining: Payment is required before dining.
- Retail: Payment is required for purchases.
- Transportation and Aviation: Tickets are required for both bus and air travel.
- Housing rental: Rent must be paid when renting a house.
- Public utilities: Electricity, gas, water, internet, etc., must be paid for.

Housing should not be treated as an "exception consumption." In a UBI society, **housing is treated like any other consumption—payment is made upon use**.

4. System Design: A "Payment Obligation System" that is both robust and practical.

A. A unified approach of "clear pricing + clear billing"

- Clearly state the final price and payment time.
- standardization

B. Prioritize "prepayment/advance payment" (to reduce bad debts)

- High-risk areas (short-term rentals, certain services, some transportation) are prepaid by default.
- Rules for setting deposits/pre-deposits for long-term contracts (leases, utilities)

C. Fast-track dispute resolution mechanism (protecting both the market and consumers)

- Consumers are allowed to file complaints regarding "service defects/incorrect charges".
- However, appealing does not guarantee exemption from payment.

"We will never tolerate unpaid consumption" and will guarantee that consumption will be charged at the agreed price.

D. Tiered enforcement (zero tolerance for "intentional non-payment," and remedial measures for "short-term failures")

- Intentional fare evasion/fraudulent order taking: swift punishment (fines, credit penalties, service suspension, business ban).
- Short-term payment failure (system/bank freeze/temporary hardship): A one-time

repair window will be provided, but the payment must be made retroactively.

E. Reduce execution costs with AI and digitalization

- Risk Identification: High Bad Debt Pattern
- Compliance Reminder : Automatic reminders for due dates, automatic installment payments (no waiver of payment).
- Data-driven auditing: Combating professional fare evasion and organized fraud
- Publicly available metrics: industry bad debt rate, evasion rate, and recovery rate (to foster a "culture of contract compliance")

5. The real-world anchor of "unpaid consumption" in New York: unpaid utility bills.

- The New York State Department of Public Services (DPS) Electricity and Gas Bill Relief Program covers approximately **\$672 million**, benefiting about **478,000** residential customers and **56,000** small businesses.
- The New York State Senate cited reports indicating that total unpaid electricity/gas bills across the state rose to **\$2.3 billion in the spring of 2022**; while the outstanding balance has since decreased, it remains a significant problem.

"New York State has accumulated approximately \$2.3 billion in unpaid electricity and gas bills alone, and had to use \$672 million in relief to clear the arrears. After the implementation of UBI, 'unpaid consumption' should be considered a default, not a default benefit."

6. How to achieve a closed loop with the overall platform?

It's not about being "stricter," but about creating a "closed-loop system":

- **UBI (Affordability By Income)** → Enabling everyone to afford basic necessities
- **Universal payment obligation (market discipline)** → Makes all consumption require payment.
- **Rapid execution and dispute resolution mechanisms (low conflict)** → Make rules enforceable and sustainable
- Results: **Zero arrears, low fraud, low friction, safer investments, and more transparent pricing.**

In New York City, where a universal basic income (UBI) is implemented, no one needs to survive on "unpaid consumption." All commercial transactions—eating, shopping, renting, commuting, and flying—must be paid for. Establishing a unified and transparent pricing and billing system, coupled with rapid dispute resolution and strong enforcement, will end dine-outs, defaults, and fraud, restoring market trust and fair competition.

Campaign platform goal 21: Unified tax rate

Flat Tax: Under a Universal Basic Income (UBI) system, a flat tax rate plus universal cash rebates replaces the progressive tax system. While the tax rate is not tiered, the result is still a higher tax burden for high-income earners.

1. Clarification of Concepts: A uniform tax rate does not mean "the wealthy pay less tax."

A **uniform tax rate** means that the same proportional tax rate t applies to the same tax base (such as personal income, corporate profits, and certain capital income), and the tax rate is no longer adjusted according to income brackets.

Under a uniform tax rate:

- **The higher the income, the higher the tax payable** (tax amount = $t \times \text{income}$).
- "Same tax rate" only means the elimination of "tiered tax rates", not the elimination of the result of "more income, more tax".

In the UBI system, basic redistribution of society does not have to rely on complex progressive tax rates, because **UBI itself is a universal cash return to everyone**.

2. Institutional Model: Why does a "uniform tax rate + UBI" model still result in "higher incomes bearing a heavier burden"?

B be the UBI earned by each person per period, **y** be their personal income, and **t** be the uniform income tax rate. Then, the individual's **net income** is:

$$\text{Net}(y) = y - ty + B = (1-t)y + B$$

$$\text{Net}(y) = y - ty + B = (1-t)y + B$$

This leads to two key conclusions:

Conclusion A: The incentive structure is better (there is no penalty for an increase in the marginal tax rate).

For every additional dollar earned, net income increases by $(1-t)(1-t)$ dollars; there is no "earning more but keeping less" due to crossing price thresholds.

Conclusion B: Effective redistribution automatically results in

an individual's "net tax burden" (taxes minus UBI) through UBI as follows:

$$\text{NetTax}(y) = ty - B$$

$$\text{NetTax}(y) = ty - B$$

A taxpayer is a net payer when $y > B$; a taxpayer is a net beneficiary when $y < B$.

In other words, **the tax rate is uniform, but the "net outcome" naturally shows that low-income earners benefit net and high-income earners contribute net.**

"Redistribution occurs before taxation: UBI first supports the bottom line; a uniform tax rate then raises funds in a way that minimizes distortion."

3. Why can progressive tax rates be abolished after UBI (Usage-Based Income)? It shifts from "welfare-based redistribution" to "institutionalized return."

Traditional progressive tax rates serve two purposes:

- (1) Government financing;
 - (2) Income redistribution through tax rate structure.
- After the emergence of UBI, item 2 can be directly completed by UBI, and the tax structure can focus more on:
- **Efficiency** (reducing distortion and rent-seeking)
 - **Predictability** (stable tax system, reduced compliance costs)
 - **Expanding the tax base and improving compliance** (reducing tax avoidance opportunities)

4. Economic and Governance Advantages: The "Low Friction" Characteristic of a Uniform Tax Rate

With the support of UBI, a uniform tax rate brings systemic benefits:

- (1) **Stronger growth incentives**: Eliminate the combined penalty of "rising marginal tax rates + welfare cliff".
- (2) **Better business prospects**: The tax system is simple, stable and predictable.
- (3) **Lower administrative costs**: fewer tax filings, deductions and loopholes, and more centralized law enforcement.
- (4) **Greater transparency and accountability**: The public can more easily understand "how much the government collects, where it spends it, and how much it returns".

5. Fiscal balance: A uniform tax rate does not necessarily reduce revenue (the key is the matching of the tax base and the tax rate).

The "budget identity" for fiscal balance:

$$t \cdot Y = G + B \cdot N$$

$$t \cdot Y = G + B \cdot N$$

- **Y** : Total taxable tax base (taxable income/profits/partial capital income, etc. within the state)
- **G** : Other government public expenditures (education, transportation, public security, infrastructure, etc.)
- **B·N** : Total basic income and expenditure for all citizens (B per person, N for the population)

The policy-explainable logic is as follows:

Tax rates are not determined arbitrarily, but are jointly determined by (government spending + UBI size) and (tax base size).

6. Use New York's latest tax revenue as an anchor.

6.1 New York State's "State-Level Tax Revenue"

The New York State Comptroller (OSC) stated in a press release:

- **Statewide tax revenue for SFY 2024–25 totaled approximately \$117.5 billion.**
- Of these: Personal Income Tax (PIT) **\$61.2B** ; Consumption and Use Tax (including Sales Tax) **\$22.4B** ; Business Tax **\$31.4B**.

6.2 Total of "State + Local" (by the Tax Service)

The New York State Tax Department provides the following information on its Tax Facts page:

- **FY 2023–24: Approximately \$103B in state tax + \$44B in local tax** (totaling approximately **\$147B**).

7. "High income and high taxes will still be the norm."

A uniform tax rate does not change the fact that "high-income earners bear higher taxes"; it only eliminates the punitive structure of "tax rates rising with income." Under the UBI system, low-income earners receive net support through UBI; high-income earners contribute higher taxes at the same tax rate, forming a net payer structure — therefore it is still "high income, high taxes," only achieved through a simpler, more predictable, fairer, and less frictional system.

8. "Strategic Conclusion Paragraph"

In a UBI (Usage-Based Income) economy, the significance of a uniform tax rate lies in: raising public resources using a single rule applicable to everyone, while simultaneously achieving universal basic security and redistribution through UBI. The result is a simpler tax system, stronger incentives, higher compliance, and faster growth; and high-income earners continue to pay more taxes and become higher net contributors. Fiscal balance is achieved not by increasing tax bracket complexity,

but by expanding the tax base, modernizing compliance, improving spending efficiency, and adhering to clear budget identities.

Campaign platform goal 22: Ethnic equality
Race equality: Government departments, companies, schools, and other organizations should not have race-specific categories in the hiring, admission, and promotion processes, thereby promoting social inclusion and achieving racial integration and equality. Implementing a race-neutral governance system within the framework of the rule of law promotes social integration and economic growth through equal rules.

I. Core Principle: Equality of Rules Takes Priority Over Identity Classification

Government departments, companies, schools, and all public or regulated institutions should not classify or discriminate based on race in the recruitment, hiring, promotion, or development processes. Sustainable social inclusion and equality are achieved by establishing rules that apply consistently to all, not by maintaining long-term racial classification systems.

This principle does not deny the existence of historical inequalities or discrimination. On the contrary, it emphasizes that the goal of modern governance is to achieve social integration through **unified rules and universal protection mechanisms, rather than solidifying group boundaries through identity distinctions.**

In the context of U.S. law, this principle relates to the following legal framework:

- The Civil Rights Act of 1964 (prohibits discrimination based on race)
- The US Supreme Court's 2023 ruling on the use of race in college admissions (Students for Fair Admissions case).

These rulings emphasize that governments and public institutions must adhere to strict review standards when using racial classifications, and that racial neutrality is gradually becoming a more stable institutional direction.

II. Racial Neutrality and Social Integration

Even with good intentions, racially-based classifications can have the following side effects:

- Strengthening race as the primary social identity
- This creates a public impression of "lower standards" or "unfair treatment."
- Increased administrative complexity and compliance costs

- Undermines public trust in merit-based selection systems
- It reduces the actual competitiveness and creativity of society and hinders social development.

At the heart of a race-neutral framework is to focus evaluation criteria on:

- ability
- contribute
- effort
- Performance

True integration occurs through **common competition and cooperation under shared rules**, not through institutional distinctions.

III. Institutional Integration with UBI + Universal Basic Services

In the institutional framework:

- Universal Basic Income (UBI)
- Universal basic medical insurance
- Basic Education and Public Service Guarantee

These universal policies address the root causes of structural inequality—poverty, health inequality, and disparities in educational resources—without requiring racial categorization.

Under this system:

- Economic security is universally open to all.
- Healthcare and education are universally covered as fundamental rights.
- Achieving substantive equality of opportunity at the starting point

Once basic social security mechanisms become widespread, the institutional necessity of race-oriented tools will naturally decrease or become unnecessary.

IV. The Relationship Between Equal Opportunity and Economic Growth

Economic growth depends on three major variables:

1. Talent participation rate
2. Skills-job matching efficiency
3. Intensity of innovation incentives

A racially neutral, merit-based system can:

- Expand the effective talent pool
- Reduce organizational friction caused by identity disputes
- Improve the stability of corporate and investor expectations
- Reduce legal compliance risks

In a highly competitive global economic environment, institutional transparency is itself a form of competitiveness.

V. Promoting the Development of High Technology and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises: A Structural Growth Strategy

1. The strategic position of high-tech enterprises

New York has strengths in artificial intelligence, fintech, biomedicine, quantum computing, and data science. For example:

- Cornell Tech
- Columbia University
- New York University
- Stony Brook University

High-tech industries are able to:

- Improve total factor productivity
- Drive high-paying jobs
- Expanding the tax base
- Strengthen global competitiveness

A fair and racially neutral talent system is conducive to establishing an innovation culture that prioritizes competence.

2. The Structural Role of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

Small and medium-sized enterprises:

- Forming the foundation of New York's employment
- Supporting the community economy
- Provide channels for social mobility
- Enhance economic resilience

Reducing identity categories and unifying financing, taxation, and access rules can help reduce institutional friction.

VI. Building a complete industrial chain and advanced manufacturing industry

New York's re-industrialization strategy can focus on:

- AI + Automated Manufacturing
- Robotics
- 3D printing
- Semiconductor-related supply chain
- Medical equipment manufacturing

A complete industrial chain structure means:

- Research and development
- design
- manufacture
- logistics
- Sale

Integration enables:

- Reduce costs
- Improve efficiency
- Enhance export capabilities
- Boost GDP

VII. Infrastructure as a growth multiplier

New York's infrastructure advantages include:

- Metropolitan Transportation Authority
- Port of New York and New Jersey
- JFK International Airport

Strategic investments can:

- Reduce production and logistics costs
- Improve labor mobility
- Attracting capital
- Expanding the economic spillover of metropolitan areas

Infrastructure investment is effective for all groups and is a non-identity-based growth tool.

VIII. Governance Efficiency and Public Trust

A racially neutral system also has governance advantages:

- Simplified administrative procedures
- Reduced litigation risk
- Compliance costs decreased
- Policies are easier to implement

In terms of system design:

- Universal protection replaces targeted subsidies
- Uniform rules replace identity exemption
- Automated governance (AI-assisted review) replaces subjective human judgment

This aligns with the direction of modern digital governance.

IX. Strategic Conclusion

Under the following combination of systems:

- Universal basic income
- Universal Basic Medical Insurance
- Open job market
- Eliminate minimum wage
- Cancellation of work card policy
- abolish property tax
- Uniform tax rate
- High-tech industry development
- Advanced manufacturing reshoring

Equality will be achieved through “universal protection + unified rules”, rather than through continuous identity classification.

Racial neutrality is not exclusion, but institutional integration:

- Unified rules
- Opportunities are common
- Contribution-oriented
- Growth Driver

True social integration is about making progress together under a common system.

Campaign platform goal 23: Reasonable welfare
Reasonable welfare distribution: Strengthen

welfare management. A universal basic income (UBI) system, ensuring basic living standards for everyone, will be more reasonable, allowing for the rational integration and fiscal optimization of the welfare system, and saving significant public funds.

I. Core Institutional Logic: UBI as the "First Layer" of Social Security

The core function of the traditional welfare system is:

- Preventing extreme poverty
- Guarantee basic survival
- Provide minimum income support

Under the UBI system, this function is made universal, automated, and dequalified .

UBI has three main institutional characteristics:

1. **Unconditional**
2. **Universal coverage**
3. **autonomy in cash form**

This means:

- Poverty line income verification is no longer required as an entry condition.
- No longer need complex qualification assessment mechanisms
- No need for a large number of repetitive administrative approval systems

UBI became the "basic security layer," and other benefits shifted from "income replacement" to "functional support."

II. Analysis of the Scale of New York State's Current Welfare Structure

According to the latest fiscal data, New York State's major annual welfare expenditures are approximately as follows:

project	Annual scale
Medicaid	Approximately US\$101.5 billion
Essential Plan	Approximately US\$9.7 billion
SNAP	Approximately US\$7.35 billion
Cash public assistance	Approximately US\$20-40 billion
Other social services	Approximately US\$10-30 billion

👉 Total approximately US\$120-125 billion per year
in:

- Healthcare spending accounted for the largest proportion (approximately \$110 billion).
- Cash and food aid was relatively small in scale.

- A significant proportion of the funding comes from federal funds.

This means that the welfare system has become a highly complex, multi-layered structure with a large financial scale.

III. The Structural Impact of UBI on Welfare Integration

1. Project categories that can be merged or reduced.

Assuming UBI provides a basic income per person per day, the "income compensation function" of the following items will be partially or completely replaced:

- Cash Public Assistance (TANF/SNA)
- SNAP structure (revenue covers basic food items)
- Housing subsidies
- Low-income assistance program

The core objective of these projects is to make up for insufficient revenue, and UBI has already accomplished this function directly.

2. Projects that cannot be completely and simply substituted.

UBI cannot completely replace:

- Severe Disability Care
- Long-term medical care
- Elderly care
- Child protection system
- Mental health services

These fall under the category of "functional protection" rather than "income replacement". therefore:

UBI = Basic Income Layer

Special Benefits = Functional Support Layer

IV. Structural Sources of Fiscal Savings

Savings mainly come from three aspects:

1. Administrative cost reduction

Traditional welfare systems require:

- Qualification review personnel
- Regular income review
- Complex declaration system
- Anti-fraud investigation
- Data cross-validation

UBI's automatic issuance mechanism can significantly reduce administrative costs.

In large welfare systems, administrative costs typically account for 5–15%.

If calculated at 120 billion US dollars × 5%:

👉 Potential administrative savings: Approximately US\$6 billion per year

2. Elimination of the "welfare cliff"

The current system has the following characteristics:

- Slightly higher income means losing benefits

- Impaired job motivation

- Hidden unemployment

UBI Eliminates Elimination Cliff:

- Increased income will not cause UBI to disappear

- Increase labor participation rate

- Expanding the tax base

Indirectly increases tax revenue.

3. The relationship between charitable deductions and welfare substitution

New York State taxpayers typically claim the following annual charitable deductions:

👉 \$25.1 billion

Corresponding tax reductions and exemptions:

👉 \$60–105 billion/year

If UBI reduces poverty pressure, most charitable assistance functions can be replaced by institutional mechanisms.

- Reduce reliance on food banks
- Reduce emergency relief spending
- Reduce relief-type nonprofit spending

V. Structural Adjustment of Housing Benefits

With UBI support:

- Stable income
- The ability to pay rent has been enhanced and is now guaranteed .
- Market risk decreased

The government can gradually:

- Remove the role of common landlord
- Selling government housing
- Shift to market supply mechanism

This will:

- Reduce maintenance and capital repair debt
- Reduce fiscal burden
- Enhance family asset accumulation
- Government fiscal recovery

VI. The Special Characteristics of Medical Expenses

Medicaid is so large (over \$100 billion) that it cannot be easily canceled.

However, UBI can be indirectly reduced:

- Chronic diseases related to poverty
- Medical costs caused by mental stress
- Homelessness medical costs
- Emergency room dependency rate

This could reduce Medicaid spending in the long run.

VII. The Logic of Fiscal Balance

If the annual cost of UBI is X:

Sources of savings and alternatives include:

1. Administrative cost savings (approximately several billion US dollars)
2. Cash benefits alternatives (billions of dollars)
3. Indirect structural optimization of charitable tax relief (partial scale)
4. Increased labor participation rate → Expanded tax base
5. Reduced crime, homelessness, and health problems → indirect fiscal savings

This results in: UBI is not a pure increase in expenditure, but a restructuring of the welfare structure.

VIII. Strategic Summary

Under the UBI framework:

- The welfare system is shifting from "fragmented" to "basic".
- From eligibility review to universal protection
- Shifting from a dependent structure to an autonomous structure
- from high administrative costs to high-efficiency cash transfers

New York City has over \$120 billion in welfare spending annually, indicating significant room for consolidation.

UBI does not abolish Social Security, but rather: Replace fragmented relief with universal protection; replace repetitive measures with efficiency; replace complexity with transparency.

Campaign platform goal 24: Strengthen the rule of law and security

Strengthening the Rule of Law and Security: Enhancing the rule of law and modernizing public safety in a universal basic income (UBI) society, strengthening policing and the judicial system, and improving social order and security. With the implementation of the UBI system, everyone enjoys a basic income. Simultaneously, as public safety is strengthened, New York's security situation will fundamentally improve.

I. Core Governance Logic: Economic Security × Rule of Law Certainty

The two pillars of a stable society are:

1. **UBI (Universal Basic Insurance)**
2. **Certainty of the Rule of Law (Police and Judiciary)**

Welfare without law enforcement → Tolerating disorder

Enforcement without protection exacerbates social tensions.

UBI eliminates the pressure of survival, while policing and the judiciary eliminate incentives for illegal activities.

UBI addresses "poverty factors in motivation" and law enforcement addresses "illegal factors in behavior."

II. How UBI Changes the Crime Structure

Before UBI:

- Some property crimes are related to poverty and income instability.
- "Survival-oriented crime" has a certain structural background.
- The income cliff exacerbates the gray economy

After UBI:

- Basic living security universal
- Food and basic housing are stable
- The grounds for violating the law for survival have been significantly weakened.

This means that public safety policy can shift from "social crisis response" to:

- Targeted enforcement
- Combating violent crime
- Organized crime elimination
- Recidivist Management

UBI cannot eliminate all crime, but it can change the composition of crime.

III. Framework for Upgrading Police Modernization

1. Ability Enhancement

- Increase police force
- Raising professional entry requirements and training standards
- Strengthening investigative capabilities and data analysis
- Introducing AI-assisted crime prediction models

2. Technological Upgrade

- Intelligent monitoring and data integration
- Gun tracking system
- Cybercrime Tracking System
- Financial fraud detection technology

3. Community policing

- Increase visible police force
- Fixed community responsibility police officer
- Preventive patrols
- Establish a community trust mechanism

IV. Optimization of the Judicial System Structure

The key to public safety is not just the arrest rate, but: **Certainty of the cost of violating the law.**

Key reform areas:

- shorten case processing time
- Reduce case backlog
- Improve the enforcement rate of judgments
- Unified sentencing standards
- Strengthening the punishment of repeat offenders

After UBI:

- pay fines due to poverty "
- The structural factor of "being unable to fulfill obligations due to lack of income" no longer exists.
- Crimes committed out of necessity for basic living

The rule of law restores clarity.

V. Public Safety from the Perspective of Economic Costs

Some of the currently visible annual costs for New York include:

category	Annual scale
Loss of income due to criminal record	Approximately US\$12.6 billion
Retail crime losses	Approximately 4 billion US dollars
New York City Police Budget	Approximately 6 billion US dollars
County jails outside New York City	Approximately US\$1.3 billion
Cost of illegal imprisonment for parole	Approximately US\$680 million

👉 The direct costs alone have reached tens of billions of dollars.

Not yet calculated:

- Medical expenses
- Psychological trauma
- Insurance premiums rise
- House prices fall
- Enterprise relocation
- Investment loss
- Industry damage

National studies show that the cost of crime can reach a significant proportion of GDP.

If extrapolated proportionally, the total crime-related economic burden in New York State could be **in the tens of billions of dollars.**

The Dual-Track Model of UBI + Strong Law Enforcement

Traditional model: Emphasizing welfare → Neglecting order

Traditional hardline approach: Emphasizing law enforcement → Ignoring structural causes

The UBI model creates a third path:

- Protection of the right to life
- Zero tolerance for crime
- Equal application of the law

Structural logic: No excuses for poverty; no lax enforcement; no ambiguity in the system.

VII. Balancing Zero Tolerance and Rights Protection

Strengthening law enforcement must be based on:

- Procedural justice
- Rules of Evidence
- Constitutional protection
- Anti-abuse of power supervision

UBI enables law enforcement to:

- Not targeting impoverished groups
- Not based on economic status
- Only targeting the behavior itself

This reduces law enforcement disputes.

VIII. The Economic Multiplier Effect of Public Safety

Safer cities mean:

1. Higher property value
2. Lower insurance premiums
3. Higher investment willingness
4. Strengthen the tourism industry
5. Higher business expansion rate

Security is not an expenditure, but an economic infrastructure.

IX. Long-term structural results

If UBI is implemented concurrently with enhanced judicial procedures:

- Survival-related crimes decreased
- The rate of repeat offenders has decreased.
- Decreased expected profits from crime
- Increased certainty of the cost of illegal activities
- Increased social trust

Society enters a **structure characterized by high trust, low conflict, and high efficiency.**

10. Real-world challenges:

1. Police reform is highly sensitive in American politics.
2. Budget size
3. Avoid excessive enforcement
4. Maintaining the boundaries of civil liberties

Strengthening law enforcement does not equate to expanding state power to an unlimited extent.

Institutional design must be balanced.

XI. Strategic Summary

In the UBI society:

- Crime is no longer a tool for survival
- Law enforcement is no longer labeled with poverty.
- The rule of law has become clearer
- Public safety becomes an engine of economic growth

The goal is not "high incarceration rate", but:

Low crime rate; high certainty of law enforcement; strong social trust

Campaign platform goal 25: Education (Core objective) – Imparting knowledge

The core purpose of education is clearly defined as the transmission of knowledge: scientific and technological knowledge, skills, and moral character. The core purpose of work is to create social wealth and value, not rights. Therefore, the most outstanding individuals should be selected for learning and employment. Education and work should have clear objectives, unified standards, and be implemented based on merit (UBI guarantees dignity, performance determines advancement).

I. Core Proposition: Purpose Determines System Design

The core purpose of education is to impart scientific knowledge, technical skills, practical skills, and moral character, so that individuals can make genuine contributions to society.

The core purpose of work is to create verifiable social wealth and value (output, services, innovation, governance efficiency), rather than "position ownership" detached from contribution.

Therefore, public institutions must adhere to two clear principles:

1. **Opportunities are universally available** : everyone can enter the education and training system and gain access to basic learning and skills enhancement pathways.
2. **Promotion is based on merit** : the higher the level of learning opportunities, positions and promotions, the more important it is to be based on ability, effort and performance.

UBI is responsible for "basic dignity and survival security"; education and employment are responsible for "capability growth and value creation"; only by combining the two can we achieve a society that is **both humane and efficient** .

II. Education System: Universal Access + Merit-Based Advancement

1) Education should be "universal," but promotion should be "selective."

Education must be accessible to everyone:

- Basic education (reading and writing, mathematics, scientific literacy, legal knowledge and civic ethics)
- Vocational education and skills training
- Affordable lifelong learning opportunities

However, when resources are scarce and academic requirements are high (such as top high schools, prestigious universities, graduate programs, doctoral programs, and highly specialized programs in science/medicine/engineering), it is essential to adhere to the following:

- **With academic ability and performance as the core**
- Standards are objective, transparent, and consistent.
- The evaluation is reviewable, explainable, and appealable.

2) Why is "selecting the best" not a form of exclusion?

The selection process is not about ranking people by their value, but rather about **matching the job with the academic tasks** :

- A mismatch can harm students (frustration, time cost, opportunity cost).
- It will damage the institution's reputation (leading to a decline in graduation quality).
- It will harm social innovation and competitiveness (distorted talent supply).

The correct statement is: **Everyone has the opportunity to learn, but higher education must be undertaken by the most suitable people.**

III. Work System: Contribution-Based Employment (UBI makes performance-based recruitment fairer)

1) UBI (User-Generated Income) makes "work no longer determine survival," thus allowing recruitment to focus more on performance.

In a society without UBI, the equation "work = survival" can easily lead to:

- Inefficient job occupancy (just to have a job)
- Gray employment and deception
- Welfare cliff and incentive distortion

In the UBI society:

- Survival is guaranteed by UBI
- Employment has become an option that combines "extra income + social contribution".
- Companies can more clearly use performance standards to recruit.

- Individuals can more rationally choose suitable positions and training paths.

2) "Work is not a right":

- **Survival and basic dignity are rights (guaranteed by UBI).**
- **Specific job positions are not unconditional rights, but rather contractual relationships based on ability matching and value creation effects.**
- **Job opportunities must be open to competition, but hiring must be based on merit.**

This ensures market efficiency while preventing "jobs" from becoming politically allocated.

IV. Definition of Fairness: Fairness of rules, not equal distribution of results.

- Fairness is not about "everyone getting the same result".
- Fairness means "everyone competes under the same rules".
- Fairness means evaluating based on ability, effort, and performance.
- Fairness means that "failure does not equate to a loss of dignity" (UBI is responsible for this).

This creates a stable structure: **UBI as a minimum guarantee + widespread education and training + merit-based promotion + higher rewards for contributions.**

V. Moral Character: Reconnecting Rights and Obligations

Education must cultivate not only skills, but also:

- Honesty and the spirit of contract
- Respect for rules and the rights of others
- Sense of responsibility (to family, community, and public resources)
- Understanding the fiscal ethics of "public funds come from taxpayers"

And the work system is strengthened:

- Contribution and reward correspond
- Efficiency corresponds to responsibility
- Matching skills with job requirements

This will reduce social conflicts and the competition for resources based on social status, thus ensuring and promoting social development.

In a society where a basic income for all guarantees basic survival and dignity, education and employment should return to their true functions: education should cultivate knowledge, skills, and character, while employment should create wealth and value. Opportunities must be universally open, but learning and positions with scarce resources and

significant responsibilities must be allocated based on merit, with evaluation criteria that are objective, transparent, consistent, and verifiable. UBI ensures that no one, even if not admitted or temporarily unemployed, will lose their basic livelihood, making the merit-based system both efficient and humane. Ultimately, New York will develop a highly trusting and efficient social structure based on "universal security—capability development—merit-based advancement—reward for contribution."

Campaign platform goal 26: Developing education, science, culture, and productivity
We will dedicate ourselves to social development: We will fully develop education, science and technology, productivity, and the industrial chain, giving equal importance to basic education, high-tech research, and skills training. We will strengthen education and scientific research, and improve the industrial chain. We will build an integrated development strategy encompassing education, science and technology, productivity, and the complete industrial chain.

I. Overall Strategic Framework: National Capability Closed-Loop Model

The core of modern economic competition is no longer a single advantage, but **systemic capability**. A truly powerful state or nation must form the following closed loop:

Basic education → Skills and higher education → Scientific research → Technology transfer → Manufacturing and services → Industrial chain improvement → Taxation and reinvestment → Educational upgrading

This is a self-reinforcing positive cycle.

If any one of these links is weak:

- Education will become disconnected from industry
- The research project remained at the paper stage.
- Manufacturing will flow out
- Supply chains will break down
- Long-term productivity decline

Therefore, the essence of our goal is to establish a complete talent and industry system, rather than developing a single sector in isolation.

II. First Pillar: High-Quality Basic Education (Talent Foundation)

Basic education is the source of productivity.

Must be achieved:

1) Core Competency Building

- Mathematics and Scientific Literacy
- Language expression and logical ability

- Critical thinking
- Digital and AI fundamental capabilities
- Civic ethics and sense of responsibility

2) Fairness and quality are balanced

- Unified high standards across the state
- Teacher quality improvement
- Transparent evaluation system
- Narrowing the gap in resources between schools

High-quality basic education determines the future:

- Innovation capability
- Scientific and technological research and development reserves
- Technology absorption capacity
- Social Mobility

III. Second Pillar: Higher Education and High-Tech Research

New York already has world-class universities and research institutions, which must be further institutionalized and integrated.

1) Strategic priority areas

- Artificial intelligence and computing power
- Semiconductors and Nanotechnology
- Clean energy and energy storage
- Biotechnology and Precision Medicine
- Advanced Manufacturing and Automation
- Cybersecurity and Quantum Computing

2) Research and industry integration mechanism

- University-Enterprise Joint Laboratory
- Scientific research achievement transformation fund
- Technology incubator
- Entrepreneurship support system
- Patent commercialization mechanism

The goal is to transform research into ideas, theories, products, enterprises, and nodes in the industrial chain, rather than simply publishing papers.

IV. The Third Pillar: Skills Training and Vocational Education (Productivity Bridge)

A bridge is needed between high technology and basic education.

Must be built:

- High-quality vocational and technical colleges
- Industry Joint Certification System
- apprenticeship
- Continuous retraining mechanism
- Career advancement path for skilled workers

Modern manufacturing and technology industries need:

- technician
- Engineering Assistant

- Automation maintenance personnel
- Data Operator
- Equipment engineers
- skilled workers

Without a skills layer, the industrial chain cannot be closed.

V. Building a complete industrial chain

A complete industrial chain means:

- Research and development in the local area
- Core components are sourced locally.
- Assembly in local
- Supply chain coordination locally
- Sales and branding in the local area

This will bring about:

- Higher added value
- Greater job stability
- Stronger tax base
- Lower external risks

Key measures

- Reduce manufacturing costs
- Optimize land and infrastructure
- Simplify approval process
- Provide R&D tax incentives
- Construction of industrial parks

VI. The Economic Multiplier Effect of Education and Technology

According to the data:

- Higher education contributed approximately \$97 billion.
- SUNY contributed approximately \$31 billion.
- Community colleges contributed \$16.9 billion.
- Research and development expenditure of US\$8.3 billion

This shows that education itself is a large economic sector.

More importantly:

- Education increases lifelong income
- Increase tax contribution
- Reduce public spending burden
- Enhance productivity

The long-term multiplier effect is much greater than the current budget.

VII. Productivity is the core variable

All policies ultimately need to answer the following question:

How much value is created per unit of labor time?

Education enhances skills → Technology improves tool efficiency → Industrial chains reduce transaction

costs → System optimization reduces waste →
Ultimately, productivity growth is achieved.
Increased productivity brings:

- Higher wages
- Lower commodity prices
- Stronger competitiveness
- Higher taxes
- Stronger fiscal stability
- Higher GDP

VIII. Structural Integration with the UBI System

In the context of UBI:

- Basic survival does not depend on employment
- Talented individuals can have more freedom to choose their professions and innovations.
- Companies can focus more on performance when recruiting.
- Starting a business with risk is more feasible

UBI does not replace education or work, but rather reduces the risk of failure and increases tolerance for innovation.

IX. Global Competition Dimension

New York's advantages:

- Financial capital
- political status
- talent concentration
- World-class universities
- Geographical and trade location
- Technological and cultural influence

If the supply chain is closed, New York could become:

- High-end manufacturing center
- AI Technology Hub
- Biomedical Core Area
- Clean Energy Innovation Zone

X. Long-term institutional achievements

This strategy will ultimately achieve:

- Highly skilled workforce
- Strengthen industrial self-reliance
- Increased innovation density
- Increased social mobility
- Solid fiscal foundation

form:

- Education-driven technology
- Technology drives industry
- Industry-driven taxation
- Taxes support education
- Positive circulation system.

Strategic Conclusion

By investing simultaneously:

- Basic Education Quality
- High-tech research capabilities
- Skills training system
- Construction of a complete industrial chain
- Fair and transparent merit-based selection system

New York can be established:

- World-leading talent system
- High value-added manufacturing and technology economy
- Sustainable growth model
- High social mobility and cohesion
- Education shapes abilities.
- Technology amplifies capabilities.
- Industrial chain transformation capability.
- Productivity creates prosperity.

Campaign platform goal 27: Economic development

Economic Development: Support New York's high-tech enterprises, as well as large, medium, and small businesses, to drive economic growth; significantly increase New York's GDP and per capita wealth; double New York's overall strength; eliminate the fiscal deficit; fully develop a market-based free economic system; establish more free markets and street businesses throughout New York; and encourage all forms of commodity exchange and trade. Construct an entrepreneurial growth system centered on the free market to double New York's overall strength.

I. Overall Strategic Objectives

It's not just about "supporting businesses," but about building a complete growth system:

Entrepreneurial activity → Business expansion →
Technological upgrading → Improved industrial chain → GDP growth → Expanded tax base →
Deficit elimination → Fiscal surplus →
Reinvestment in development

The core objectives include:

- Support high-tech enterprises and large, medium and small enterprises
- Significantly increase GDP and per capita wealth
- Overall economic strength doubled
- Eliminate fiscal deficit
- Establish a free economic system based on the market.
- Expanding free markets and street commerce
- Encourage diverse forms of commodity exchange and trade
- Achieve fiscal surplus

II. Constructing a "Full-Gradual Growth Structure for Enterprises"

A healthy economy must have:

Enterprise Type	effect
startups	Innovation and risk-taking
Small and medium-sized enterprises	Employment and Community Economy
large enterprises	Global competition and capital intensity
High-tech enterprises	Productivity surge

New York's advantages are:

- Global Financial Center
- Talent concentration
- Venture capital activity
- Mature technology ecosystem
- Tourism resources
- Cultural resources
- Political resources

The key lies in **deregulation and market opening** .

III. High-tech industries: Productivity multipliers
Core Data (New York Tech Ecosystem)

- Direct output of approximately **US\$124.7 billion**
- Total ecosystem output is approximately **US\$291 billion**.
- **290,000** core technology positions .
- Ecosystem employment: approximately **800,000+**
- Revenue of approximately **\$109 billion**

This means that technology has become a significant engine for New York's GDP growth.

The ways in which technology creates value:

1. Increase unit labor output
2. It drives spillover industries (law, finance, real estate).
3. Attracting high-salary talent
4. Promote innovation and entrepreneurship
5. Increase tax base

If the technology industry doubles in size, it could potentially:

- Bringing in hundreds of billions of dollars in new output
- Expanding high-paying jobs
- Significantly increased state fiscal revenue and per capita income

IV. Free Markets and Street Commerce: The Underlying Ecosystem for Entrepreneurship

Large technology companies drive “upper-level growth,” while free markets drive “lower-level entrepreneurship.”

1) Establish more free markets (such as flea markets)

Economic role:

- Low-cost entry point for entrepreneurship
- Small vendors' trial and error platform
- Employment absorption function
- Price competition optimization

Social role:

- Community Interaction Space
- Cultural diversity display
- Social cohesion is enhanced
- Convenience for residents

Free markets lower the barriers to entry:

Anyone can be a producer, not just a consumer.

V. Opening up residential and commercial uses

Under the premise of review and safety supervision:

- Legalizing short-term rentals
- Legalizing basement living
- Expanding family-oriented businesses
- Allowing small-scale commercial use in residential buildings
- Guaranteed rental income

Effect:

- Improve asset utilization
- Create additional sources of income
- Increase taxes
- Activating the community micro-economy
- Stimulate the development of local industries

This is "asset efficiency improvement".

VI. Comprehensively develop the market economy system

A true market economy includes:

- Clarify property rights
- Contract strictly enforced
- Simplify approval process
- Unified and transparent tax system
- Reduce administrative intervention
- Expanding trade freedom
- Guarantee property safety and returns

Businesses need:

- Stable rules
- Low institutional uncertainty
- High predictability

This is more important than subsidies.

VII. Feasible Paths to Doubling GDP

New York State's GDP is approximately \$2.3 trillion.

To double the amount, the following is required:

1. Technology industry expansion
2. Manufacturing resurgence
3. Increased startup density
4. The number of small and medium-sized enterprises is increasing
5. Complete industrial chain
6. Productivity continues to improve
7. Guarantee the operating income of the industry

The core variable is:

Productivity × Employment Participation

The combination of free market and technology:

- Increase unit output
- Increase employment opportunities
- Expand market size

VIII. Fiscal Deficit Elimination Mechanism

The deficit is not solved by raising taxes, but by:

- Expanding the tax base
- Increase output value
- Enhance tax efficiency
- Controlling expenditure structure

When GDP grows:

- Corporate profit growth
- Wage growth
- Consumption growth
- Tax revenue increases naturally

Only growth-oriented fiscal policies are sustainable.

IX. Zero Unemployment and an Entrepreneurial Society

Free market creation:

- Micro-entrepreneurial opportunities
- Non-traditional employment
- Flexible sources of income

In conjunction with UBI:

- Basic survival is guaranteed
- Startup risks are bearable
- Small-scale businesses can experiment.

Formation: Safety Net + Market Vitality

10. Long-term structural results

If the institutional reforms are successful, New York will achieve:

- High-tech drive growth
- Small and medium-sized enterprises
- Active free market
- Complete industrial chain
- Tax base expansion
- fiscal stability
- Increased social mobility

Formation: Entrepreneurial culture + technical capabilities + market freedom

Strategic Summary

Supporting businesses is not about subsidies, but rather:

- Reduce barriers
- Expand the market
- Strengthen property rights
- Facilitate transactions
- Activate entrepreneurial spirit
- Stimulate income

High technology creates high added value; free markets create broad participation; market rules create long-term stability.

Only in this way can we truly achieve economic doubling and fiscal balance.

Campaign platform goal 28: Leverage New York's strengths

Fully leverage New York's advantages: Give full play to New York's advantages in politics, economy, education, culture, science, technology, finance, industry, agriculture, geography, tourism and human capital, and leverage its central position and superior conditions on the world stage; strengthen international exchanges and cooperation; and enable most of the world's top 500 companies to establish branches in New York and most of the world's top 500 universities to establish campuses in New York.

the best analysis based on available evidence **in response to your three questions about Fortune 500 companies and top universities in New York State : To make New York a global center for politics, economics, science and technology, and higher education.**

New York is already a world-class city, but the core is not "maintaining its leading position," but rather: **to proactively attract global resources to New York and form a global hub with a high concentration of "world headquarters + world campuses."**

I. New York's Global Fundamental Advantages

New York is a city that is almost irreplaceable in the world.

New York has:

- The global financial hub (Wall Street)
- United Nations Headquarters
- Global Media and Law Center
- World-class cultural influence
- International immigration and talent gathering

II. The Realistic Basis of Fortune 500 Companies

1 Fortune 500 headquarters

New York State is home to the headquarters of approximately **52** Fortune 500 companies.

These companies are concentrated in:

- finance
- Insurance
- media
- consult
- Medical
- consumer goods

New York has consistently ranked alongside California and Texas as one of the states with the most headquarters.

2 Fortune 500 companies establish branches in New York

Although there are no official statistics, judging from the economic structure:

The vast majority (400+) of Fortune 500 companies have some form of physical presence in New York.

reason:

- Financial settlement and investment require New York
- Legal and compliance headquarters are mostly located in New York.
- Media, advertising, and fintech are concentrated
- International companies establish North American regional headquarters

New York is a "must-have city for businesses".

III. The Real Status of World's Top Universities**📖 Top 100 Universities in New York State**

Among the world's top 100 universities, those with their main campus in New York State include:

- Columbia University
- Cornell University
- New York University

These three universities have consistently ranked among the top in the world.

New York has an extremely strong academic foundation, but it requires:

It's not just about having three campuses, but about attracting more of the world's top universities to establish campuses.

IV. Strategic Objectives: To establish a presence in New York City for the majority of Fortune 500 companies and the majority of Fortune 500 universities.

This is a "global hub strategy." It comprises three levels:

First Tier: Corporate Global Hub Strategy

Target:

- Encourage more large global companies to establish operations in New York:
 - North American Headquarters
 - Financial Headquarters
 - Legal and Compliance Center
 - Technology R&D Center

Policy tools:

- Tax system stability
- Uniform tax rate + high growth expectations
- Legal certainty
- Advantages of financial infrastructure
- Facilitating global capital flows

New York can become:

The "default second headquarters" for global companies.

Second Tier: World University New York Expansion Program

Attracting the world's top 100 universities:

- Establish branch campus and research institute in New York
- Establish joint laboratory
- Establish specialized colleges (AI, Financial Engineering, Biotechnology)

model:

- The government provides a platform for land and scientific research cooperation.
- Enterprises provide industrial application scenarios
- Universities provide talent and research and development

New York's advantages:

- There is already a top-tier university ecosystem
- A mature environment for venture capital and scientific research commercialization
- International talent visas are highly attractive

Third layer: Global integration of the industrial chain

New York can be constructed:

- Finance + Technology + Education + Manufacturing
- Research and Development → Commercialization → Capital Markets → Global Expansion

A complete closed loop is formed.

V. Upgrading International Exchange and Cooperation

New York is now home to the United Nations headquarters.

Strategic upgrade direction:

- Establish more international research alliances
- Expanding Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement
- Establish a permanent mechanism for international innovation forums
- Establish a transnational innovation incubator

This will make New York a triple center for global rule-making, technological innovation, and capital flows.

VI. Logic of Economic Impact Measurement

like:

- The number of branches of Fortune 500 companies increased by 20%.
- 20 new campuses added to the world's top 100 universities
- High-tech R&D expansion by 30%

but:

- Increase in high-paying jobs
- Tax base expansion
- GDP per capita rise
- Increase in net international capital inflows

The doubling of New York's overall economic strength is not just empty talk, but the result of structural upgrading.

VII. Political and Soft Power Advantages

New York is not only an economic center:

- United Nations Headquarters
- Global Diplomatic Hub
- World Cultural Communication Center

The integration of politics, economics, and education is a rare phenomenon in the world.

VIII. Risks and Challenges

To achieve this goal, the following needs to be addressed:

- Tax competitiveness
- Regulatory complexity
- Real estate costs
- Infrastructure pressure
- Talent visa policy
- Labor costs

This requires coordination:

- Achieving UBI and universal health insurance
- Uniform tax rate
- Simplify approval
- Expand housing supply
- Increase infrastructure investment
- Abolish minimum wage policy

- abolish property tax

Strategic Summary

New York has:

- It is a global financial center
- It has 52 Fortune 500 headquarters
- It has three main campuses of universities ranked among the top 100 in the world.
- The technology ecosystem is worth nearly \$300 billion.

The goal is to upgrade the "leading city" to become the place with the highest concentration of global companies and universities.

Businesses bring capital.

Universities bring talent.

Technology increases productivity.

Finance brings expansion capabilities.

With all four combined, New York will become:

The world's true comprehensive super center.

Campaign platform goal 29: Improve laws and regulations

Improve laws and regulations: Conduct a comprehensive review of New York State laws and regulations and correct any unreasonable or unfair aspects (institutionalize a "legal check-up + AI governance" approach, suitable as a campaign platform/white paper section).

I. Core Stance: To Return the Law to Three Standards

New York State's legal system must continuously "self-correct," otherwise its rules will accumulate contradictions, create injustices, hinder growth, and erode trust. We propose a systematic review and revision of all statewide laws and regulations, uniformly measured against three standards:

1. **Justice** : Whether it respects basic rights, procedural justice, equal judgments for similar cases, and equal responsibility.
2. **Reasonableness** : Does it conform to the realities of modern economic society, and does it produce obvious side effects and distorted incentives?
3. **Feasibility** : Is it clear, operable, and cost-controllable? Does it lead to selective enforcement and opportunities for corruption?

Achieving justice requires both excellence and responsibility; everyone is equal before the rules; and social trust is rebuilt through institutional reform.

II. Why it's necessary: Trust crisis and "challenging unfairness"

Macroeconomic shocks do not harm different social classes asymmetrically . The wealthy lose

"scale of wealth," while ordinary people lose "their basic necessities" (rent, food, healthcare, transportation, education). Therefore, legal reforms must prioritize addressing two types of problems:

- **The fragility of rules** : When a crisis occurs, most people are affected.
- **The system's adverse incentives** : When rules are unclear, enforcement is inconsistent, and costs are opaque, law-abiding citizens suffer losses while speculators profit.

This is why it must be designed in conjunction with the overall system of "UBI + medical insurance + public safety + market order": **to use the system to turn "unfair shocks" into "acceptable and recoverable" ones.**

III. Implementation Mechanism: Establishment of the "New York State Legal Health Checkup Board + AI Compliance Governance Center"

1) Organizational structure (permanent legal review)

Establishing a three-tiered structure will prevent reforms from becoming mere slogans.

- **The New York State Legal Health Checkup Board (permanent)** : responsible for the statewide list of laws, prioritization, public hearings, and revision recommendations.
- **Interagency Rules Coordination Group (State Government)** : Unify "dispersed rules" into a consistent institutional logic (housing, labor, taxation, policing, welfare, etc.).
- **Public Complaint and Proposal Platform (Rule of Law Crowdsourcing)** : Residents, businesses, lawyers, and social workers can submit cases on "which law led to the unreasonable outcome".

2) AI Governance: Replacing "Gutted-Down Legislation" with "Data-Driven Review"

Establish an **AI Compliance and Governance Center** to do three things:

- **Regulatory conflict scanning** : Identify contradictory, repetitive, vaguely authorized, and excessively discretionary clauses.
- **Implementation effectiveness evaluation** : Use real data to see if a rule causes "selective enforcement", "cost spillover", "welfare cliff" and "corporate compliance burden".
- **Fairness impact analysis** : Assess the real impact of a rule on low-income individuals, the middle class, small businesses, and

communities (rather than just looking at the text).

Principle: AI will only "discover problems and simulate impacts," and the final decision must be made by elected institutions and through open procedures to ensure democratic legitimacy.

IV. Scope of Review: Six major lists, item by item to identify unreasonable points.

A. Rules that affect survival and dignity (highest priority)

- Healthcare and insurance accessibility
- Public health (toilets, environmental sanitation, food safety)
- Public safety (the distinction between misdemeanors and felonies, recidivism mechanisms, evidence and procedures)
- Housing and other consumption (contractual order, delinquency handling, remedies and expedited enforcement)

B. Rules that affect market order

- Commercial consumption and contract enforcement (a unified rule system of "consumption must be paid for")
- Tipping and pricing transparency (legislation to abolish tipping or regulate the display and payment methods of "mandatory tips/service charges")
- Anti-fraud, anti-tax evasion, and anti-gray economy

C. Rules that influence growth and innovation

- Permits and Approvals (Building Permits, Business Permits, Street Vendor/Free Market Rules)
- Technological innovation and data governance
- Education and talent system (merit-based, fair, and transparent)

D. Welfare and Financial Rules

- Overlapping welfare programs, cost of eligibility review, welfare cliff
- Under the UBI framework, which benefits should be eliminated, merged, or retained as "Special Needs Services" (elderly, disabled, and child protection)?

E. Equality of rights and administrative procedures

- Excessive administrative discretion leads to inconsistency
- compliance costs lead to a situation where only law-abiding citizens are penalized.
- Lack of openness, transparency, and appeal mechanism

F. Regional Governance Structure and Coordination

- Coordination of transportation, housing, taxation, and planning
- The legal path for "merger/synergy" can begin with service integration and planning integration, rather than a one-step political merger.

V. Methodology of Practice: Five-Step Closed Loop

1. **List** : Compile all regulations by field to form a "regulation map".
2. **Find conflicts** : Identify contradictory, repetitive, outdated, and unenforceable clauses.
3. **Conduct an impact assessment** : Use data to evaluate costs, beneficiaries, victims, and implementation difficulty.
4. **Public hearings + expert consultation** : Let the public see "why to reform and how to reform".
5. **Legislation + Pilot Program + Review** : Major reforms are first piloted, then promoted throughout the state.

VI. The "Policy Implementation" of the Three Issues

1) Regarding the "unfairness of financial shocks"

- Strengthening property owner and consumer protection, anti-fraud, and financial transparency
- Strengthening basic survival protections (UBI + health insurance) to mitigate the devastating impact of the shock.
- Government information releases must be prudent and based on audits and evidence to avoid causing unnecessary market panic; **"transparent auditing takes precedence over public speculation."**

2) Regarding "public concerns about financial risks"

- **Financial credibility is a public good** : government communication must be rigorous and evidence must be prioritized.
- **Audits of key assets should be institutionalized, professionalized, and conducted in a low-noise manner**, thus demonstrating "transparent governance" while avoiding getting bogged down in controversial narratives.

3) Regarding the "integration of New York City and Long Island"

Gradual Regional Coordination Act :

- Integrated transportation (metro/railway/bus rapid transit/ticketing system)

- Housing and regional coordination (expanding supply and supporting infrastructure)
- Coordinating taxation with public services (to avoid double taxation and service fragmentation) by first "merging functions" and then considering "political integration" would be more feasible.

New York State will launch a comprehensive, institutionalized, data-driven, and transparent review of its laws and regulations. Any rules that are unreasonable, outdated, create injustice, hinder growth, or lead to selective enforcement must be corrected. We will establish a permanent "Legal Health Checkup Committee" and an AI Governance Center to evaluate the effectiveness and side effects of each rule using real data, and continuously revise it through public hearings and legislative processes. The purpose of the law is not to allow a minority to exploit loopholes, but to enable everyone to live, work, and invest in a predictable way—guided by justice, with excellence and responsibility coexisting.

Campaign platform goal 30: To achieve social immortality. *social immortality* in New York by eliminating death caused by social and systemic factors .

"Social immortality" is not about extending the physical lifespan of individuals, but **about reducing all preventable deaths caused by social and systemic factors to a theoretical zero** . In other words, given current technology and financial capabilities, no one should die from poverty, lack of medical care, homelessness, violence, drugs, avoidable accidents, pollution, institutional failures, or delayed rescue efforts.

I. Conceptual Upgrade: Making "Social Immortality" a Testable Institutional Proposition **Three theoretical propositions of social immortality**

- **P1 (Preventable Death Proposition)** : All deaths caused by poverty, lack of medical care, homelessness, violence, and institutional failure are considered "socially manufactured deaths" and should be regarded as governance failures rather than individual fate or biological inevitability.
- **P2 (UBI and universal health insurance)** : Preventable deaths can only be systematically reduced to a minimum if and only if society provides "UBI + universal health insurance + universal safety base".

- **P3 (Closed-Loop Institutional Proposition)** : Only when governance has a closed-loop mechanism of "responsibility attribution, data monitoring, rapid error correction, and cross-departmental collaboration" can "zero preventable deaths" be more than just a slogan.

II. Target Definition: What is meant by "social and systemic death"?

1. **Deaths related to poverty and hunger** (dead consequences of malnutrition, exposure to cold, and extreme financial stress)
2. **Death due to treatable illness** (death caused by lack of insurance, delayed medical treatment, or inability to afford medication).
3. **Deaths due to homelessness and unsafe housing** (winter exposure, chronic street diseases)
4. **Violent deaths** (gun violence, homicide, domestic violence)
5. **Death from drug overdose** (fentanyl, etc.)
6. **Mental health crisis and suicide** (mental health service gap, isolation and inadequate crisis intervention)
7. **Traffic and workplace fatalities** (road accidents, construction safety, occupational exposure)
8. **Environment-related and pollution-related deaths** (air, water, extreme heat/low temperature)
9. **Systemic public health events** (infectious diseases, inadequate emergency preparedness)
10. **Delayed deaths caused by governance failures** (slow emergency response, fragmented information systems, and lack of oversight)

This definition is crucial: it transforms "social immortality" from a philosophical slogan into a governance project **that can be legislated, budgeted, audited, and accountable** .

III. Implementation Path: A "social immortality" institutional framework that is completely closed-loop with related goals, including UBI, universal health insurance , drug control, gun control, public health, public toilets, environmental sanitation, legal review, unified tax rates, and strengthened policing and justice, which can be pieced together to form a "social immortality operating system".

1) Inclusive Foundation: Eliminating "Survival Risk" Structurally

- **UBI (Economic Foundation)** : Eliminate the path to "dying from lack of money" (hunger, lack of supplies, inability to access medical care, winter exposure).
- **Universal free basic medical care (health foundation)** : Minimize deaths from treatable diseases from the system.
- **Basic housing security (housing foundation)** : Eliminate the economic reasons for not being able to afford to buy or rent a home, and avoid death from exposure on the street and health collapse caused by extreme housing instability.

2) Zero-violence foundation: Minimize the risk of "human-caused death".

- **Gun control /gun bans + strong law enforcement** : reduce homicides and accidental shootings.
- **Drug control + access to treatment and rehabilitation** : continuously reduce drug overdose deaths as a "public health emergency".
- **Strengthen policing and the judiciary** : increase certainty and speed, leaving no place for violence and repeat offenders to hide.

3) Urban Life Foundation: Eliminating "Infrastructure-Related Fatal Risks"

- **6,000 free public toilets 24/7** : public health, dignity, meeting the physiological needs of using toilets, reducing the spread of disease and street hygiene risks.
- **The government is responsible for public area sanitation** : reducing disease and rodent infestations, improving safety and livability, and enhancing the efficiency and rationality of sanitation and cleaning.
- **Traffic safety/occupational safety upgrade** : Treat accidents as "manageable risks" rather than random events.

4) Closed-loop governance: Ensuring it is not "campaign-style governance"

- Any systemic flaws that lead to "preventable deaths" must be identified, revised, and those responsible held accountable.
- **AI-driven governance + data dashboards** : Every type of death must have real-time monitoring, early warning, responsible department, and deadline for correction.

IV. How to Measure "Social Immortality": A List of KPIs That Must Be Publicly Disclosed

The NY Social Immortality Index is listed as an annual key performance indicator for the state government, and its implementation is made public and transparent.

- **Total preventable deaths** (attributed according to the above 10 categories)
- **Emergency response time** (urban/suburban distribution)
- **Excessive mortality rate , suicide rate , homicide rate**
- **Deaths/serious injuries resulting from homelessness**
- **This can avoid hospitalizations** (making situations that could be resolved on an outpatient basis more serious).
- **Life expectancy gap in high-risk communities** (the gap in life expectancy between different regions is narrowing year by year)
- **Public health infrastructure coverage** (toilets, cleaning, water supply, extreme weather shelters)
- **Institutional response speed** (the cycle of problem discovery—legislation/budgetation/implementation)

The political credibility of "social immortality" comes from whether these indicators can **continue to decline** , rather than from the grand scale of the slogan.

In New York, no social cause should lead to death. We propose a "Social Immortality" plan: a foundation of universal basic income and free basic healthcare for survival; a foundation of drug and gun control and strengthened policing and the judiciary for safety; a foundation of sufficient 24-hour free public restrooms and government-mandated public health for the city; and a continuous error-correction mechanism established through comprehensive legal and regulatory review and AI governance. Our goal is not an abstract utopia, but rather, under current technological conditions, to systematically minimize and continuously approach zero preventable deaths caused by poverty, lack of medical care, homelessness, drugs, violence, accidents, and systemic failures—making New York a global benchmark for life safety and social dignity. The most powerful and practical version in terms of politics and policy is: "**Social immortality = institutional engineering that can prevent death from occurring.**" Prevent society from creating death.

Campaign platform goal 31. Strengthen international relations

Improving and strengthening international relations: particularly strengthening relations and cooperation with Canada, Mexico, China, and Europe.

I. Core Principles: New York acts as a "connector," using cooperation to achieve growth, stability, and security.

New York's strength lies not in its "toughness" abroad, but in its ability **to integrate finance, education, technology, trade, culture, and the UN platform** into a sustainable system of international cooperation.

- In particular, for Canada, Mexico, China , and Europe : to act as an "accelerator" for supply chain and market integration, and a "bridge" for pragmatic, controllable, and verifiable economic, trade, and cultural exchanges, expanding mutual benefits under the premise of compliance and security.

International relations and trade negotiations fall primarily under federal jurisdiction; New York State focuses on locally feasible approaches such as **economic cooperation, investment promotion, education and research, city-friendly initiatives, port logistics, business services, and cultural exchange** .

II. Executable toolkits are provided for Canada, Mexico, China, and Europe respectively.

A. Canada: New York's closest neighbor and partner (border, energy, tourism, supply chain)

Objective: To develop the New York-Canada corridor into the North American corridor characterized by "fastest cross-border travel, lowest friction, and highest added value".

Actionable measures:

1. **Cross-border trade and customs clearance efficiency**
 - Promote "appointment + digital customs clearance + freight priority channel" at border ports to reduce truck waiting time and logistics costs.
 - Establish a New York State-level "Cross-border Supply Chain Coordination Office" (to connect businesses, ports, and customs for compliance consultation and data sharing).
2. **Energy and power grid cooperation**
 - Partnering with Canadian clean energy and energy storage companies to introduce stable, low-carbon power and key mineral supply chain collaboration (battery materials, energy storage equipment).
3. **Tourism and Education**

- Expand joint tourism promotion between New York and Canada (winter/summer routes, MICE tourism).
- Deepen joint research, exchange programs, and internship pathways between New York and Canadian universities.

B. Mexico: Manufacturing and Consumer Market Partner (USMCA Supply Chain, Agriculture, and Manufacturing)

Objective: To more seamlessly integrate New York businesses into the North American manufacturing network, and to complement Mexico's manufacturing capabilities with New York's financial and technology services.

Actionable measures:

1. **New York companies' "nearshore outsourcing/nearshore manufacturing" service packages**
 - Establish a "Mexican Market Entry Support Program": providing one-stop services including legal compliance, supply chain auditing, payment settlement, insurance, logistics, and language support.
2. **Cooperation in agriculture and food, and advanced manufacturing**
 - Leveraging New York's strengths in finance, design, branding, and distribution channels, and linking Mexican manufacturing with agricultural product processing, an export combination of "New York brands + North American manufacturing" is formed.
3. **Talent and Skills Cooperation (Practical Version)**
 - Promote cooperation between vocational education and enterprise training (mechanical, automation, quality control, logistics), and strengthen common standards across the industrial chain.

C. China: The World's Second Largest Economy – "High-Quality Mutually Beneficial Cooperation Under the Premise of Compliance"

Objective: To avoid both slogan-based confrontation and boundless openness; to achieve "controllable, auditable, and replicable" cooperation.

Actionable Measures:

1. **Finance and Investment: A Compliant and Transparent Two-Way Channel**
 - Leveraging New York's strengths in financial services to attract compliant investment, with a focus on **manufacturing upgrades, life sciences, clean energy, infrastructure, and technology industries**.

- Establish an "investment transparency and security assessment" mechanism: review the source of funds, comply with anti-money laundering regulations, exclude sanctioned entities, and isolate sensitive areas.
2. **Education and Scientific Research: Focusing on Basic Research and Technologies for People's Livelihood**
 - to conduct joint research and student exchanges with Chinese universities in fields such as **public health, climate and environment, basic science, medicine, and agricultural technology**.
 - For collaborations involving sensitive technologies/export controls: strictly follow compliance procedures to avoid risks.
 3. **Urban-civilian exchanges: reducing the cost of misunderstandings**
 - Expand city-level cultural festivals, exhibitions, youth exchanges, and language and professional exchange programs to make "people-to-people friendship" a long-term stabilizer.

D. Europe: Comprehensive Cooperation

III. How to use New York's three "super leverages"

1. **United Nations Platform (New York Exclusive)**
 - The goal is to make New York a "living room" for issues such as climate, public health, urban governance, and sustainable development, attracting international organizations, businesses, and research institutions to establish projects in New York.
2. **Wall Street and Capital Markets (New York Ace)**
 - Establish the "New York International Investment and Project Database": Package infrastructure, clean energy, high-end manufacturing, and science park projects into investable targets to attract capital from Canada, Mexico, China, Europe, and the world.
3. **Top universities and research systems (New York chassis)**
 - Establish an "international joint laboratory/joint incubator" mechanism: integrating scientific research, transformation, industry, and employment to generate sustainable international cooperation results.

IV. Bottom-line Clause

Avoid being "naively open-minded" or "ignoring safety":

- Compliance bottom line: adherence to laws, sanctions and export controls, anti-money laundering , and transparent disclosure.
- Safety bottom line: Sensitive technologies and critical infrastructure are designated as "red line areas".
- The bottom line of reciprocity: Openness must be on an equal footing, emphasizing market access, fair competition, and intellectual property rights.
- Basic Livelihood: *Cooperation must serve New York's employment, tax base, industrial chain, and quality of life.

V. Vision for Deeper Integration/Alliance in North America:

To facilitate higher levels of movement of people, goods, capital, and education and research within North America, and to reduce cross-border frictions within the existing legal framework.

We will improve and strengthen international relations, with a focus on deepening cooperation with Canada, Mexico, China, and Europe, making New York a key hub for North American supply chains and global capital, talent, and innovation. New York will leverage the UN platform, Wall Street financial capabilities, and a world-class university system to expand manufacturing, trade, and investment; promote scientific and educational exchanges; and foster tourism and cultural exchange. At the same time, we adhere to the principles of compliance , transparency, reciprocity, and security: cooperation will serve New York's employment, industrial chain upgrading, fiscal growth, and social stability, making New York stronger, wealthier, and safer on the global stage.

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Policy Summary – Dr. Mahone Thomson 's Candidacy for Governor of New York in 2026 New York State Universal Basic Income Center Governance Framework

Core premise

Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a **fundamental institutional reform** that enables New York State to address poverty, crime, homelessness, unemployment, and systemic inefficiency at their core,

rather than through piecemeal welfare and regulatory interventions.

I. Economic Security and Social Foundation

1. Universal Basic Income (UBI)

- **\$33 per person per day** (\$1,000 per person per month) is provided **unconditionally** to every New York State resident from birth to death.
- The poverty line is defined as **\$1,000 per person per month** .
- With a basic income for all citizens, **every resident's income will permanently exceed the poverty line** , fundamentally eliminating poverty.
- Funding source: **16% of the current per capita income in New York State**, calculated based on an average monthly income of \$6,250 per person.

2. Universal free basic medical insurance

- **unconditional and free basic healthcare services** to all New York State residents .
- Healthcare is a **basic necessity for survival** , not a consumer good that can be disregarded.
- Currently, **about 5% of New York State residents do not have health insurance** ; universal healthcare supported by universal basic income will completely eliminate this gap.

II. Achieving a society with zero problems in basic income for all citizens

3. Zero poverty

- By guaranteeing a basic income, **poverty will be structurally eliminated** , rather than controlled.
- The need for artificial or indirect "affordable housing" mechanisms has disappeared.

4. Zero crime

- Crime stemming from poverty must be eliminated at its source.
- Strengthen law enforcement to ensure **safety in subways, communities, and commercial areas** .

5. Zero homeless people

- As long as income is stable, **every New Yorker can rent or buy a home** .
- Homeless shelters are no longer necessary as permanent institutions.

6. Zero unemployment

- Universal basic income has eliminated the survival pressure caused by employment.
- Any job—whether high-paying or low-paying—can create value without threatening one's basic livelihood.

- This will significantly improve **the business investment environment and labor market flexibility** .

7. Zero Discrimination

- Eliminate all forms of discrimination:
 - Race, religion, culture, gender, age, identity, and wealth.
- Economic security ensures **genuine equality of opportunity** , not just symbolic equality.

III. Housing, Labor Force and Market Order

8. Zero Rent King

- With basic income security for all citizens, **there is no excuse for not paying rent due to poverty** .
- Rent is treated the same as other consumer payments: it must be paid on time and at the agreed price.
- This will help stabilize the housing market, restore the balance between supply and demand, and benefit all citizens.

9. Abolish the minimum wage policy.

- Work is a **fundamental human activity** , not a conditional privilege.
- Compensation should reflect **the actual value created** , rather than an artificially set minimum wage standard.
- Universal basic income guarantees people's dignity and survival, ensuring they are not affected by wage levels.

10. Abolish property tax

- Property tax is **the only recurring tax on wealth ownership** , which is structurally unfair.
- Eliminate it:
 - Encourage housing improvement and development
 - Lowering the threshold for homebuyers
 - Strengthen the real estate industry
 - Safeguarding and promoting socio-economic development and improving living standards

11. Eliminate work permit requirements

- Work should be **an integral part of life** , not a privilege.
- Identity verification and oversight mechanisms remain in place, but **the work permit system has been abolished** .
- This will significantly increase economic participation and productivity, and ensure livelihoods.

12. Cancel government housing

- Existing government housing will be sold to existing residents at a discounted price.

- Stop building new government housing.
- Housing should be fully market-driven, so that **everyone can afford housing through regular income rather than subsidies** .

IV. Industrial, Infrastructure and Market Development

13. Revitalize the manufacturing industry

- Manufacturing is a **strategic necessity for economic development** .
- New York will produce:
 - Affordable price
 - high quality
 - Globally competitive products
- Strengthen the development of industrial chains and the main players in the real economy.

14. Large-scale infrastructure construction

- Maintain and expand:
 - housing
 - Roads and bridges
 - Subway and public transportation
 - Parks and public spaces
- **the quantity and quality** of infrastructure across the state .

15. Eliminate tipping; incorporate it into the pricing system.

- A transparent pricing mechanism ensures:
 - Fair consumer experience
 - Stable and secure worker income
- To create a **clear, rational, and fair service market** .

V. Public order, health and safety

16. Public health and restrooms

- **6,000 free 24-hour public toilets** across the state (approximately one toilet for every 3,000 residents) .
- The government is responsible for **the sanitation of all public areas** , including the areas in front of private properties.

17. Gun ban

- Civilian firearms are ineffective against modern military forces and government tyranny.
- Hunting with guns is not in line with modern animal protection ethics.
- Urban property protection does not require private firearms.
- Gun violence leads to:
 - Approximately 120 people die every day in the United States.
 - Approximately \$557 billion in economic losses annually

- A complete ban on firearms can improve safety and public health and reduce economic losses.

18. Drug Control

- Scientific evidence confirms that drug use can cause serious harm to health and society.
- Overcoming drug addiction is crucial for the following:
 - public health
 - Reduce crime
 - Social stability

19. Mandatory payments for all commercial transactions.

- Dining, shopping, accommodation, transportation, and travel all require payment.
- With a basic income for all citizens, **free consumption loses its legitimacy** .

VI. Governance, Taxation and Welfare Reform

20. Uniform tax rate

- Everyone is subject to **the same tax rate** .
- The higher the income, the higher the absolute tax burden.
- A universal basic income eliminates the need for a complex progressive tax system.

21. Welfare Integration and Optimization

- The existing welfare programs will be integrated.
- UBI provides universally applicable basic security guarantees.
- this:
 - Simplify management
 - Reduce waste
 - Save a lot of public funds

22. Strengthen the police and judicial systems

- Economic security + strong law enforcement = lasting social order.
- Crime prevention is shifting from a reactive approach to a structural one.

VII. Education, Talent, and Long-Term Prosperity

23. Performance-based education and employment

- The purpose of education: **scientific, technological, skill, and moral development** .
- The purpose of employment is **to create social wealth and value** .
- When selecting candidates for study and work, priority should be given to **their abilities, talents, and effectiveness** .

24. Comprehensive development of education and technology

- Equal importance:
 - Basic Education
 - Advanced Research

- Skills training

- Strengthen scientific research and industrial chain development.

25. Expansion of the Firm and the Free Market

- Support high-tech enterprises and enterprises of all sizes.
- Rapid growth:
 - gross domestic product
 - per capita wealth
- Eliminate the fiscal deficit.
- Expand free markets and street commerce.

26. New York's Global Positioning

- Leveraging New York's global advantages:
 - Politics, finance, education, culture, science, technology, tourism
- attract:
 - Most Fortune 500 companies' headquarters or branches
 - Most of the campuses or branch campuses of the world's top 500 universities

Chapter 8 Legal Reform and Ultimate Goal

27. Comprehensive legal review

- Systematically review all laws and regulations.
- Amend or abolish those unreasonable or unfair regulations.

28. Immortality in a Sociological Sense

- Eliminate deaths caused by the following reasons:
 - poor
 - Ignore
 - Preventable systemic failures
- **where no one dies from social causes** .

29. Strengthening international relations

Improving and strengthening international relations: particularly strengthening relations and cooperation with Canada, Mexico, China, and Europe.

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