

Haley2024 the Movement the Structure of Competitive Regulatory Agencies - CRA's

Haley2024.org

Bill Haley updated 9-18-2021:

Envisioned and created in 2013

One should also read the matching Constitutional Amendment Creating the Competitive Regulatory Agency-CRA Structure

CRA Bullet Points

- This is a citizen ownership model of government designed to protect individual liberty.
- All government power is separated into 30 Sectors
- There is distinct top-level representative leadership per Sector.
- There is a CRA Sector Board and a Rating System per Sector.
- There are roughly a dozen CRA's per CRA Sector Board.
- There are approximately a dozen Rating Agencies (RA's) per Rating System.
- Every person and business must become a member of a CRA and RA in all 30 Sectors.
- Citizens and business owners first select their CRA and RA and then elect their CRA legislative, executive, and judicial leadership within their membership.
- Each CRA regulates and governs its members.
- 90% of governance will occur in each entity's selected CRA.
- 10% of governance will occur at the Sector Board level.
- CRA and RA members send legislative and judicial representatives to create a CRA Sector Board and a Rating System.
- CRA's and RA's Members elect Sector Board and Rating System top executives.
- All current governments at the federal, state, and local levels will have a distinct complete CRA Structure.
- All military, police, courts, prisons, health care, retirement plans, insurance, education, and roads move to the free enterprise system.
- This CRA Structure establishes a more robust societal oversight than our current system.
- All Government welfare transitions to a Charity System.

The Basic Structure

- Each CRA and RA (Rating Agency) must be between 5% and 20% of their Sector, thus roughly a dozen per Sector. If membership drops below 5%, the CRA or RA must merge; if membership tops 20%, the CRA or RA must split.
- CRA's and RA's obtain their authority to be an official CRA or RA by attaining the membership of 5% of citizens and businesses.
- CRA members elect their legislative and judicial representatives and send them with a proportional vote to the Sector Board.
- CRA members vote on the top Sector Board executive. The CRA's send their proportional results to the Sector Board to elect a 'president,' 'governor,' and 'mayor.'
- The preceding two bullet points apply to the Rating System, the CRA Parent Sector Board, and the Rating System Parent Sector Board.
- CRA's and RA's determine the timeframe of service, method of elections, and other terms of its leaders and representatives.
- Members pay the costs of their CRA/RA in all Sectors. Specific Sectors receive funding from taxes collected from other Sectors.
- The Sector Board's legislative branch sets policy which is executed by the president/ governors/ mayors. This only applies to authority properly assigned to the Sector Board.
- CRA's encompass every law and regulation. Every CRA decides its regulations from very light to heavy and their enforcement and bureaucracy of those regulations.
- CRA Organizations would 'bundle' CRA's and RA's from all thirty Sectors, as well as from federal, state, and local for convenience and branding.
- Once an official CRA Organization achieves a CRA in 15 Sectors, they acquire a CRA in all Sectors.
- Many statism CRA Organizations would likely develop; however, they can only affect their members.
- Sector 25 must ensure every entity is a member of a CRA and RA in every Sector.
- The current government and the Parent Sector Board have broad powers in a five-year window to implement a plan for a transition consistent with moving towards this CRA Structure.

Obligations -Taxes

- Most government funding will come from CRA fees.
- Sector 24 Sector Boards at the state level must collect and turn over 4% of their state's GDP to the federal military and 1% to the state military. A large base value-added tax (VAT) and sales tax are proposed.
- Every citizen and business must fund their chosen Sector 2: Charitable Distribution Associations (CDA's), at the same income rate, with a minimum individual contribution of \$1,000 (head tax collecting 1% of GDP), to achieve 5% of GDP (\$1 trillion) going to the Charity system.
- Sectors 12, 14, and 15 (law enforcement, courts, and prisons) must set 50% of their funding based on their members' sales, real-estate values, or income.
- Obligations progressively start at the age of 13 and reach full obligations at the age of 18.

The Rating System

- There is enormous influential power to rate and inform citizens about standards. Roughly a dozen Rating Agencies (RA's) split this power.
- Ratings must be prominently displayed.
- Every person's membership in an RA brings greater influence and funding to their RA.
- Rating Agencies (RA's) provide quality information from a wide variety of perspectives allowing consumer decisions to reward positive and punish negative externalities.
- Low ratings will result in the CRA losing trust, members, and business.
- Consumers will pay more when they have confidence their purchase will result in general improvements.
- Trillions of informed decisions by billions of people lead to higher standards.

Rating Floors

- A Rating Floor is a rating level a CRA may not drop below.
- Rating Floors can only apply to negative externalities.
- Rating Floors are set with a 50% Rating System vote.
- Sectors 8, 12, 14, 15, 24, 25, and 26 will strongly rely on Rating Floors from the Rating System as additional controls.
- CRA's must set regulations to achieve the overall rating score above the Rating Floor.
- There are many ways to achieve better ratings, including paying for mitigation.
- A Rating System may set or increase Rating Floors with a 30% vote, targeted explicitly at protecting individual rights, known as Civil Liberty Rating Floors. Currently known as 'negative rights.'
- Civil Liberty Rating Floors only apply at the Sector Board level or in the Violent Crime Mitigation System.

Judicial Authority

- The Parent Sector Board decides the jurisdictional boundaries of all thirty Sectors.
- All contracts, economic activity, ownership, and everything must occur under the jurisdiction of a CRA.
- The Courts are at the CRA level. Free markets within the courts will result in a better judicial process
- The default jurisdictions are the seller's CRA and employer's CRA.
- Sector 25 regulates intellectual property.
- People are free to do business under any CRA, not just their own, with few exceptions.
- The Sector Board's Judicial branch establishes the first appellate court.
- The Judicial Authority's Sector Board establishes the top appellate court.

Original-Authority

Original-Authority is defined as where the authority originates; thus, stating that an individual, agency, or board has Original-Authority signifies the highest jurisdiction or where the power lies.

Federal - State - Local

- Sectors 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 have Original-Authority at the federal level.
- These five federal Sectors determine state and local authority.
- The 25 non-federal Sectors have Original-Authority at the state level.
- State-level Sectors, per Sector, collectively determine federal and local authority and responsibility.

A Citizen Ownership Model of Government

- A citizen ownership model of government is designed to recognize the individual and the individual's rights and liberty as the reason for government.
- Individuals have Original-Authority to own land, and groups of people have original authority to jointly own land. Jointly owned land could be, both in population and geography, the size of a neighborhood, a city, a state, or even as large as all of America.
- The owner or owners of a piece of land have the right to set the rules for that land.
- To maintain the most liberty and rights, citizens must accept the obligations and requirements of self and family governance. The three primary obligations are funding a military, supporting the rule of law, and providing for the destitute.
- The main rule proposed here is that all citizens must sign a social contract to become a citizen or to remain within the governed plot of land (America). The proposed social contract is this CRA Structure.
- A child born to an American citizen is an American citizen and has the right to sign the CRA Social Contract from the age of 13 until the age of 30. However, one must obey the CRA Structure Social Contract while living or doing business in America.
- Any non-American person must attain 70% approval of the representatives of Sector 6 to enter, remain in, or sign a CRA Structure Social Contract to become an American.
- Every citizen owner has the right to vote on representatives within this structure.
- Citizen ownership may not be sold or traded.
- Every citizen has the right to leave America, except for serving a criminal sentence.
- Every American has the right to become a citizen of any city or state in America.
- Sector Board level laws restricting rights and liberties require a 70% vote; 40% repeals.
- This CRA Structure is Amended by a true 75% proportional and representative vote of CRA's at the federal Parent Sector Board.

Original-Authority at the Sector Board Level

- Sectors 6,7,9,10, and 13 have Original-Authority at the Sector Board level.
- CRA's in all 30 Sectors staff up the Sector Board proportional to their membership.
- CRA's staff up the state department and officer corps, proportional to their membership.
- As long as the president is executing duly passed legislative policy, all diplomats and officers must follow the president's lead within their Sector.
- The President of Sector 7 has the original authority to protect Americans on American soil from foreign threats.
- The legislature of the federal level, Sector 6, declares war outside of American soil with a 70% vote.
- In Sectors 10 and 13, CRA's staff up the authorizing agencies proportional to their membership. A 70% vote authorizes governmental authority, and a 40% vote repeals the authorization.
- The Law Enforcement Authorization (LEA) Sector is responsible for authorizing the authority to the police, judges, prosecutors, prisons, among others, with inherent government powers.
- The Military Authorization Agency (MAA) Sector is responsible for authorizing the authority to everyone involved in the Foreign Protection System.
- The Legislative branch of the Sector Board sets policy, and that policy is executed by the president/governors/mayors.
- Sector 11 defines violent crime with a 50% vote at the Sector Board.
- Sector 9 funds Sectors 6, 7, 9, and 10 proportional to membership.
- Sector 9 funds Sector 8 based on capabilities, using free enterprise and the role of prices.

Original-Authority at the CRA Level

- The 25 Sectors other than Sectors 6,7,9,10, and 13 have Original-Authority at the CRA level.
- The representative Sector Boards manage CRA's and RA's in their Sector with minimal powers. The Sector Board's authority and responsibilities are primarily organizational.
- The Judicial Sector must declare a narrow set of regulations as addressing significant negative externalities before the Rating System may vote to set a Rating Floor.
- When a regulation concerns activity that harms third parties, the Rating System in that Sector may put a Rating Floor on that set of regulations with a vote of 50% of the Rating System. e.g., pollution
- With a 70% vote, the Rating System may request for the CRA Sector Board to regulate a narrow set of regulations; however, only after the Rating Floor failed to adequately address the negative externality.
- The CRA Sector Board may regulate, with a 70% vote, issues properly requested by the Rating System.
- CRA's only govern their members. CRA's must enforce appropriately passed CRA Sector Board regulations.

The 30 Sectors

The Charity System

1. Charity
2. Charitable Distribution Association (CDA)
3. Charity Assessor Organization (AO)
4. Family Law
5. Religion

Foreign Protection System

6. Diplomatic Foreign Policy (DFP)
7. Commander in Chief (CIC)
8. Military Corporation (MC)
9. Military Capability System (MCS)
10. Military Authorization Agency (MAA)

Violent Crime Mitigation System

11. Violent Crime (VC)
12. Law Enforcement
13. Law Enforcement Authorization (LEA)
14. Judicial Authority
15. Prison and Correction

Assorted Sectors

16. Healthcare
17. Healthcare - Medicine
18. Financial
19. Financial - Banking
20. Insurance
21. Food
22. Education
23. Manufacturing
24. Human Resources and Sales
25. Identity: Personal and Business
26. Environmental
27. Work Safety and Disability
28. Transportation
29. Media and Communication
30. Land and Water