WHY THE NSRA?

Frequently Asked Questions

The case for the National Sovereignty and Resilience Act of 2028

TheAmericanDeal.org

What America Owes You(TM) | The Sovereign Return Engine(TM)

Q1. Why do we need the NSRA -- isn't this what Congress is supposed to do?

Congress has addressed each of these issues in isolation for decades -- with mixed results. The NSRA is different because it treats these problems as a system, not a list. Pharmaceutical prices stay high because the same concentrated capital that benefits from high prices also funds lobbying against price reform. Corporate tax avoidance stays intact because the same offshore structures that shelter profits also shelter political influence. The NSRA attacks the structural architecture, not just the symptoms. It is a systems fix for a systems failure.

Q2. How does the NSRA pay for itself without raising taxes on working Americans?

The NSRA does not raise taxes on wage earners or working families. It closes three categories of revenue loss that currently flow away from the public: (1) taxes legally owed but not collected -- the IRS estimates this 'tax gap' exceeds $600 billion annually; (2) royalties and licensing fees owed to the American public for the use of American data, compute infrastructure, and pharmaceutical IP developed with federal research funding; and (3) pricing differentials -- the gap between what Americans pay for prescription drugs and what people in peer nations pay for the same drugs, which represents an effective transfer from American households to pharmaceutical shareholders. The 7-Subledger Math Engine(TM) tracks every dollar from source to deployment.

Q3. Isn't the SIRF just a government slush fund?

No -- and the design of the fund is specifically engineered to prevent that. The SIRF operates under a structure modeled on the Alaska Permanent Fund and Norway's Government Pension Fund. SIRF principal cannot be transferred to the General Fund without a three-fifths supermajority vote of both chambers. An independent Inspector General with subpoena authority reports to Congress, not to the executive branch. All deployments above $500 million require quarterly Congressional notification. The seven-subledger architecture means money from pharmaceutical licensing can only fund healthcare programs -- it cannot be redirected to unrelated spending without explicit statutory amendment.

Q4. Does the NSRA create new government bureaucracy?

The NSRA creates two new institutions: the Sovereign Compute Authority (SCA) and the Federal Market Integrity Administration (FMIA). The SCA is modeled on the Export-Import Bank and TVA -- federal enterprise corporations with revenue bond authority and a specific mandate that excludes consumer markets. The FMIA is a data-governance and enforcement body comparable in scope to the FTC or CFPB. Both institutions are subject to Senate confirmation of leadership, annual GAO audit, and mandatory Congressional reauthorization -- the same accountability framework that governs existing federal agencies.

Q5. What about the Constitution? Can Congress actually do all of this?

Every provision was drafted against current constitutional doctrine. The pharmaceutical price parity provisions are grounded in the Commerce Clause and the Supremacy Clause -- Congress has regulated drug pricing in Medicare since 2022 (Inflation Reduction Act). The real estate MSA cap is grounded in the Commerce Clause predicate established by Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States (1964) and reinforced by federal housing statutes. The due process schedules -- 45/60/180-day notice periods and the 24/7 ALJ warrant requirement -- were specifically engineered to satisfy the Mathews v. Eldridge (1976) three-factor test. The SCA's corporate structure is grounded in 31 U.S.C. ch. 91, the Government Corporation Control Act, which has governed federal enterprise corporations for 80 years.

Q6. Why does the NSRA focus on energy affordability instead of cash payments?

Energy cost reduction is more durable, more equitable, and harder to claw back than cash transfers. A direct cash payment ends when the political winds change. A grid that has been modernized, a rural electric cooperative that has been capitalized, and a municipal utility that has been stabilized continue delivering lower electricity costs for decades after the initial investment. The NSRA deploys carbon fee revenue through the SIRF Energy Sovereignty Subledger -- funding transmission infrastructure, rural electric cooperatives, and household utility bill credits -- producing lower energy bills rather than one-time payments. Veterans receive a dedicated $100/month utility credit through the VA Benefits Administration.

Q7. What does the NSRA do for veterans?

Title XX (National Defense and Veterans' Transition Act) and the Veterans Energy Sovereignty Benefit (VESB) provide three specific mechanisms: (1) the VESB -- a $100/month utility credit applied directly to the veteran's residential energy account, funded as a first-priority obligation on the SIRF Energy Sovereignty Subledger; (2) enhanced VA healthcare funding through the SIRF Veterans and Public Trust Subledger; and (3) defense contractor overhead recapture -- redirecting excess Pentagon contractor profits toward troop and veteran support rather than shareholder returns.

Q8. What about small businesses -- does the NSRA hurt them?

No. Small businesses are explicitly protected at multiple points in the statute. The FMIA is prohibited from initiating enforcement action against any domestic business with annual revenues below $10 million. Businesses between $10 million and $50 million receive a mandatory 60-day technical assistance period before any enforcement action, with free SBA compliance consulting. The Sovereign Compute Authority's mandate excludes consumer markets -- it will not compete with small technology businesses. The pharmaceutical parity provisions benefit small business owners and their employees directly through reduced health insurance costs.

Q9. Has anything like this passed before?

Each individual pillar has substantial legislative precedent. Pharmaceutical price negotiation passed in the Inflation Reduction Act (2022). Domestic semiconductor investment passed in the CHIPS and Science Act (2022). Sovereign wealth fund structures operate in Alaska, Wyoming, and 80 countries worldwide. The Rural Electrification Act (1936) capitalized rural electric cooperatives using the same model as SIRF's Rural Electric Cooperative Capitalization bucket. The NSRA's innovation is not any single mechanism -- it is the unified fiscal architecture that makes all of these mechanisms self-funding and mutually reinforcing.

Q10. How do I support the NSRA?

The most effective action right now is constituent contact. Every House member and Senator responds to constituent phone calls. The Sign and Call tool at TheAmericanDeal.org connects you directly to your representatives' offices with a preformatted call script specific to your state. You can also sign the petition to add your name to the public record of support. For organizational partnerships, coalition participation, or media inquiries, contact the campaign at contact@theamericandeal.org.

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