

# PROPOSED FY 2014 FEDERAL BUDGET

FY 2014  
Federal Budget  
Proposal

By Tracy C. Coyle

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## **Preface**

By law the President of the United States must present to Congress his Budget Proposal in the first week of February each year. Like previous years, President Obama will be late again this year. With thousands of employees and over a dozen departments, the requirement to put together a budget should not be an administrative failure.

The enclosed is a comprehensive budget for the Federal Government put together by one person.



# Introduction

For the last three years the Obama Administration has put together a budget proposal that has not garnered a single supporting vote in Congress. I think its possible to beat that record, or at least match it without spending \$100 million and months in preparation that still fails to meet a statutory deadline.

Over the last three years the Congress and Administration have managed to spend in excess of \$12 trillion dollars, 1) without a budget plan and, 2) while adding over \$4 trillion to the National Debt.

It is said that which can not go on, will not go on. Today, the Federal Government is borrowing about 43 cents for every dollar it spends.

Table 1: Historical Spending as % of GDP (000,000s)

Year	GDP	Fed Spending	%
1988	5,482,000	1,278,658	23.32%
1994	7,839,000	1,768,130	22.56%
2002	10,642,000	2,482,207	23.32%
2005	12,623,000	3,055,421	24.21%
2006	13,377,000	3,322,443	24.84%
2007	14,029,000	3,479,703	24.80%
2008	14,369,000	3,765,009	26.20%
2009	13,939,000	4,397,024	31.54%
2010	14,527,000	4,595,911	31.64%
2011	15,094,000	4,752,185	31.48%

The Federal Spending number may seem high because I used the total gross spending rather than the net spending. By counting all the spending before deducting things like receipts, downward revisions of subsidies and negative subsidies, the actual spending is considerably higher than is reported by the dutiful press.

And things are getting much worse. The President's Budget expects GDP to grow much faster over the next 5 years than it has over the last 5 years: 23.46% vs 6.63%. If his spending projections over the next 5 years remain and the GDP only grows as fast as it has, then his future spending will hit 34.69% of GDP.

Table 2: Future Spending as Percentage of GDP (000,000s)

Year	GDP	Fed Spending	%
2013	16,335,000	4,918,150	30.11%
2014	17,156,000	4,997,673	29.13%
2015	18,178,000	5,209,954	28.66%
2016	19,261,000	5,533,231	28.73%
GDP Growth	23.46%		
@ 6.63% in '16	15,950,000	5,533,231	34.69%

Over a third of the economy will be the federal government. And every penny of that spending will have to come from the production of the American people, or borrowing.

I realize this plan may have no support in government but a functional plan has to be proposed by someone and it is clear no one in Washington is planning on doing so.

**Important notes:**

1. Most of the tables included were created by the author. Those that represent listings (federal funds, military deployments) are from US government sources available on the web. They include the GAO, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Census Bureau, Department of the Treasury, Department of Defense and the White House.
2. The program descriptions are directly from the department or program websites. In some cases, like Funds, the descriptions were from the 2011 Budget Justification documents available via the web.
3. Most of the table figures are in thousands (000s). Those that are not obvious are noted.
4. While portions of the spreadsheets used are included within, access to the Excel spreadsheet information can be obtained by sending an email to the author. [fy2014@tracycoyle.com](mailto:fy2014@tracycoyle.com)

# Budget Reform

There are two issues with regard to Federal Government spending: how and how much the government collects in revenue, and how it spends that revenue. Both parts are important. A primary goal should be to determine what must the government do as a minimum and how to raise the revenue to support those activities. If sufficient revenue cannot be raised to accomplish even the minimum activities, either how revenue is raised has to be changed or even ‘minimum’ activities have to be cut further. If there are revenues above those necessary for minimum activities, then we can look at addition spending (or preferably, debt reduction).

Breaking the budget into legislative, judicial and executive branches allows a more detailed look at each. Obviously, the Executive Branch, with the responsibility to actually run the government is the largest spender, followed by the Judicial and then Legislative Branches.

The Executive Branch is separated into two parts.

**Authorities:** Those departments and activities specifically authorized by the Constitution (or consistent with it such as the Air Force operating under the Department of Defense although no such force would have been contemplated in 1787), and;

**Discretionary:** Those that have become part of the expected activities of the government but not considered as such by the Founders.

Table 1: 2012 Administration Budget : Net vs Gross Spending

	Obama 2012 Net Spending Budget	Obama 2012 Gross Spending Budget
Total Legislative Branch	5,198,000	5,198,000
Total Judicial Branch	7,581,000	7,740,000
Total Executive Branch	4,114,347,000	4,780,439,000
Total Budget	4,127,126,000	4,793,377,000
<b>Authorities</b>	1,803,081,000	1,830,042,000
<b>Discretionary</b>	2,311,266,000	2,950,397,000

Some activities under the Discretionary portion of the Budget are necessary. Some examples: Corps of Engineers, District of Columbia agencies, and CDC.

The Discretionary portion does not mean we can just get rid of it all, but that its presence must be justified on more than ‘it’s a required duty of government’ that Constitutional authorities can generally argue.

I reviewed each line item and considered it's historical funding and recent funding levels.

Table 2: Dept of Energy Spending Changes

		2008	2012 Net	2012 Gross
Dept of Energy	Receipts		-4,034,000	-525,000
	Spending	6,212,000	20,935,000	24,476,000
	Change		337.01%	394.01%

### Net versus Gross

Generally, receipts are fees, interest, premiums and income the Department or program receives directly for services/products it delivers. But ‘Net’ also includes some accounting that hides the overall spending. If the government set aside \$1,000,000 for a loan guarantee program in 2010 and in 2011 the loans it guaranteed were paid off, that \$1,000,000 would show up in 2011 as a negative entry, the money was returned to the Treasury. But it is an accounting fiction. The money was never actually ‘spent’ nor was it returned. The apparent spending went up in 2010 and it went down in 2011. No harm, no foul right? Good accounting principles. If money was assigned to a Fund for the operation of a program that collected fees for the services it provides and it collects more fees than spending, the overall spending in the Department would appear to be less than it actually is:

Table 1: Effect of Receipts Accounting on Budget

		2008	2012 Budget
EPA	Pesticide Registration Fund	16,000	13,000
	Registration Service Fees, Pesticide Registration Fund	-16,000	-15,000

If in previous years a program set aside a specific amount for expenses or subsidies in 2010 and it was decided that the amount could be reduced, that would result in a negative entry under the budget (remember, no monies actually changed hands) that makes actual spending appear less:

Table 2: Effect of Non-Transfer Adjustments on Budget

	Federal Family Education Loan	2008	2012 Budget
Dept of Education	Program	4,699,000	1,909,000
	Negative Subsidies	-2,645,000	-713,000
	Downward Re-estimates of Subsidies	-2,456,000	-16,109,000
	Program Total	-402,000	-14,913,000

This is not an artifact of the Obama Administration, but has been the way government accounting has been practiced for some time. The net result is that in 2008 the Federal Family Education Loan program cost almost \$4.7 billion dollars and that Obama has reduced it to \$1.9 billion, but the budget shows NO net spending in either year or budget. In 2008 this allowed the Administration to say they cut almost \$15 billion in spending when the actual cut was \$2.7 billion.

By looking at gross spending we see a clearer picture of how much the federal government is actually spending. The 2012 budget proposal allocated \$4.79 trillion in spending<sup>1</sup>, over \$1 trillion more than the \$3.796T the President claimed and the press dutifully reported.

There is no way for almost anyone to determine an appropriate level of funding for any program. For programs that have existed for long periods the budget process uses previous funding levels as a baseline to which new spending/programs are tacked onto. The law of unintended consequences (and decades of evidence) assures us that no new program will net as much in revenue or cost as little as expected.

Despite that, I considered the current spending as a baseline and adjusted using three factors: 1) if it has substantially diverged from previous spending levels with no apparent change in responsibilities I returned it to previous levels; 2) if a function had management or supervision responsibilities over programs that were being otherwise cut, I reduced that budget by an approximation of potential savings; 3) if I reduced the responsibilities or scope of the program, the budget allocation was reduced by an amount I considered reasonable. To that result I added a small inflation increase.

And as hard as it is to believe, some programs have seen net decreases over the last several years.

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<sup>1</sup> Even this number is not completely a 'gross' figure as it does include fees and some other 'subtractions' that still reduces apparent spending further.

Table 3: Example of Reduction in Spending

		2008	2012 Budget
NASA	Human Space Flight	9,000	4,000
	Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration	10,646,000	104,000
	Space Operations	6,474,000	4,545,000

NASA is one of those programs never envisioned by our Founders and it could certainly be said that spending money in space when we have so many problems here on terra-firma is an extravagance we cannot afford.

*Take and hold the high ground, has been a military axiom since the beginning of armed conflict. Almost two centuries ago, in his often published book, On War, Karl Von Clausewitz lists three high ground advantages, (1) fighting uphill is always more difficult than fighting downhill, (2) firing down is more accurate than firing up, and (3) height gives the advantage of a better general view. This third advantage of high ground is most important to the discussions in this section. Clausewitz reasoned that a commander who could better view the field of conflict as the battle developed could better recognize situational advantages and disadvantages and therefore make better tactical judgments.<sup>2</sup>*

In orbit above us is the International Space Station, built in significant part by the United States, and we must rely completely on the Russian Republic to transport humans to and from it. We no longer have the ability to reach the high ground. I find that situation to be so dangerous that there is no other item on the agenda of future Administrations more important to address. To further degrade our capabilities by further cutting the budget ignores our history as a nation and species. If we don't hold the high ground, someone else will.

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<sup>2</sup> THE ANCESTRY OF FORWARD AIR CONTROLLERS, By Charles Poccock, Viper 7, 1966-67, <http://www.fac-assoc.org/Ancestry/ancestryofforwardaircontrollersthroughwwii.htm>

# Spending Reform

The first question: Is this program necessary? Just because the Federal Government might be the best way to implement a program doesn't mean it should.

Table 1: Example of Programs Under Review

Dept of Homeland Security		2008	2012 Budget	2014 Plan
	Research, Development, Acquisitions and Operations	959,000	941,000	203,308

Should Homeland Security, based on all the other scientific research conducted by government agencies like Energy, Defense and Transportation, fund and conduct its own research to the tune of almost a billion dollars? I don't have all the information surrounding its purpose and goals so this program and others like it are marked in the Plan spreadsheets with a colored fill and would be the subject of further review. If there is an amount listed, I assume the program can continue pending the review. If not, then the review is to determine whether the program should be re-instated.

When the average American must tighten their fiscal belt, it is appropriate that the government do likewise with programs not directly related to basic assistance.

Table 2: Federal Lending for Student Aid

Dept of Education		2008	2012 Budget
	Student Financial Assistance	16,450,000	36,958,000
	Federal Family Education Loan Program Account	4,699,000	1,909,000
	Federal Direct Student Loan Program Account	5,302,000	6,923,000

Despite an effort to determine the purpose and goal of every one of the 1,241 programs and agencies listed in the Budget, what is publicly available may only be half the story. In cases where a necessary and clearly defined reason to continue the program was not apparent, the program funding was cut to 20% of the 2008 level. 20% should allow a program to maintain/continue basic operations until a more complete review can be made.

Given the assumption that current levels have some justification, a 337% increase is more than suspicious, but two or three percent may be reasonable and acceptable.

Programs that are not included were either not listed in the Administration Budget Proposal or are part of another program listed elsewhere. A realignment of departments, committees, programs is part of the budget proposal.

## Entitlement Reform

Entitlement spending is, and has been, rising much faster than inflation for years. With boomers retiring and the economy stagnating the problems with entitlements are just getting worse. Any effort to address spending must include changes to entitlements.

### Medicare/Medicaid

Medicare is the one that has and is doing the most damage and the one likely to cause a budget crisis. Obamacare is not making it any better. Medicare is the primary cause of rising medical costs over the last 40 years. The process of cost shifting has distorted the marketplace in an ever increasing spiral of costs. Here is a simplified example:

Table 1: Medicare Cost-Shifting Consequences

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 30	Year 30	Year 30
Cost of Procedure	10,000.00	10,111.11	10,416.00	21,619.00	26,118.00	33,247.00
Number of patients	10	11	12	39	39	39
Total cost to perform	100,000	111,222	124,998	843,150	1,018,611	1,296,645
Medicare reimbursement	90%	90%	90%	80%	80%	80%
Cost to Medicare	9,000	9,100	9,375	17,295	20,895	26,598
Medicare patients	1	1	1	2.6%*	7.7%*	12.8%*
Cost shift	1,000	1,011	1,042	4,324	15,671	33,247
Cost to remaining	10,111.11	10,212	10,511	21,733	26,554	34,225
	1.1%	2.1%	5.1%	117.3%	165.5%	242.3%
Cost w/2% inflation	10,000	10,200	10,404	17,758	17,758	17,758
		2.00%	4.04%	77.58%	77.58%	77.58%

\* Percentage of the patients in this example using Medicare.



As Medicare fails to reimburse the entire cost of the procedure, the cost is shifted onto the remaining patients. This in turn increases the cost and Medicare responds by lowering the reimbursement rate. The last columns indicate the result after 30 years with various levels of Medicare use from 2% to 13% (the current percentage of the population on Medicare is almost 15%).

This has been going on for decades and every time the cost goes up, Congress changes the reimbursement rate causing the next cycle to begin. Add basic inflation to the mix and the cost spirals out of control for those having to pay out of pocket. As this process accelerated in the 70s and into the 80s, managed care programs tried to mimic the result Medicare was imposing, by shifting their own costs to others. Mandating care for the indigent and specific coverages has further shifted costs onto those that can continue to afford health care.

Over the last twenty years there has been an attempt to change the dynamic by moving the entire medical system onto a single-payer system. The Affordable Care Act drawback is that the 'medicare reimbursement' portion would become institutionalized across the entire system, costs would be forced to conform to an enforced payment schedule. For the medical community, there would only be two options: Further reduce costs by cutting services; or stop offering services. Obamacare is an approximation of the single-payer system with all its drawbacks but none of its benefits. By mandating the level of services and the overall cost, the providers will get squeezed between working impossible hours or steadily declining pay as all other options will be foreclosed. Doctors and nurses would have to choose their profession or their family's financial health. Not much of a choice.

Alternate attempts to fix Medicare have ignored the process outlined above and as long as that exists the problem with Medicare will persist. One of the major consequences to all the minor 'fixes' has been an administrative nightmare for everyone. Nurses spend time next to patients completing paperwork on electronic tablets instead of focusing on their patients. Doctors spend more time with paperwork than with patients. I know a doctor who was working 65 hours a week but only spending half that time actually with patients.

### **Hospitalization Program**

Right now hospitals all over the country are billing patients for services rendered but because Medicare and managed care programs have agreements on reimbursement rates, those hospitals are functioning with approximately 54% of those billed revenues. One way hospitals have dealt with the issue is to have patients spend less time in the hospital. I will not say that hospitals are discharging patients that should still be in the hospital, but I bet it is happening.

With one in five of its elderly hospital patients re-admitted within a month of discharge, the federal Medicare program plans next year to reduce how much it will pay hospitals for certain preventable re-admissions.<sup>3</sup>

Using information on hospitals in Washington State (<http://www.doh.wa.gov/>), I looked at expenses and patient distribution (mix of inpatient and outpatient emergency).<sup>4</sup> Given its general good outcomes, I looked at the actual expenses per patient day (a mixture of case and patient types), how many patients were being seen, the number of beds and the population size that the hospitals serve. The type of hospitals and communities they serve cover rural and urban settings. Generally, Washington is in the middle of most medical spending/outcome metrics. Using the information available, including the number of hospitals and beds per state and averaging the expenses I came up with an alternative to Medicare funding.

Eliminate Medicare funding<sup>5</sup>? Right now, hospitals are functioning on 54% of the revenues they bill. If hospitals could replace their current billing system and all the administrative expenses associated with Medicare and managed care cost shifting and at the same time have a steady source of income, the net savings could replace the entire contribution of Medicare and state Medicaid funding.

By offering the following and managing a 100% consumer participation rate, hospital systems would receive approximately the same revenue as their average expenses.

- On average, each adult pays \$140.39 and each child pays \$46.80 per month (varies from state to state – See Appendix B).
- Premium payment is made to the hospital of the adults choice and could vary from hospital to hospital (allowing for competition).
- All hospital care, either outpatient or inpatient is covered 100% for plan members.
- Hospitals establish a fixed daily cost for non-plan patients (same for inpatient or outpatient).

However, plan participation is not mandatory and no matter how good the deal, there will be people that won't, or can't pay the premiums. The Plan includes a Medicaid grant from the Federal Government set at 25% of the 2010 total expenses for each hospital. The grant requires that **the STATE** reach an average 75% participation rate to qualify and the grant does not go down if the

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<sup>3</sup> "Don't Come Back, Hospitals Say", Wall Street Journal, June 7, 2011, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052702304474804576369452547349050.html>

<sup>4</sup> Washington ranks 5<sup>th</sup> in preventable re-admission care, 15<sup>th</sup> overall in health rankings by United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings, <http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/2011>

<sup>5</sup> There is an exception, of course there's an exception, details follow.

participation rate is higher. So the hospitals and the states will have an incentive to increase participation rates as high as possible - the grant money can be used to cover unemployed or chronically ill patients. The grant will cost about \$117 billion a year. A realistic goal is that on average, participation will be between 80 and 85%. Currently 83.1% have some form of insurance.<sup>6</sup>

## **Provider Plan**

Like to the Hospitalization plan, doctors and other general health service providers could begin offering a similar plan to their patients. The cost might be as low as \$7.25 per month per person<sup>7</sup>. By creating a plan similar to the Hospitalization Plan, doctors could institute programs to manage illness within their practices and to stabilize costs. A family of four could have a doctor and hospitalization plan for \$475 a month. The average premium paid for individual health insurance coverage in the United States in 2011 was \$2,196 per year, \$183 per month; families paid an average annual premium of \$4,968 or \$414 per month.<sup>8</sup> Because the average health insurance plan has a deductible, an individual would pay \$183 a month for the insurance and could still face hospital bills of up to \$2,935, or another \$245 per month.

The Plan creates incentives for people to participate, for hospitals to manage costs and focus on patient retention and for both parties to manage health care. Consumers have the ability to change hospitals and doctors that fail to live up to their standards or who don't manage costs well. Because the cost of seeing a doctor or going to the hospital is fixed, patients will have an incentive to see the doctor or go to the hospital before situations become critical. Hospitals and doctors would have incentives to offer wellness programs to lower utilization needs.

As for patients with chronic illnesses, the hospital costs determined above was based on the total of the annual expenses based on their inpatient/outpatient mix. It includes patients that are treated and released and those that spend significant time as inpatient. Because payment for services is not based on specific length of stays, hospitals and doctors can manage their patient's care for the best outcome rather than billable limits.

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6 If premiums were set to cover the hospital expenses entirely with a 75% participation rate, participation rates higher than that plus the Medicare grant would cover the hospital cost of just about everyone. The average would be \$187.19 per individual and \$62.40 per child, a 33% additional cost.

7 The Ideal Medical Practice Model: Improving Efficiency, Quality and the Doctor-Patient Relationship, L. Gordon Moore, MD, and John H. Wasson, MD, *Fam Pract Manag.* 2007 Sep;14(8):20-24.  
<http://www.aafp.org/fpm/2007/0900/p20.html#fpm20070900p20-bt2>

8 According to the 'Cost & Benefits of Individual and Family Health Insurance Plans' report, released by eHealth, Inc. (NASDAQ: EHTH), the average premium paid for individual health insurance coverage in the United States in 2011 was \$2,196 per year (\$183 per month); families paid an average annual premium of \$4,968 (\$414 per month). The report also found that the average deductible for individually-purchased health insurance plans in 2011 was \$2,935 for individuals and \$3,879 for families. <http://news.ehealthinsurance.com/pr/ehi/how-much-does-health-insurance-218305.aspx>

For people that do not participate in a plan, the hospitals will offer a fixed cost for outpatient or inpatient care. Insurers may offer plans based on the fixed cost rate, but no one will be able to offer it less expensively than the hospitals. In general, the annual cost would be less than a single day as inpatient or a single trip to the Emergency Room.

For individuals or families that opt only for the Hospitalization Plan, their occasional trip to the doctor would be out-of-pocket as would everyone's prescription costs. Walmart's prescription plan has driven the cost down for many people but new, name brand drugs can still be extremely costly. Hospitals and doctors could form purchasing groups for specific drugs that handle chronic illnesses. By putting patients back in control of their medical spending dollar, market forces can help alleviate some of the costs.

We don't have insurance for oil changes, or replacing tires, bulbs, filters or painting the siding. We maintain our homes and autos, provide the fuel and energy needed to run them. We have car (and homeowners) insurance to protect us from the rare events that cause their destruction or loss. Health insurance that does not consider the age of a person or pre-existing conditions is the same as insurance purchased after the accident or home fire. It is an attempt to share the cost of events, exactly as Medicare does now. The result would be the same under Obamacare except that it mandates, requires, everyone to buy insurance. This is still cost sharing but spread over everyone.

## **Social Security**

Sold as a safety net or supplement to retirement plans, Social Security has become THE retirement plan of millions. The only problem was there was no 'fund', no lockbox, no account somewhere with all the social security taxes on deposit. Social Security, from the first year, was a 'pay-as-you-go' program. As taxes were collected, benefits were paid and the government used the difference to SPEND, SPEND, SPEND. All the while putting IOUs into an accounting fiction called the Federal Old-age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund. Back in the 80s the bean counters informed the politicians that, well, at some point they were going to be paying out more in benefits than they were collecting in taxes and when that happened, all that budget 'fancy footwork' was going to come back to haunt those working then. So, a little more working the numbers and everything was going to be fine for another 80 years or so (more than long enough for the politicians to have retired, collected their benefits and left this taxable plain).

Except some thirty years later, 80 years is happening now. The system now pays out more benefits than it takes in and those IOUs are carrying a lot of red ink. And it is not going to get better.

A number of suggestions have been made, but they all leave the program in place and make three recommendations. Timing and rates vary, but the specifics are:

- Increase the age at which benefits are paid out;
- Increase the income cap (or eliminate it) so that more income is taxed;
- Raise taxes.

Conservatives, on occasion, have grabbed the ‘third rail’ of politics and suggested younger people get out of the system and establish self-directed accounts with a percentage of their taxes withheld. Any attempt to change the system fundamentally has been demagogued to DEATH.

### Third Rail Plan

It worked while it worked, but it could never work forever. The pay-as-you-go feature works only as long as you have lots of workers per benefit recipient. Our wonderful medical system and stellar economic powerhouse has given us a life-span that is almost 15 years longer than originally planned by those Social Security designers of yesteryear. When it started, the average person died before they were due to start collecting. Not so good for them, but really good for the system. Today we have people living 15, 20 even 30 years into retirement and fewer and fewer workers per beneficiary. The system doesn’t work, can’t work, and will not last. The suggestions offered above can only delay, not prevent the end. So, let us end it NOW while there is a chance to salvage the original intent and the social contract we have established.

- Everyone 50 and older: no change in the payout system with the current retirement ages remaining.
- Those 36 to 49: A prorated payout at retirement.

Table 1: Social Security Participation Payouts

Age	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Payout	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%

- Those 35 and younger receive no benefits.

And what of the tax rate? Zero. For everyone. No more social security taxes paid by the taxpayer or their employer.

We allocate \$1.67 trillion per year from the general revenues. And for any year we have a cost of living increase, say 1%, we have to increase the allocation by

that amount starting that year. Here is what the next 35 years look like with no inflation increases and the fund not earning interest:

Table 2: Social Security Third Rail Funding, Payouts and Balances

Year	Current/Projected Outlays	Balance
2013	767,779,946,839	901,220,053,161
2014	813,381,449,911	1,756,838,553,250
2015	860,021,007,161	2,565,817,546,089
2016	905,736,594,089	3,329,080,952,000
2017	948,923,902,758	4,049,157,049,242
2018	992,411,919,441	4,725,745,129,801
2019	1,036,612,629,929	5,358,132,499,872
2020	1,082,540,370,095	5,944,592,129,777
2021	1,129,902,660,896	6,483,689,468,881
2022	1,179,906,000,436	6,972,783,468,446
2023	1,230,365,808,396	7,411,417,660,050
2024	1,281,740,765,809	7,798,676,894,241
2025	1,334,470,687,334	8,133,206,206,907
2026	1,386,567,738,754	8,415,638,458,153
2027	1,440,884,739,314	8,643,753,728,839
2028	1,491,416,791,623	8,821,336,937,215
2029	1,541,019,542,606	8,949,317,394,609
2030	1,590,349,831,729	9,027,967,562,881
2031	1,639,570,033,414	9,057,397,529,466
2032	1,688,345,526,225	9,038,052,003,241
2033	1,734,453,269,201	8,972,598,734,041
2034	1,778,788,139,763	8,862,810,594,278
2035	1,822,483,020,434	8,709,327,573,844
2036	1,866,349,301,112	8,511,978,272,732
2037	1,912,192,117,076	8,268,786,155,656
2038	1,957,116,847,791	7,980,669,307,866
2039	2,001,133,877,380	7,645,535,430,486
2040	2,042,798,023,044	7,274,737,407,442
2041	2,082,510,477,410	6,861,226,930,033
2042	2,120,415,549,068	6,409,811,380,965
2043	2,103,452,224,675	5,975,359,156,289
2044	2,086,624,606,878	5,557,734,549,411

Year	Current/Projected Outlays	Balance
2045	2,069,931,610,023	5,156,802,939,389
2046	2,053,372,157,143	4,772,430,782,246
2047	2,036,945,179,886	4,404,485,602,360

Outlays start decreasing in 2043 because the last person to qualify for any social security will have entered the system in 2042 and s/he will only be getting 10% of the planned benefit. From that point the number of people in the system will begin to decrease.

If the allocation is increased  $\frac{1}{2}$  % greater than inflation, the system never goes broke and eventually the beneficiaries will all die. Yes, I know it sounds like I am suggesting a FUND where the money goes in and is held, not spent, but there is a specific purpose for it.

Leaving Medicare and Social Security the way they are now and keeping the rest of the cuts proposed would reduce the deficit, but the long term outlook remains bleak for those programs. And given the nature of the situation this Plan is addressing, NOT changing these programs would be considered a major failure of leadership.

### **Third Rail Fund**

Allowing the Federal Government to 'keep money aside' is like asking a dog to ignore the bone sitting in front of him. Unless the dog is extremely well trained, all your yelling will probably not keep him from grabbing and running.

The funds are to be apportioned to each of the 50 states using the number of people in the 35-64 age group that live in that state. The funds are provided to State-Chartered Banks or Savings and Loans that were chartered or established by and operate within the state.

The funds come with several strings. The funds can only be loaned out on a one for one basis. In other words, if a bank is given \$1,000, it can loan out \$1,000, no more. The loans can only be for primary residence first mortgages. These loans can be for any term, but can not end later than 2042 (or 29 years after the date the Plan takes effect). They can only be made for 75% loan to value, to a maximum of four times the median state income and they must be made at fixed 5% interest. The institution must service the loan, it can not be placed with another institution, sold to or managed by any agency other than the originating lender. The loans must be made to residents of the state the funds were provided to.

The institutions must pay 4.25% of the 5% interest to the United States Treasury. The remaining .75% is for the institution to service the loan and profit. The Third Rail interest earnings can be used for only one purpose: paying down the principle of the National Debt.

Here are some numbers.

Number of people older than 34 and younger than 65: ~127,622,286

Median home price: \$182,326

Median income: \$61,310

Number of loans available over 15 years: 31,597,000

Interest paid to pay down the debt: \$8,410,780,973,032 (yes, \$8.4 TRILLION)

Average monthly payment for 20 yr mortgage @ 5% : \$1,213.85.

As principle is repaid, it can be re-loaned as long as it meets the above requirements and starting in 2030, the lenders must make a portion of the principle available to the Treasury in specific amounts.

## Summary

With the budget, spending and entitlement reforms proposed, the FY 2014 Plan

Table 1: 2012 Budget vs FY 2014 Proposed Plan

	2012 Obama Budget	FY 2014 Plan	Reduction
Legislative Branch	5,198,000	3,652,718	29.7%
Judicial Branch	7,740,000	5,707,000	26.3%
Executive Branch	4,780,439,000	3,436,875,452	28.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,793,377,000</b>	<b>3,446,235,170</b>	<b>28.1%</b>

As a percentage of GDP, even the FY 2014 Plan doesn't get us all the way down to 18%, but it puts us back into the historical range of revenues.

Table 2: Spending as a % of GDP Comparisons

GDP	15,094,025,000
Obama Spending	4,793,377,000
% of GDP	31.76%
Spending @ 18%	2,716,924,500
FY2014 Spending	3,446,235,170
% of GDP	22.83%



# Implementation

There will be significant resistance to this Plan but implementation has several benefits.

## Tax Holiday/Stimulus

One the first day of implementation: **All federal tax collections cease for one year.** Excise taxes, income taxes and program premiums also. Fees for services will continue for programs being retained.

What would the impact on the economy be with no tax withholding? Employees would have almost two trillion extra to spend and employers would have almost \$500 billion for hiring, purchases and investments. If the employer shared even part of the FICA withholding with employees, the boost would be a raise for every employee that did not carry a tax penalty (at least on the federal level).

Table 1: Income Tax Holiday Results

Personal income taxes	1,400,300,000
Contributions for Social Security	926,400,000
Employee and self-employed contributions	427,900,000
Employer contributions	498,500,000
Total Employee Paid taxes	1,828,200,000
50% of Employer contributions to Social Security	249,250,000
Direct to Consumer Stimulus	2,077,450,000
Source: BEA, 2011 Table 2.1 Personal Income	

Because of the amount of disruption implementation would cause, there is a four-step process to implementing the plan.

## Step One

Table 1: Program Operation Status During Implementation

If the Program is being:	Retained or reduced less than 20%	Reduced 20% or more	Terminated
Senior Staff	Remain	Remain	Remain
Program Staff	Remain	Admin leave	Admin leave
Grants/Loans	Hold for 90 days	Hold pending review	Cease
Field Operations	Remain	Withdrawn	Cease

Time-line: 30-45 days.

## **Step Two**

Programs/Departments scheduled for termination will determine if there is a private sector application or alternate funding source willing to take the assets of the program/department. Applicable laws regarding privacy information dissemination must be followed. If there is not a private sector application or funding source, the senior staff will wind down the program by advising its customer base and archiving documents. GSA will serve as coordinator for disposal or reassignment of assets. Note that some programs have funds associated with them that can serve as seed for a private existence for the program. Selling these 'assets' will generate some, a little, of the expenses of this Implementation Year. Time-line: 20-120 days.

## **Step 2.5**

Programs that are scheduled to remain may be realigned into different departments. Program senior staff will work with Department staff to integrate procedures. Congressional staff will meet with Department leadership to determine necessary legislative changes to complete the process. Time-line: 20-180 days.

## **Step Three**

Staff that has been on administrative leave and is being retained should be returned to regular duties within 180 days. Staff no longer necessary for terminated programs will be terminated as soon as practical with 90 day severance package unless contractual requirements dictate otherwise. All staff changes must be completed within 180 days. Staffs will prepare budget request for next fiscal year by day 270 of implementation period. These budgets will be no more than allocated in this Plan.

## **Step Four**

Taxation programs are started as of January 1<sup>st</sup> the year after implementation begins.

## **Paying for Implementation**

Shadow Account total: \$195,011,000,000.

Debt held by government agency funds: \$4,658,307,385,427 (as of 9/30/11)

The government sets up funds and lets the interest earned (paid by the Treasury to the funds) pay for the government programs. The appropriation for the funds occurred in previous years. The average Treasury rate paid on funds over the last

13 quarters (ending 3/31/2012) is 3.99%

*The Secretary of the U.S. Treasury is designated by law as the managing trustee for eighteen of the approximately two hundred thirty Federal Investment Funds. With over \$2.5 [now \$3] Trillion in assets, the Treasury-managed Investment Funds are the majority of the largest Trust Funds in the Federal Government. They receive Social Security, Medicare, excise and employment taxes---all collected by Treasury---as well as premiums, fines, penalties and other designated monies collected by the agencies that administer the programs for which these Trust Funds exist.*

*The Bureau of the Public Debt is delegated the responsibility for administering these eighteen Funds. For each of these Funds, Public Debt immediately invests all receipts credited to the Fund, and maintains the invested assets in the Trust Fund account until money is needed by the related Federal Program agency to fund program activity, such as Social Security and unemployment benefit payments, as well as highway funding.*

*When the program agencies determine that monies are needed, Public Debt redeems securities from the Funds' investment balances, and transfers the cash proceeds, including interest earned on the investments, to the program accounts for disbursement by the agency. The Bureau provides monthly and other periodic reporting to each Fund's program agency*

Given the termination of so many programs in this Plan, the Funds provide sufficient funds to implement the remaining programs. Some funds will remain, others can be used as an asset to sell to a private or non-FEDERAL-governmental agency. Funds that support regional programs could be transferred to those States with operational interest. The eighteen Treasury managed funds:

Table 1: Treasury Managed Federal Funds: Balance and Determination

Fund	Planned	Balance
Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance	Terminated	73,928,298,000
Federal Hospital Insurance	Terminated	229,626,814,000
Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance	Replaced /new SS Fund	2,533,598,560,000
Federal Disability Insurance	Replaced /new SS Fund	146,672,644,000
Highway Consolidated	Terminated	15,700,443,000
Airport and Airway	Retained	9,258,913,000
Black Lung Disability *	Terminated	-5,864,821,361

Fund	Planned	Balance
Hazardous Substance Superfund	Terminated	4,011,934,000
Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Safety	Retained	1,854,176,000
Leaking Underground Storage Tank	Terminated	3,506,320,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation	Terminated	3,122,934,000
Oil Spill Liability	Terminated	2,231,808,000
Lower Brule Sioux Wildlife Restoration	Transferred	16,559,000
Cheyenne River Sioux Wildlife Restoration	Transferred	50,221,000
Inland Waterways	Retained	81,173,000
Harbor Maintenance	Retained	6,518,705,000
South Dakota Wildlife Restoration	Transferred	126,913,000
Patient-Centered Outcomes Research	Terminated	150,695,000
<a href="http://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/fip/hold/dfi_ifsh_20120330.pdf">http://www.treasurydirect.gov/govt/reports/fip/hold/dfi_ifsh_20120330.pdf</a>		

The funds in the terminated accounts total \$3.01\* trillion. After reviewing the 166 funds listed in the budget, those I indicate as terminated hold over \$3.31\* trillion in funds. See Appendix C for a complete list.

Converting the funds will not completely pay for the implementation year and in most regards, we will be substituting government held debt for public held debt by terminating the funds. This implementation will cost us money and will add to the debt levels. Once.

\*A note about the Black Lung Disability Fund: Rather than appropriate a set amount for the Fund, Congress allowed the fund to sell bonds that it appropriates annually for repayment plus interest. The balance indicated is the bond balance due that would need to be repaid when the fund is terminated. The total amounts indicated reflect that requirement.

# Tax Reform

The budget has two components:

Authorities: Legislative, Judicial and Executive Branch  
Discretionary: Executive Branch

Each component will have its own revenue model to support it.

## Authorities Revenue Plan

The Federal Government was never supposed to deal with individuals but rather to be a servant/partner with the States, its funding should reflect a similar point of view. The initial attempt at a Constitution via the Articles of Confederation was a disaster. A significant issue was revenue. The Federal Government assessed each state a portion of the cost of running the Federal Government and the states basically ignored it. The result was a perpetually broke government that barely functioned. Many argued for direct taxation that would eliminate the States from interfering with revenues but this was the 1700s and some people lived weeks away from Philadelphia or New York. There wasn't much the Federal Government could do.

All the reasons why assessing the States could not work in 1780 are considerably, if not completely, irrelevant today. Collection of revenues often happens with the click of a button on a computer; vast amounts of information are collected daily and accessible almost instantaneously; State and federal governments are dynamically linked electronically allowing the flow of information and funds to occur in real-time.

### Assessment

The Federal Government will assess each state based on an annual census<sup>9</sup>, the following annual amounts:

- \$7.50 per acre of land within the state's border multiplied by the population density of the State (Federal and tribal lands excluded);
- \$.10 per square foot of capital improvements<sup>10</sup> (public or private, residential and commercial/industrial) within the State;
- \$15 per person residing within the State.

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<sup>9</sup> This is not the same as the major census for Congressional allocations taken every 10 years, but similar to the survey census<sup>7</sup> taken annually by states and the Census Bureau to determine federal funding allocations.

<sup>10</sup> Capital improvements are defined as permanent structures built for human use for habitation or gatherings or commercial/industrial/production purposes including storage.

Currently, a significant portion of western States is actually Federal land. The assessment is intended to create an incentive for the Federal government to give control of that land back to the States for them to manage or dispose of as they see fit. If a state, such as North Dakota wants to allow production on land within its borders, then it can benefit from the revenues and jobs it creates.

Assessments will be paid in monthly installments from each State to the Federal Government. The estimated amount of revenue from this assessment plan exceeds the combined Federal Budget EXCEPT the Discretionary portion.

Table 1: Authorities Budget and Revenue (actual)

Authorities Budget	\$1,373,878,120,000
Assessment Tax	\$1,525,109,592,625

By using the population density as a multiplier for the per acre assessment, states with low populations and large amounts of land will not be penalized. As the assessment is based on factors that do not change significantly over time, the amount it raises will also not vary significantly. Because the required output of the programs and departments of the Federal Government will not vary either, the assessment is a balanced approach to funding the government. As populations grow and capital improvements are made, the Federal Government’s revenues will grow also. There will be less need to borrow money when the economy slips and less ability to spend like crazy when it booms.

Getting rid of the income tax is one thing, but replacing it with another tax if more onerous, regardless if more fair, doesn’t help. Here are some examples, using averages of the 50 states, of the impacts on families, couples and individuals if the State assessed them directly. Assuming the families live on their own property and the couples and individuals rent.

Table 2: Estimated Family Assessment - Direct Payment

Family			
Family Size	Lot size =	Residence =	Annual
4	3000 sq ft	1800 sq ft	Assessment
\$ 60.00	\$ 211.13	\$ 208.70	\$ 479.83

Table 3: Estimated Couple Assessment - Direct Payment

Couple			
Family Size	Ground use + commons	Residence =	Annual Assessment
2		1100 sq ft	
\$ 30.00	\$ 77.41	\$ 127.54	\$ 234.95

Table 4: Estimated Individual Assessment Payment - Direct Payment

Single			
Family Size	Ground use + commons	Residence =	Annual Assessment
1		800 sq ft	
\$ 15.00	\$ 56.30	\$ 92.75	\$ 164.06

These are both averages and estimates. Each state can collect the assessment in ways that it's citizens choose. Commercial space estimates include assumptions on common areas:

Table 5: Estimated Commercial Assessment Payment - Direct Payment

Stand alone commercial facility		
10 acre lot	150,000 sq ft facilities	Assessment
\$15,328.03	\$ 101,798.89	\$ 117,126.92
Leased commercial space		
Ground use + commons	1800 sq ft leased space	Assessment
\$ 253.36	\$ 2,443.17	\$ 2,696.53

The square foot cost for the stand alone facility is \$.68/yr, the leased is \$1.36/yr

A significant portion of land in each state is common or public property and how a state accounts for or collects the assessment for that land will vary. The ratio of private to public land will vary similar to the population density. The incentive will be on the state to privatize land or make it productive and it will expose the real cost of programs to 'set aside' or force conservation set-asides and put a price on the commons.

## Discretionary Revenue Plan

Entitlements tend to move up and down more frequently and so a revenue source must do so also. While no revenue plan can work inversely, one that offers some ability to cushion changes in the economy needs to be based on the economy.

- A flat tax of 17% on all wage earnings and proprietor income<sup>11</sup>;
- Interest, dividends and capital gains are taxed at 17%;
- A national sales tax of 7.30% on all retail sales except food.<sup>12</sup>

Table 1: Discretionary Budget and Revenue

Discretionary Budget	2,062,997,332,183
Income/Sales Tax	2,165,010,849,800

Table 2: Full Budget and Revenue Result

Full Budget	3,446,235,169,983
Tax Revenues	3,690,120,442,425
Surplus(Deficit)	243,885,272,442

### Income Tax

There are no deductions from income prior to the tax, however, each person that earns wages will be able to take a \$1,750 tax credit. This effectively exempts the first \$10,295 worth of each worker's income. If you receive all your income from interest, dividends and capital gains, you would not receive the tax credit. There would be no business income tax, no social security or medicare taxes, no estate taxes and it eliminates excise taxes although the 7.3% sales tax would apply<sup>13</sup>.

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11 Whether wages (salary, earnings, commissions) or in-kind (barter).

12 Internet sales are retail sales; private party to private party are not; services are not retail sales but products provided by service providers are.

13 When gasoline is more than \$3.01/gallon (on average), the sales tax would be more than the excise tax.



Table 1: Personal Income and Income Taxes Raised

Source	Income	Taxes	Rate
Personal income	13,005,300,000		
Non-farm personal income	12,943,500,000		
Farm income	61,800,000		
Earnings by place of work	8,499,000,000		
<b>Flat Tax Rate</b>	8,499,000,000	1,444,830,000	17.00%
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	2,235,300,000		
Capital gains (net)	914,042,040		
<b>Non-Employment Income Rate</b>		535,388,147	17.00%
Farm proprietors' income	61,800,000		
<b>Farmer's Rate</b>		10,506,000	17.00%
Non-farm proprietors' income	1,125,700,000		
<b>Self-Employed Rate</b>		180,863,000	17.00%
Employed, Wage or self	173,752,400		
<b>Wage Earnings Exemption</b>		(304,066,700)	1,750
	<b>Total Income Tax</b>	1,867,520,447	
Source: BEA.gov: Table 2.1. Personal Income and Its Disposition for 2011			

Tax returns would be one-page and without businesses facing income taxes, there will be less lobbying to garner individual business benefits. Although many businesses may not pass on the savings, with no income taxation costs, (including the FICA tax), and no need for employer provided health insurance, take home wages should go up noticeably. Examples:

Table 2: Take Home Comparison: Current vs with FY 2014 Plan Income Tax

Annual Income	30,000	50,000	75,000	100,000
Bi-weekly gross income	1,153.85	1,923.08	2,884.62	3,846.15
Current Fed taxes withheld *	181.67	356.29	574.56	874.34
Current bi-weekly take home	972.17	1,566.79	2,310.06	2,971.81
17% tax withheld	128.85	259.62	423.08	586.54
Bi-weekly take home	1,025.00	1,663.46	2,461.54	3,259.62
* <a href="http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15.pdf">http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15.pdf</a> Using married, 2 exemptions plus 7.7% social security + medicare				

Of course some people will note that a portion of the current federal income tax withheld is returned at tax time as a refund and they are correct. If they have the deductions to warrant it. However, having the government hold your money for you, interest free, for a year, and then send you a check, is a type of dependency that some people want to institutionalize.

## Retail Sales Tax

A 7.3% retail tax is not inconsequential. Added to existing state and local retail sales taxes, it will be noticed by people at the cash register. Government programs have a cost and ‘discretionary’ expenditures, whether by government or individuals is a matter of choice. I oppose taxation as a means of social engineering, a means to get people to behave in preferred ways. The people affected most by consumption taxation are those on lower incomes and they are the ones that benefit most by discretionary government spending. If there is no cost for government to people, only benefit, then they will continue to demand more government.

Table 1: Retail Sales and Tax Revenues

Retail and food services sales, total	4,690,252,000,000	
Retail less Food and Beverages	4,075,211,000,000	Tax Rate
Sales Tax	297,490,403,000	7.30%
Source: Census Bureau Estimates of Monthly Retail 2011		

The tax does not apply to food. The tax applies to all retail sales, including internet sales. The argument that internet companies use for not applying sales tax is that they do not reside in any particular state. That argument is not applicable to a national sales tax. Further, as garage sales are usually individual to individual, the tax does not apply there either.

## Why Not the Fair Tax

Many people argue that consumption taxes are the **only** reasonable taxation method for the federal government, but such arguments fail to grasp the total spending that is going on right now. To fully replace the current federal spending with the Fair Tax would require a rate of 40.3%.

The Fair Tax applies to items we usually go into debt for like homes and cars.

Table 1: Auto Purchase Comparison: Fair Tax vs FY 2014 Plan National Retail Tax

<b>Autos</b>		<b>Purchase Price</b>			
		10,000	16,000	22,000	30,000
Fair Tax Rate	30.00%	3,000	4,800	6,600	9,000
Total cost		13,000	20,800	28,600	39,000
Financing cost *		\$263.59	\$421.75	\$579.90	\$790.78
* Financing cost is based on 60 months at 8%					
FY2014 retail rate	7.30%	730	1,168	1,606	2,190
Total cost		10,730	17,168	23,606	32,190
Financing cost *		\$217.57	\$348.11	\$478.64	\$652.70
Savings per month		\$46.03	\$73.64	\$101.26	\$138.08

For many people the increase in the monthly cost will be dealt with by buying less expensive vehicles which will preclude them from buying the many hybrids that are being offered. The environmentalists will be happy as the gas-guzzling trucks, SUVs and large sedans with their high profit margins will lose market share.

Meanwhile, the additional cost in the monthly payment of homes will make a significant dent in everyone's budget.

Table 2: Home Purchase Comparison: Fair Tax vs FY 2014 Plan National Retail Tax

<b>Homes</b>		<b>Purchase Price</b>			
		100,000	150,000	225,000	350,000
Fair Tax Rate	30.00%	30,000	45,000	67,500	105,000
Total cost		130,000	195,000	292,500	455,000
Financing cost *		\$697.87	\$1,046.80	\$1,570.20	\$2,442.54
* Financing cost is based on 360 months at 5%					
FY2014 retail rate	7.30%	-	-	-	-
Total cost		100,000	150,000	225,000	350,000
Financing cost *		\$536.82	\$805.23	\$1,207.85	\$1,878.88
Savings per month		\$161.05	\$241.57	\$362.35	\$563.66

The Fair Tax proponents will note that the retail tax on homes applies only to new construction. They are correct, which will quickly put new construction at a substantial cost disadvantage but also, over time, raise even existing home prices by 30%.

# Policy Changes

In order to institute some lasting change as the Proposed Plan is implemented, some policy changes need to happen also.

## **Budget Reform**

### **Lending**

First, the Federal Government is not a bank. The idea that our Government needs to borrow \$1.5 trillion a year in order to lend something on the order of \$400 billion to others is inconsistent with the Constitutional mandates. The idea that the Government is the lender of last resort should be drawn, quartered and buried - if no one else will lend, there is probably a good reason. And it is not government's place to decide what is beneficial and what is not. The Federal Government is the largest holder of student loans and residential mortgages. In both cases the government is holding a large volume of loans that were poorly made.

### **Inspector General**

I eliminated all the Inspector General positions. Beyond the idea that we need 'watchers' over our bureaucrats to protect US from them, the cost varied from \$28 million to over \$200 million. Because each department had its own, 'independent' IG, I question its independence. Further, we have a Justice Department that can act against violators - criminally. For too long bureaucrats have abused their positions without much fear that citizens could go after them for their abuses. Time to eliminate the 'I was only following orders and civil servants acting in accord with their duties' protections. As Attorney General Holder has proven, even the Justice Department IG is susceptible to political whims, but there is no reason to have 18 IGs doing basically the same job.

### **Working Capital Funds**

Here is the rationale for these funds: Each department and subset within each department have common expenses so funds are put aside by each appropriation entity to handle the common expenses. This allows contracts for services, instead of being re-authorized every year, written for multi-years and therefore cost saving. By establishing a working capital fund(WCF), each department can 'pool' their resources. Which is fine in theory, but as the WCF grows it creates a bureaucracy within itself that mimics the problem it was intended to solve and it hides the actual cost of individual programs. With few exceptions, I deleted the accounts and while the benefits associated with them will go out the door too, the significant decrease in continuing programs will offset some of the loss.

Associated with WCFs is the idea that Departments within the government pay market rates to the government agencies that provide them services paid for either directly or through the WCFs. An example:

*The Judiciary spent about \$1 billion of its \$6.8 billion budget on rent in 2010. The Judiciary's rent payments to the General Services Administration (GSA) increased from \$133 million in 1986 to \$980 million in FY 2006, according to a 2005 report by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts. A 2005 report noted the Judiciary pays more rent in actual dollars to GSA than any other federal agency except the Department of Justice (DOJ). As a percentage of its budget, DOJ pays about 3 percent while the courts pay 22 percent. Controlling the cost of courtroom and judicial office space could save taxpayers millions of dollars every year.*

What is crazy, is that the Judicial Branch BUILT the buildings:

*Thirty-three federal courthouses completed over the last decade "include 3.56 million square feet of extra space consisting of space that was constructed 1) above the Congressionally authorized size, 2) due to overestimating the number of judges the courthouses would have, and 3) without planning for courtroom sharing among judges," according to a 2010 GAO report. It cost \$835 million to construct this extra and unnecessary space. But that price tag does not reflect the total cost. The annual cost to "rent, operate and maintain" these courthouses is \$51 million.<sup>14</sup>*

If the government is going to mandate that 'market rates' be charged for government to government services, then I think markets should be free to compete for the business of providing the services.

## **Spending/Foreign Policy**

### **Military Deployments**

The use of the military is divided between Congress and the President. Congress declares, the President fights. After Vietnam, Congress decided that the President had too much latitude and got a President to agree with the enactment of the War Powers Act. Despite the claims of some, Congress gave the President the go-ahead with Iraq and Afghanistan but Libya and Yemen and the Sudan have been all Obama, and not even a nod to Congress.

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<sup>14</sup> [http://www.coburn.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?a=Files.Serve&File\\_id=24a45972-f9e6-406f-940f-dac2bbbba94e](http://www.coburn.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?a=Files.Serve&File_id=24a45972-f9e6-406f-940f-dac2bbbba94e)

Here are the current deployments in countries with 100 or more troops:

Table 1: US Military Deployments by Country

Country	Count
Belgium	1,252
Germany	53,951
Greece	338
Greenland	133
Italy	9,646
Netherlands	442
Portugal	703
Spain	1,240
Turkey	1,530
UK	9,229
Australia	130
Japan	34,385
Korea (unspecified, but...) Forward Deployment - Pacific	47,390
Philippines	207
Singapore	132
Thailand	110
Bahrain	1,349
Diego Garcia	238
Egypt	275
Pakistan	133
Qatar	555
Saudi Arabia	239
Djibouti	1,379
Canada	127
Cuba (Guantanamo)	913
Honduras	403
Total	166,429
NATO	78,580
Total in/around Iraq (incl Guard/Resv)	96,200
Total in/around Afghan incl Guard/Res	105,900

Country	Count
Total	447,109
<a href="http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/MILITARY/history/hst1109.pdf">http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/MILITARY/history/hst1109.pdf</a>	

Troops are stationed in 147 countries. Some are advisors, trainers or Consulate security details. Fifty-eight of them have less than 10, ninety-three have less than 20 and 121 have less than 100. Still, there is something to be said about using our military in places where despite every effort, the people there just don't like us or want us around. If it is time for the United States to grow up, so is it time for everyone else to step up. Withdraw all military from deployments except from the following:

- Afghanistan: There is a timetable, keep it or move it up.
- Diego Garcia: A forward supply point for the Asian sub-continent, Eastern Africa, the Middle East and Western Asia.
- Thule Greenland: A major defensive alert and base for European operations
- Okinawa Japan: The staging point for any Asia conflict
- Guam: More and more a place to reduce overcrowding in Okinawa (and to ease tensions there)

Many military installations overseas provide significant economic impact on surrounding communities, economic impact that is better delivered to communities surrounding bases in the United States.

## **Public Policy**

### **Bankruptcy**

Primary residential mortgages are now exempt from bankruptcy court management. First mortgages cannot be modified by the bankruptcy court, they are a take-it-or-leave-it loan. As long as home prices are maintained at artificially high levels, the market will not rebound. You cannot pop a real estate bubble by letting only half the air out. Allow the bankruptcy court to modify mortgages the same way they modify other loans.

Currently student loans cannot be discharged. This should also be changed. In my business I have seen students earning less than \$35,000 a year but with over \$150,000 in student loans. All three parties to a student loan were at fault in creating such a situation: The colleges for tuition increases far beyond inflation or benefit; the lenders for not considering the earning potential of students that accomplish a degree; the students for living and learning on debt that bore no

relationship to the future incomes. Allow student loans to be discharged in the managed and supervised process of the bankruptcy court. Those that can pay, will. Lenders, already off the hook because the Federal Government has taken control of the loans will see their markets shrink. Colleges will be forced to structure their costs for leaner days and more fiscally prudent students (I hope). And students living on borrowed money is not 'planning'.



# The Proposed FY2014 Plan Line by Line Budget Details

What follows is a line by line recommendation for programs retained in the budget. Unless otherwise indicated, all table amounts are in 000s. All numbers in the details are actual.

## Executive Branch - Discretionary Summary

Account Name	Obama 2012 Budget	FY2014 Plan	Reduction
<b>Dept of Agriculture</b>	145,871,000	44,782,237	69.0%
<b>Dept of Health &amp; Human Services</b>	1,191,709,000	162,102,005	86.4%
<b>Dept of Labor</b>	127,618,000	3,450,300	97.3%
<b>Dept of Education</b>	142,015,000	18,884,400	86.7%
<b>Dept of Energy</b>	24,476,000	5,766,740	76.4%
<b>EPA</b>	10,561,000	1,154,450	89.1%
<b>GSA</b>	1,806,000	133,900	92.6%
<b>Social Security Admin</b>	964,775,000	1,669,094,000	-73.0%
<b>Dept of Housing &amp; Urban Dev</b>	70,434,000	710,240	99.0%
<b>SBA</b>	4,032,000	0	100.0%
<b>Independent Programs, committees, boards</b>	267,100,000	156,919,060	41.3%
<b>Executive Branch Discretionary</b>	<b>2,950,397,000</b>	<b>2,062,997,332</b>	<b>30.1%</b>

## Department of Agriculture Budget Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
Office of the Secretary			
	Office of the Secretary	21,000	14,700
Executive Operations			
	Departmental Admin	495,000	99,000
National Agricultural Statistics Service			
	National Agricultural Statistics Service	183,000	176,000
Agricultural Research Service			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,238,000	265,200
National Institute of Food and Agriculture			
	Extension Activities	697,000	250,000
	Research and Education Activities	1,145,000	391,600
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,219,000	1,050,500
Food Safety and Inspection Service			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,013,000	944,900
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Admin			
	Salaries and Expenses	31,000	40,700
Natural Resources Conservation Service			
Interior	Conservation Operations	4,268,000	100,000
Foreign Agricultural Service			
State	Food for Peace Title II Grants	1,799,000	1,000,000
State	Salaries and Expenses	373,000	28,000
State	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	196,000	0
Food and Nutrition Service			
	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	85,193,000	29,948,800
	Nutrition Programs Administration	144,000	57,600
	Child Nutrition Programs	19,607,000	10,857,237
<b>Total Dept of Agriculture</b>		145,871,000	44,782,237

The Department of Agriculture has three purposes: provide data and information regarding the state of agriculture and our crop and livestock production; provide

inspection services for national monitoring of crop/livestock health and food safety; assist states in providing food assistance.

Together with the State Department, Department of Agriculture can identify and assist in the distribution of food assistance to foreign areas of need. This assistance should be limited and not subject to recurring annual needs.

### **Departmental Summary**

- Office of the Secretary-Budget: \$14,700,000
- Departmental administration-Budget: \$99,000,000

Due to program and office terminations departmental budget estimated to decrease by 80% with no significant working capital fund requirements.

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### **Economic Research Service (ERS) and Agricultural Research Service (ARS)**

ERS conducts a research program to inform public and private decision making on economic and policy issues involving food, farming, natural resources, and rural development.

ARS is the chief scientific in-house research agency. Our job is finding solutions to agricultural problems that affect Americans every day, from field to table.

Budget: \$265,200,000

Combine and eliminate redundant sections with ERS. Determine value of the research by making the service offer for sale the research results at a cost basis. If no market exists, reduce sections as appropriate. Estimated savings 80% of combined 2012 budget.

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**National Agricultural Statistics Service:** Conducts hundreds of surveys every year and prepares reports covering virtually every aspect of U.S. agriculture.

Budget: \$176,000,000

Retain.

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National Institute of Food and Agriculture: Mission is to advance knowledge for agriculture, the environment, human health and well-being, and communities by supporting research, education, and extension programs in the Land-Grant University System and other partner organizations.

Together with ERS and ARS, NIFA provides funding for research and education. Recent change in 2008 to replace Cooperative State Research.

Extension activities (grants) - Budget: \$250,000,000

Research and Education - Budget: \$391,600,000

Eliminate or fold Biomass Research into Research and Education, reduce extension grants and education funding.

---

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: A broad mission area that includes protecting and promoting U.S. agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the Animal Welfare Act and carrying out wildlife damage management activities.

Budget: \$1,050,050,000

Evaluate mission and programs for possible state handling of livestock and herd management. Retain.

---

Food Safety and Inspection Service: Responsible for ensuring that the nation's commercial supply of meat, poultry, and egg products are safe, wholesome, and correctly labeled and packaged.

Budget: \$944,900,000

Evaluation programs for regulator capture issues. (Regulators too close to regulated industries/firms.) Retain.

---

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyard Administration: Is structured to provide services and programs that help ensure a fair and competitive marketing system for all involved in the marketing of livestock, meat, and poultry, and grain and related products.

Budget: \$40,700,000

Retain.

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Natural Resources Conservation Service: Originally established by Congress in 1935 as the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), NRCS has expanded to become a conservation leader for all natural resources, ensuring private lands are conserved, restored, and more resilient to environmental challenges, like climate change. The programs specifically look to private property use and for assistance or research/recommendations.

Budget: \$100,000,000 under Department of the Interior

Review programs for movement to state/local management. Forced management of private lands is beyond the scope/reach of programs. Reduction in federal managed lands will reduce budget requirements. Establish permanent maximum budget allocation of \$100,000,000.

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Foreign Agricultural Service: FAS staff identifies problems, provide practical solutions, and work to advance opportunities for U.S. agriculture and support U.S. foreign policy around the globe.

Budget: \$28,000,000 under Department of State

Spending authorities, 2014 Budget total: \$1,000,000,000

- Food for Peace Title II Grants: Provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities to meet emergency and non-emergency food needs in other countries, including support for food security goals.  
Budget: \$1,000,000,000
- McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program: Helps support education, child development, and food security for some of the world's poorest children. It provides for donations of U.S. agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low-income, food-deficit countries that are committed to universal education.

Modify the programs: Retain only Food for Peace (maximum budget of \$1,000,000,000) and review McGovern-Dole program, reduce FAS budget. Financing purchases by others is not within the mandate. Donate or don't bother.

---

Food and Nutrition Service Programs: Provides children and low-income people access to food, a healthful diet, and nutrition education. We help nearly one in four people.

2014 Budget, Overall: \$40,863,637,000

Nutrition Programs Administration - Budget: \$57,600,000

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps): We put healthy food on the table for more than 46 million people each month.  
Budget: \$29,948,800,000

Provide states with block grants based on \$2.50 per person, per day for individuals under the poverty line.

- Child Nutrition Programs (School meals): Provide healthy, nutritious meals and snacks to the Nation's children. Through the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program, school children have access to healthy meals.  
Budget: \$10,857,237,000

Provide states with block grants based on \$2.50 per child per school day for children in households under 150% of the poverty line.

Modify the Food Stamp and School Meal programs as indicated. Administration reduced by 60%.

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## Department of Health and Human Services Budget Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Receipts			
	Contributions, Indian Health Facilities	-33,000	-33,000
	Contributions, N.I.H., Unconditional Gift Fund	-5,000	-500
	Centers for Disease Control, Gifts and Donations	-6,000	-6,000
	Contributions, N.I.H., Conditional Gift Fund	-27,000	-27,000
	Contributions to the Indian Health Service Gift Fund	-1,000	-1,000
Food and Drug Administration			
	Revolving Fund for Certification and Other Services	1,000	1,000
	Salaries and Expenses	2,573,000	1,262,800
Health Resources and Services Administration			
	Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund	264,000	93,500
Indian Health Service			
	Indian Health Services	4,391,000	3,055,800
	Indian Health Facilities	581,000	355,300
Centers for Disease Control			
	CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support	6,513,000	6,513,000
	Toxic Substances and Environmental Public Health, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	116,000	83,600
	World Trade Center Health Program Fund	130,000	13,000
National Institutes of Health			
	National Institutes of Health	31,584,000	31,981,400
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services			
	Program Management	1,501,000	62,500
	Grants to States for Medicaid	255,263,000	116,642,505
Departmental Management			
	Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology	971,000	62,700

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	1,898,000	1,324,400
	General Departmental Management	653,000	273,900
Program Support Center			
	HHS Accrual Contribution to the Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund	36,000	40,700
	Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers	502,000	433,400
<b>Total Dept of Health and Human Services</b>		1,191,709,000	162,102,005

Department of Health and Human Services, provides national support for medical information, data, and research. Encompassing the CDC, Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, DHHS provides central clearinghouses for our national health system.

Support for basic medical research and best practices in the delivery of health services to states, DHHS serves a vital purpose but not as provider of medical services to individuals.

### **Departmental Summary**

Food and Drug Administration: Responsible for protecting the public health by assuring the safety, efficacy and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, our nation's food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation. FDA is also responsible for advancing the public health by helping to speed innovations that make medicines more effective, safer, and more affordable and by helping the public get the accurate, science-based information they need to use medicines and foods to maintain and improve their health. FDA also has responsibility for regulating the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of tobacco products to protect the public health and to reduce tobacco use by minors.

Budget: \$1,262,800,000

Retain.

---

Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund: The VICP was established to



ensure an adequate supply of vaccines, stabilize vaccine costs, and establish and maintain an accessible and efficient forum for individuals found to be injured by certain vaccines. The VICP is a no-fault alternative to the traditional tort system for resolving vaccine injury claims that provides compensation to people found to be injured by certain vaccines.

Budget: \$93,500,000

Review budget for modification of tax amounts versus claims. ALL vaccines have a bad effect on some people, it is a risk. The industry could fund this from sales versus a taxation on consumers. Yes, in the end, consumers would pay, but we could do away with Federal bureaucracy.

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Indian Health Services and Facilities: Responsible for providing federal health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Budget: Services - \$3,055,800,000

Budget: Facilities - \$355,300,000

Retain.

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Centers for Disease Control: Collaborating to create the expertise, information, and tools that people and communities need to protect their health – through health promotion, prevention of disease, injury and disability, and preparedness for new health threats.

Budget: \$6,513,000,000

This budget has decreased almost 40% in the last 4 years. Review for possible INCREASE.

---

Toxic Substances and Environmental Public Health, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: Serves the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and diseases related to toxic substances.

Budget: \$83,600,000

Retain.

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World Trade Center Health Program Fund: To provide: (1) medical monitoring and treatment benefits to eligible emergency responders and recovery and clean-up workers (including federal employees) who responded to the terrorist attacks on the WTC in New York City (NYC) on September 11, 2001; and (2) initial health evaluation, monitoring, and treatment benefits to eligible residents and other building occupants and area workers in NYC who were affected by such attacks.

Budget: \$13,000,000

Review for appropriate budget amount. Pending review, budget at 10%.

---

National Institutes of Health: The largest source of funding for medical research in the world, creating hundreds of thousands of high-quality jobs by funding thousands of scientists in universities and research institutions in every state across America and around the globe.

Budget: \$31,981,400,000

Retain. Spend less on ‘around the globe’.

---

#### Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Grants to states for Medicaid: Grant money will be available immediately to help States, DC and the Territories meet the health care needs of many of their most vulnerable citizens as part of Obamacare generosity however, we are re-tasking.

Budget: \$116,642,505,000

Allocate a single block grant 25% of 2011 hospital expenses to States meeting 75% participation rate in Hospitalization Program.

- Program Management - Budget: \$62,500,000
- 

Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology: Charged with coordination of nationwide efforts to implement and use the most advanced health information technology and the electronic exchange of health information.

Budget: \$62,700,000

Review and revise to create a standards-based advisory panel.

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Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund: To prepare for, respond to, and recover from the health consequences of naturally occurring and man-made threats.

Budget: \$1,324,400,000

Ah! Something consistent with mandates. Except it has received over \$14b in the last 7 years for which threats? Review but retain IF funds are actually supporting events.

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General Departmental Management:

Budget: \$273,900,000

Review, revise and reduce budget to be consistent with revised responsibilities.

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HHS Accrual Contribution to the Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund:

Budget: \$40,700,000

Review if this is to VA or for a general health care program.

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Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers:

Budget: \$433,400,000

Retain the program but remove the medical benefits.

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## Department of Labor Budget Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
Employment and Training Administration			
OPM	Workers Compensation Programs	15,000	3,300
OPM	Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	1,136,000	817,300
Employee Benefits Security Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	177,000	156,200
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs			
OPM	Salaries and Expenses	105,000	23,000
OPM	Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	191,000	191,000
OPM	Special Benefits	350,000	57,200
OPM	Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund	1,302,000	1,174,800
OPM	Administrative Expenses, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund	154,000	154,000
OPM	Special Workers' Compensation Expenses	123,000	0
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation			
	Pension Benefit Guaranty Fund	0	0
Wage and Hour Division			
Homeland Security	H-1 B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection	35,000	35,000
Occupational Safety and Health Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	572,000	431,200
Bureau of Labor Statistics			
	Salaries and Expenses	549,000	219,600
Office of Labor Management Standards			
	Salaries and Expenses	37,000	3,700
Departmental Management			
	Information Technology Modernization	5,000	5,000
	Salaries and Expenses	358,000	179,000
<b>Total Dept of Labor</b>		127,618,000	3,450,300

The Department of Labor provides information concerning our workforce and establishes standards for worker safety throughout the nation. Additional support

for foreign worker access is coordinated through Homeland Security.

Many aspects of the Federal workforce differ from the civilian workforce and the Department ensures those safety and special needs are addressed both during and after the working careers of those that have supported our nations energy needs.

## **Departmental Summary**

### Employment and Training Administration

2014 Program Administration budget: \$820,600,000 : move to Office of Personnel Management

- **Workers Compensation Programs:** Administers compensation programs to federal workers or their dependents who are injured at work or acquire an occupational disease.  
Budget: \$3,300,000  
Retain at reduced levels.
- **Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances:** For federal military and civilian workers, administered by the States.  
Budget: \$817,300,000  
Reduce budget as staffing reduces. Estimated 60% reduction.

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Employee Benefits Security Administration: Committed to educating and assisting the 140 million Americans covered by more than 707,000 private retirement plans, 2.5 million health plans, and similar numbers of other welfare benefit plans holding over \$6 trillion in assets; as well as plan sponsors and members of the employee benefits community. EBSA balances proactive enforcement with compliance assistance and works diligently to provide quality assistance to plan participants and beneficiaries.

Budget: \$156,200,000

Retain.

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Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation: Protects the retirement incomes of more than 44 million American workers in more than 27,500 private-sector defined benefit pension plans.

Budget: \$0

Retain the program, however review to have States that incorporate such plans retain responsibility for them.

---

Office of Worker's Compensation Programs : move to Office of Personnel Management

- Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners: Provides compensation to coal miners who are totally disabled by pneumoconiosis arising out of coal mine employment, and to survivors of coal miners whose deaths are attributable to the disease.  
Budget: \$191,000,000  
Retain the program.
- Black Lung Disability Trust Fund: [This fund is collecting about \$800,000,000 in fees on coal mining and yet we are allocating additional funds for the operation and repayment of debt incurred to make claims payments.]  
Budget: \$0  
Terminate the Fund and provide annual appropriation for claims. Reduce the fee charge on the industry to appropriate levels.
- Special Benefits: Provides workers compensation coverage to three million federal and postal workers around the world for employment-related injuries and occupational diseases.  
Budget: \$57,200,000  
Retain the program but review for reductions due to reduced federal employees.
- Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund: Provides compensation and medical benefits to employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), its predecessor agencies, and its contractors and subcontractors, and employees of DOE designated Atomic Weapons Employers (AWE) and Beryllium Vendors who became ill as a result of work performed in the production and testing of nuclear weapons.  
Budget: \$1,174,800,000  
Retain.
- Administration expenses for EEOILC Fund:  
Budget: \$154,000,000  
Retain.

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Occupational Safety and Health Administration: To assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance.

Budget: \$431,200,000

Retain.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics: The principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy.

Budget: \$219,600,000

Given the 'quality' of the reports and dubious value of the information, re-task for selling the information to those that want it. Reduce program by 60%.

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Office of Labor Management Standards: Administers and enforces most provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (LMRDA). The LMRDA primarily promotes union democracy and financial integrity in private sector labor unions through standards for union officer elections and union trusteeships and safeguards for union assets.

Budget: \$3,700,000

Yea, 9% of the non-governmental workforce have unions. Reduce budget by 90%.

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Departmental Management: Budget: Obama: \$184,000,000

- Salaries and expenses:  
Budget: \$179,000,000  
Program reduction requires less Departmental management; reduce the budget by 50%.
- Information Technology Modernization:  
Budget: \$5,000,000

Retain for small program requirements.

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H-1 B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection

Budget: \$35,000,000 : move to Department of Homeland Security

Retain.

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## Department of Education Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education			
	Indian Student Education	115,000	124,300
	Education Improvement Programs	5,057,000	1,302,000
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services			
	Special Education	14,537,000	13,285,800
	Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research	4,222,000	3,125,100
	American Printing House for the Blind	32,000	22,000
	National Technical Institute for the Deaf	63,000	63,800
	Gallaudet University	117,000	124,300
Office of Post-secondary Education			
	Howard University	224,000	224,000
Institute of Education Sciences			
	Institute of Education Sciences	738,000	479,600
Departmental Management			
	Program Administration	456,000	104,500
<b>Total Dept of Education</b>		<b>142,015,000</b>	<b>18,884,400</b>

The Department of Education provides educational services to Indian students, supports the educational efforts for the blind and deaf and provides research and information concerning the delivery of 21<sup>st</sup> century educational services.

### Departmental Summary

Departmental Management - Budget: \$104,500,000.

Program Administration: Provides administrative support for most programs and offices in the Department.

#### Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

- Indian Student Education: To support the efforts of local educational agencies, Indian tribes and organizations, post-secondary institutions, and

other entities to meet the unique educational and culturally related academic needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives so that these students can achieve to the same challenging state standards as all students.

Budget: \$124,300,000

Retain the program but review and consider transferring program materials to state programs.

- Education Improvement Programs: [This program offers grants to districts but also includes over \$17 million for Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands]  
Budget: \$1,302,000,000  
Review foreign/territorial spending; review and establish programs as advisory and research; reduce program to 25%.

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Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation programs:

Budget: Obama: \$18,971,000,000

- Special Education: Improving results for infants, toddlers, children and youth with disabilities ages birth through 21 by providing leadership and financial support to assist states and local districts.  
Budget: (see below)  
Retain the program. Review for combining with RSDR (see below).
- Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research: Provides leadership and support for a comprehensive program of research related to the rehabilitation of individuals with disabilities.  
Budget: \$16,410,900,000  
Retain.
- American Printing House for the Blind: To Promote the Education of the Blind. This act set up a system to provide free schoolbooks and other materials for blind students and named the American Printing House for the Blind as the national central source of these educational materials.  
Budget: \$22,000,000  
Retain.
- National Technical Institute for the Deaf: To promote the employment of persons who are deaf by providing technical and professional education for the nation's young people who are deaf. The U.S. Department of Education maintains an agreement with its host institution, the Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT), to operate a residential facility for post-

secondary technical training and education for individuals who are deaf.  
Budget: \$63,800,000  
Retain.

- Gallaudet University: Provides support for Gallaudet University in order to help promote education and employment opportunities for persons who are deaf. The university provides a wide range of undergraduate, graduate, and continuing education programs in fields related to deafness for students who are deaf and students who are hearing. Gallaudet also operates the Laurent Clerc National Deaf Education Center. This center includes the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, which is an elementary school for children who are deaf; the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, which is a secondary school for students who are deaf; and a National Mission Program, which provides training, technical assistance, and materials related to education of the deaf.  
Budget: \$124,300,000  
Retain.

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Howard University: Federally chartered, non-profit, private, coeducational, nonsectarian, historically black university located in Washington, D.C.

Budget: \$253,000,000

Frankly, I can't see any reason to continue to fund the university. I suggest an endowment be established and one year additional funding be provided and it be cut loose. Terminate after endowing.

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Institute of Education Sciences: Provide rigorous and relevant evidence on which to ground education practice and policy and share this information broadly. By identifying what works, what doesn't, and why, we aim to improve educational outcomes for all students, particularly those at risk of failure.

Budget: \$479,600,000

Review program to ensure no regulatory responsibilities; retain the program.

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## Department of Energy Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
Energy Programs			
	Energy Information Administration	84,000	104,500
	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	107,000	107,000
	Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	19,000	19,000
	Science	5,664,000	3,997,340
	Non-defense Environmental Cleanup	333,000	339,900
	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	1,570,000	52,800
	Nuclear Energy	768,000	347,600
NASA	Advanced Research Projects Agency	206,000	206,000
	Nuclear Waste Disposal	18,000	18,000
	Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	484,000	484,000
	Ultra deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund	88,000	7,700
Departmental Administration			
	Departmental Administration	202,000	109,900
<b>Total Dept of Energy</b>		<b>24,476,000</b>	<b>5,766,740</b>

The Department of Energy manages and provides research, information and energy for the United State's strategic needs. From the Strategic Petroleum and Naval Reserves to Science and Advanced Research, the Department provides support for our energy future.

### Departmental Summary

Departmental Administration - Budget: \$109,900,000

Energy Programs:

- Energy Information Administration: Collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policy making, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.  
Budget: \$104,500,000

Retain.

- Fossil Energy Research and Development: To support improved energy security and rapid development of climate-oriented technology.  
Budget: \$0  
Terminate by reducing programs on ‘climate-oriented’ research and fold into Science.
- Strategic Petroleum Reserve: The world's largest supply of emergency crude oil.  
Budget: \$107,000,000 [Includes SPR Petroleum Account]  
Retain.
- Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves: [Properties are being divested and cleanup/remediation continues on several properties]  
Budget: \$19,000,000  
Retain and continue divestiture programs.
- Science: Supports a diverse portfolio of research that advance the science needed for revolutionary energy breakthroughs, seek to unravel nature’s deepest mysteries, and provide the Nation’s researchers with the most advanced large-scale tools of modern science.  
Budget: \$3,997,340,000 under NASA  
Retain w/FERD (see above).
- Non-defense Environmental Cleanup: For the environmental cleanup of multiple sites across the country that comprise the former nuclear weapons development and government-sponsored nuclear energy research complex.  
Budget: \$339,900,000  
Retain.
- Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability: Lead national efforts to modernize the electric grid; enhance security and reliability of the infrastructure; and facilitate recovery from disruptions to energy supply.  
Budget: \$52,800,000  
Retain but focus on research.
- Nuclear Energy: Joint government/industry cost-shared effort to identify sites for new nuclear power plants, develop and bring to market advanced nuclear plant technologies, evaluate the business case for building new nuclear power plants and demonstrate untested regulatory processes.  
Budget: \$347,600,000  
Retain.

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Advanced Research Projects Agency: Fund projects that will develop transformational technologies that reduce America's dependence on foreign energy imports; reduce U.S. energy related emissions (including greenhouse gasses); improve energy efficiency across all sectors of the U.S. economy and ensure that the U.S. maintains its leadership in developing and deploying advanced energy technologies.

Budget: \$206,000,000 under NASA.

Retain the program. Modeled after DARPA, I agree with the purpose but am worried about the implementation. Funding research vs company production must be the focus.

---

Nuclear Waste Disposal: Plays a vital role in the cleanup of radioactive waste and the environmental legacy of nuclear weapons production and nuclear energy research.

Budget: \$18,000,000

Retain the program. The budget is significantly smaller than in previous administrations.

---

Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning: Supports the cleanup of some of the nation's most contaminated areas. The polluted sites are all former production facilities used during the Cold War to supply enriched uranium for nuclear warheads and commercial nuclear reactors. Located in Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, the plants encompass more than 30 million square feet of floor space, miles of interconnecting pipes and thousands of acres of land that are contaminated with radioactive and hazardous materials. Cleanup of the sites isn't expected to be completed until 2040 and cost upwards of \$20 billion.

Budget: \$484,000,000

Retain the program. Review for timetable.

---

Ultra-deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research

Fund: Is designed to benefit consumers by developing technologies to increase America's domestic oil and gas production and reduce the Nation's dependency on foreign imports. A portion of the funding is directed towards cost-shared research, while another portion is used by NETL (Science) to carry out complementary R&D.

Budget: \$7,700,000

Retain.

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## Environmental Protection Agency Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
Environmental Protection Agency			
Interior	Environmental Programs and Management	2,653,000	23,050
Interior	Buildings and Facilities	36,000	14,400
Agriculture	Pesticide Registration Fund	13,000	13,000
Agriculture	Registration Service Fees, Pesticide Registration Fund	-15,000	-15,000
Agriculture	User Fees, Pesticide Tolerance	-3,000	-3,000
Interior	Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,387,000	1,102,200
Interior	Inland Oil Spill Programs	17,000	19,800
<b>Total EPA</b>		10,561,000	1,154,450

The environment is not just the responsibility of one agency but all departments of the government focusing on their impact and mitigating issues where human interaction with the environment is unavoidable. The Environmental Protection Agency has done a spectacular job of focusing attention on our impact on the environment but the remaining tasks are better done within the broader mandates of government activities.

The programs listed here will be realigned within other departments and the budget amounts will move with them.

### Departmental Summary

Departmental Programs and Management - Budget: \$23,050,000  
Divided between Interior and Agriculture.

Buildings and Facilities – Budget: \$14,400,000 under Department of Interior

Hazardous Substance Superfund: Superfund is the name given to the environmental program established to address abandoned hazardous waste sites. It is also the name of the fund established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. This law was enacted in the wake of the discovery of toxic waste dumps such as Love Canal and Times Beach in the 1970s. It allows the EPA to clean up such sites and to compel responsible parties to perform cleanups or reimburse the government for EPA-lead cleanups.



Budget: \$1,102,200,000 under Department of Interior

Retain the program. Kill the Fund.

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Pesticide Registration Fund: EPA and the states (usually that state's agriculture office) register or license pesticides for use in the United States. EPA receives its authority to register pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). States are authorized to regulate pesticides under FIFRA and under state pesticide laws. States may place more restrictive requirements on pesticides than EPA. Pesticides must be registered both by EPA and the state before distribution.

Budget: \$13,000,000 under Department of Agriculture

Retain the program.

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Inland Oil Spill Programs: Programs help ensure that facilities and organizations take steps to prevent oil spills, chemical accidents, and other emergencies, implement planning and preparedness requirements, and respond to environmental emergencies.

Budget: \$19,800,000 under Department of Interior

Retain the program.

---

## General Services Agency Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
Real Property Activities			
	Federal Buildings Fund	0	85,800
	Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property	10,000	10,000
Supply and Technology Activities			
	Expenses of Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract Administration	12,000	12,000
General Activities			
White House	Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	4,000	4,000
	Operating Expenses	62,000	16,600
White House	Electronic Government (E-GOV) Fund	16,000	5,500
<b>Total GSA</b>		1,806,000	133,300

The General Services Agency provides management and maintenance of federally owned buildings and facilities.

### Departmental Summary

Departmental Administration - Budget: \$16,600,000  
Retain.

Electronic Government (E-GOV) Fund: The fund pays for high-profile initiatives including Data.gov, which has released hundreds of thousands of datasets publicly on the Web; Apps.gov, which offers mobile and cloud solutions to federal agencies; USASpending.gov, which tracks spending; and Challenge.gov, which is a Web platform for agencies to hold innovation competitions.

Budget: \$5,500,000 under The White House

Despite poor performance on some of the projects, certain aspects continue to be both viable and valuable resources to see what our government is doing. Retain.

Federal Buildings Fund: The FBF, established 1972, replaced direct

congressional appropriations to GSA as the means of financing the operating and capital costs associated with federal space. GSA charges federal agencies rent that is supposed to be comparable to local commercial rents, deposits these receipts in the FBF, and uses them, subject to congressional limitations, to pay building operating and capital expenses. Rent payments were expected to provide (1) a financial incentive for agencies to reduce their space costs and (2) a steadier, more predictable source of funds than direct appropriations.

Budget: \$85,800,000

Retain.

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Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property: Promotes effective use of federal real property assets, as well as the disposal of real property that is no longer critical to federal agencies. If a federal agency no longer needs a piece of property, it's considered excess. GSA first offers excess property to other federal agencies. If another federal agency needs it, the property can be transferred. If no federal agency needs it, the property becomes surplus and may be made available for other uses through a public benefit conveyance.

Budget: \$10,000,000

It is going to be busy under our plan; retain.

---

Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents:

Budget: \$4,000,000 under The White House

That's all? Retain.

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Expenses of Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract Administration: Coordinates the procurement of all transportation audit and related support service contracts, prepares statements of work, performs on-site inspections, and serves as a liaison to commercial audit firms to monitor compliance and resolve any administrative problems.

Budget: \$12,000,000

Retain the program.

## Social Security Administration Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Social Security Administration			
	Federal Old-age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund	638,520,000	1,669,000,000
	Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund	140,029,000	0
	Special Benefits for Certain WW II Vets	7,000	7,000
	Limitation on Administrative Expenses	87,000	87,000
<b>Total Social Security Admin</b>		964,775,000	1,669,094,000

The Social Security Administration manages the Senior and Disabled Income Support Fund and provides the services associated with payments from the previous Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund

### Departmental Summary

Departmental Administration - Budget: \$87,000,000: Retain.

Trust Fund Payments Replace

- Federal Old-Age & Survivors Insurance Trust Fund
- Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund

Budget: \$1,669,000,000,000

SADIE or the Third Rail Program.

Special Benefits for Certain World War II Veterans: Special veterans benefits are payable for months in which qualified veterans live outside the United States.

Budget: \$7,000,000

Retain. [This apparently applies mostly to Filipino's that served in the US Military in World War II]

## Department of Housing and Urban Development Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
Public and Indian Housing Programs			
Interior	Public Housing Operating Fund	4,165,000	0
Interior	Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program Account	26,000	26,000
Interior	Native American Housing Block Grant	708,000	629,200
Community Planning and Development			
Interior	Brownfields Redevelopment	9,000	9,000
Interior	Permanent Supportive Housing	13,000	13,000
Management and Administration			
Interior	Salaries and Expenses	6,000	6,000
Interior	Housing Personnel Compensation and Benefits	600,000	4,780
Interior	Administration, Operations and Management	618,000	4,110
Interior	Public and Indian Housing Personnel Compensation and Benefits	204,000	18,150
<b>Total Dept of Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>		70,434,000	710,240

The Department of Housing and Urban Development responsibilities are being moved to Department of the Interior along with budget allocations.

### Departmental Summary

Salaries and Expenses - Budget: \$6,000,000 : Retain.

Administration, Operations and Management - Budget: \$4,110,000 : Retain.

Housing Personnel Compensation and Benefits - Budget: \$4,780,000 : Retain.

Public and Indian Housing Personnel Compensation and Benefits – Budget: \$18,150,000 : Retain.

Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program Account: Addresses the special needs of Native Americans by making it possible to achieve home-ownership with market-rate financing. Historically, American Indians and Alaska Natives

had limited or no access to private mortgage capital, primarily because much of the land in Indian Country is held in trust by the Federal Government.

Budget: \$26,000,000

Retain the program.

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Native American Housing Block Grant: A formula grant that provides a range of affordable housing activities on Indian reservations and Indian areas.

Budget: \$629,200,000

Retain.

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Public Housing Operating Fund: For the development of additional public and Indian housing units, but also for the modernization of the housing stock, the improvement of the management of the programs by the public and Indian housing authorities which own the housing, and for programs to address crime and security and provide supportive services and tenant opportunities.

Budget: \$0

Terminate the public housing side and retain the Indian housing side of the program. Budget pending review.

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Brownfields Redevelopment: A key competitive grant program that HUD administers to stimulate and promote economic and community development. BEDI is designed to assist cities with the redevelopment of abandoned, idled and underused industrial and commercial facilities where expansion and redevelopment is burdened by real or potential environmental contamination.

Budget: \$9,000,000

Retain and review.

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Permanent Supportive Housing: To develop supportive housing and services that will allow homeless persons to live as independently as possible.

Budget: \$13,000,000

Retain and review.

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### Small Business Administration Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
<b>Total SBA</b>		4,032,000	0

The Small Business Administration is terminated.



## Other Programs, Committees and Boards Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
International Security Assistance			
Defense	International Military Education and Training	42,000	21,000
Multilateral Assistance			
State	International Organizations and Programs	407,000	313,500
Agency for International Development			
State	International Disaster Assistance	1,086,000	3,000
State	Miscellaneous Trust Funds, AID	75,000	0
Trade and Development Agency			
State	Trade and Development Agency	46,000	55,000
Military Retirement			
State	Payment to Military Retirement Fund	64,751,000	50,805,700
State	Military Retirement Fund	48,527,000	50,402,000
American Battle Monuments Commission			
Interior	Salaries and Expenses	96,000	61,600
Interior	Contributions	1,000	1,000
Interior	Contributions, American Battle Monuments Commission	-1,000	-1,000
Armed Forces Retirement Home			
Veterans Affairs	Armed Forces Retirement Home	139,000	125,400
Veterans Affairs	Other Receipts, Armed Forces Retirement Home	-12,000	-14,000
Veterans Affairs	Property Sales/Leases, Armed Forces Retirement Home	-1,000	-1,000
Cemeterial Expenses			
Veterans Affairs	Salaries and Expenses	70,000	35,200
Selective Service System			
OPM	Salaries and Expenses	23,000	23,000
Corps of Engineers--Civil Works			
Interior	Mississippi River and Tributaries	708,000	388,300
Interior	Investigations	132,000	132,000
Interior	Construction	3,381,000	1,523,500

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
<b>Move to?</b>	<b>Account Name</b>		
Interior	Operation and Maintenance	2,095,000	1,614,800
Interior	Expenses	210,000	200,200
Interior	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	1,452,000	797,500
Interior	Regulatory Program	193,000	191,400
Interior	Washington Aqueduct	-1,000	-1,000
Interior	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	157,000	150,700
Interior	Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works	8,000	3,300
Interior	Special Recreation Use Fees, Corps of Engineers	-43,000	-44,000
Interior	Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	-11,000	-11,000
Interior	User Fees, Fund for Non-Federal Use of Disposal Facilities	-1,000	-1,000
Interior	Inland Waterways Trust Fund	92,000	92,000
Interior	Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds	405,000	330,000
Interior	Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	833,000	842,600
Interior	Permanent Appropriations	23,000	19,800
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board			
Transportation	Salaries and Expenses	7,000	6,600
Central Intelligence Agency			
OPM	Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	514,000	289,300
Commodity Futures Trading Commission			
Treasury	Commodity Futures Trading Commission	226,000	112,200
Treasury	Customer Protection Fund	1,000	1,000
Consumer Product Safety Commission			
Commerce	Salaries and Expenses	105,000	73,700
United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims			
Veterans Affairs	Salaries and Expenses	31,000	24,200
Veterans Affairs	Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Retirement Fund	2,000	2,000
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board			
Defense	Salaries and Expenses	28,000	24,200

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
<b>Move to?</b>	<b>Account Name</b>		
District of Columbia Courts			
	Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	235,000	237,600
	Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund	10,000	10,000
	Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	59,000	45,100
	District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund	12,000	12,000
District of Columbia General and Special Payments			
	Federal Support for Economic Development and Management Reforms in the District	23,000	23,000
	Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Pension Fund	489,000	374,000
	Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Cost in the District of Columbia	15,000	11,000
	Federal Payment for School Improvement	60,000	45,100
	District of Columbia Federal Pension Fund	611,000	535,700
Federal Communications Commission			
Commerce	Salaries and Expenses	15,000	15,000
Commerce	Spectrum Auction Program Account	22,000	22,000
Commerce	Fees for Services	-23,000	-23,000
Commerce	Universal Service Fund	9,377,000	1,278,600
Deposit Insurance			
Treasury	Deposit Insurance Fund	22,178,000	22,178,000
Federal Election Commission			
Justice	Salaries and Expenses	66,000	62,700
Federal Labor Relations Authority			
Labor	Salaries and Expenses	25,000	0
Federal Maritime Commission			
Interior	Salaries and Expenses	24,000	23,100
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service			
Labor	Salaries and Expenses	46,000	0
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission			

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
<b>Move to?</b>	<b>Account Name</b>		
Interior	Salaries and Expenses	17,000	8,800
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board			
OPM	Program Expenses	143,000	107,800
Federal Trade Commission			
Commerce	Salaries and Expenses	177,000	105,600
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development			
Interior	Payment to the Institute	9,000	7,700
International Trade Commission			
State	Salaries and Expenses	91,000	74,800
National Archives and Records Administration			
GSA	Operating Expenses	339,000	306,900
GSA	National Historical Publications and Records Commission	11,000	6,600
GSA	Repairs and Restoration	16,000	11,000
GSA	Electronic Record Archives	53,000	71,500
GSA	National Archives Gift Fund	4,000	1,000
GSA	Gifts and Bequests, National Archives Gift Fund	-4,000	-1,000
National Capital Planning Commission			
GSA	Salaries and Expenses	8,000	8,000
National Credit Union Administration			
Treasury	Credit Union Share Insurance Fund	12,000	12,000
National Science Foundation			
NASA	Research and Related Activities	6,464,000	4,792,700
NASA	Education and Human Resources	1,087,000	908,600
NASA	Agency Operations and Award Management	317,000	284,900
NASA	Office of the National Science Board	4,000	3,300
NASA	Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	312,000	233,200
National Transportation Safety Board			
Transportation	Salaries and Expenses	102,000	89,100
Nuclear Regulatory Commission			
Commerce	Salaries and Expenses	1,060,000	953,700

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
<b>Move to?</b>	<b>Account Name</b>		
Commerce	Nuclear Facility Fees, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	-910,000	-809,840
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board			
Commerce	Salaries and Expenses	3,000	3,000
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission			
Labor	Salaries and Expenses	11,000	11,000
Office of Special Counsel			
Justice	Salaries and Expenses	19,000	18,700
Postal Service			
Commerce	Postal Regulatory Commission	14,000	14,000
Commerce	Payment to Postal Service Fund	75,000	75,000
Commerce	Postal Service Fund	2,260,000	2,39800
Railroad Retirement Board			
OPM	Dual Benefits Payments Account	51,000	51,000
OPM	Federal Payments to the Railroad Retirement Accounts	622,000	394,900
OPM	Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account	32,000	31,000
OPM	Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account	6,703,000	6,730,900
OPM	Rail Industry Pension Fund	4,890,000	4,491,300
OPM	Payment from the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, Rail Industry Pension Fund	-1,855,000	-1,427,800
OPM	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	110,000	106,300
OPM	National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust	1,932,000	1,512,500
OPM	Limitation on Administration	1,000	1,000
Securities and Exchange Commission			
Commerce	Salaries and Expenses	180,000	105,000
Commerce	Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund	17,000	17,000
Commerce	Investor Protection Fund	111,000	111,000
Smithsonian Institution			
GSA	Salaries and Expenses	662,000	611,600
GSA	Facilities Capital	74,000	93,500

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
<b>Move to?</b>	<b>Account Name</b>		
GSA	Legacy Fund	7,000	7,000
GSA	Salaries and Expenses, National Gallery of Art	118,000	110,000
GSA	Repair, Restoration, and Renovation of Buildings, National Gallery of Art	38,000	18,700
GSA	Operations and Maintenance, JFK Center for the Performing Arts	23,000	20,900
GSA	Capital Repair and Restoration, JFK Center for the Performing Arts	20,000	20,000
GSA	Salaries and Expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	12,000	9,900
State Justice Institute			
Justice	State Justice Institute: Salaries and Expenses	6,000	4,400
Tennessee Valley Authority			
Interior	Tennessee Valley Authority Fund	925,000	0
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum			
GSA	Holocaust Memorial Museum	49,000	49,500
United States Institute of Peace			
State	Operating Expenses	42,000	0
Intelligence Community Management Account			
State	Intelligence Community Management Account	534,000	396,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services			
GSA	Office of Museum and Library Services: Grants and Administration	276,000	64,100
United Mine Workers of America Benefit Funds			
OPM	United Mine Workers of America 1992 Benefit Plan	72,000	41,800
OPM	United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund	157,000	121,000
OPM	United Mine Workers of America 1993 Benefit Plan	60,000	13,200
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board			
Commerce	Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	11,000	9,900
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia			

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
	Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia	37,000	34,100
	Federal Payment to Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	207,000	202,400
Broadcasting Board of Governors			
Commerce	Broadcasting Capital Improvements	6,000	6,000
Commerce	International Broadcasting Operations	743,000	136,800
Delta Regional Authority			
Interior	Delta Regional Authority	24,000	8,800
Vietnam Education Foundation			
State	Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund	5,000	5,000
Standard Setting Body			
NASA	Payment to Standard Setting Body	39,000	0
Electric Reliability Organization			
Commerce	Electric Reliability Organization	200,000	0
Indian Law and Order Commission			
Interior	Indian Law and Order Commission	2,000	2,000
Allowances			
Interior	Future Disaster Costs	125,000	125,000
<b>Total programs, committees, boards</b>		<b>267,100,000</b>	<b>156,919,060</b>

Not specifically under the heading of a Department, these programs cover a broad array of efforts by the Federal Government to address issues that citizens and Congress demand to ‘do SOMETHING’. The majority are discontinued and those that remain are re-organized under specific departments under Cabinet oversight.

## Summary

International Military Education and Training: Provides training and education on a grant basis to students from allied and friendly nations.

Budget: \$21,000,000

Funds to pay for our people to train other students - not to pay their expenses of their training. 50% reduction in the program.

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International Organizations and Programs: The two organizations that receive the most money from the U.S. Government, the Global Fund and UNICEF, are instrumental in delivering effective foreign assistance. [No, I don't like it...]

Budget: \$0

Review.

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International Disaster Assistance: Responsible for facilitating and coordinating U.S. Government emergency assistance overseas.

Budget: \$3,000,000

Terminate the program as a billion dollar budget item. Allocate small amount, \$2-3m for maintenance and let the balance come from Americans to help when asked.

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Trade and Development Agency: Independent U.S. Government foreign assistance agency to help companies create U.S. jobs through the export of U.S. goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies.

Budget: \$55,000,000

Retain.

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Peace Corps: Working in emerging and essential areas such as information technology and business development; to help countless individuals who want to build a better life for themselves, their children, and their communities.

Budget: \$0

Review. After 50 years exactly what has it accomplished?

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Military Sales Program



- Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund: The aggregation (corpus) of cash received from purchaser countries and international organizations. DSCA is responsible for management of the trust fund. DFAS-IN is responsible for accountability:

Budget: \$0

Deposits, Advances, Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund

Budget: \$0

Retain the program, except for administrative costs, not additional funding.

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Military Retirement: The fund has three sources of income. The first is payment from the military personnel accounts, which cover the accruing costs of the future retirement benefits being earned by today's service members. The second source is interest on investments of the fund. The third source is made up of two payments from the general fund of the Treasury. The first Treasury payment covers a portion of the accrued unfunded liability for all the retirees and current members who had earned benefits before the accrual funding system was set up. The second Treasury payment covers the liability for concurrent receipt of military retired pay and disability compensation paid by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

- Payment to Military Retirement Fund:  
Budget: \$50,805,700,000  
Federal Contributions, Military Retirement Fund:  
[Concurrent deduction in same amount as payment]
- Military Retirement Fund: Payment includes funds for the amortization of the unfunded liability for all retirement benefits earned by military personnel for service prior to 1985.  
Budget: \$50,402,000,000

Retain the program.

---

Military Educational Benefits: Public Law 98–525 provided for the accrual funding of certain education benefits for active duty military personnel and to selected Reserve personnel. Public Laws 100–48 and 108–375 made this program permanent. The fund is financed through actuarially determined Government contributions from the Department of Defense military personnel appropriations and interest on investments. Funds are transferred to the Department of Veterans Affairs to make benefit payments to eligible personnel.

- Education Benefits Fund:  
Budget: \$0
- Employing Agency Contributions, Education Benefits Fund:  
Budget: \$0

Terminate the program. If this is the ‘new GI Bill’ program. Renew and reauthorize.

---

American Battle Monuments Commission, Salaries and Expenses: Guardian of America’s overseas commemorative cemeteries and memorials—honors the service, achievements and sacrifice of U.S. Armed Forces.

Budget: \$61,600,000

Retain.

---

Armed Forces Retirement Home: For more than a century and a half, veteran airmen, Marines, sailors and soldiers have enjoyed the finest lifestyles in their retirement. The tradition continues with both the Gulfport and Washington campuses of the Armed Forces Retirement Home, model retirement centers with facilities and services designed with our residents in mind.

General Fund Payment to the Armed Forces Retirement Home:

Budget: \$125,400,000

General Fund Payment, Armed Forces Retirement Home:  
[Concurrent deduction in same amount as payment]

Retain.

---

Cemeterial Expenses, Salaries and Expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, for maintenance, operation, and improvement of Arlington National Cemetery and Soldiers' and Airman’s Home National Cemetery.

Budget: \$35,200,000

Retain.

---

Forest and Wildlife Conservation: Military Reservations: These appropriations provide for development and conservation of fish and wildlife and recreational facilities on military installations. Proceeds from the sale of fishing and hunting permits are used for these programs at Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force installations charging such user fees. These programs are carried out through cooperative plans agreed upon by the local representatives of the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, and the appropriate agency of the State in which the installation is located.

Wildlife Conservation:  
Budget: \$0

Terminate the program. Allow conservation groups to provide funding and distribute permit money to local groups.

---

Selective Service System, Salaries and Expenses: For necessary expenses of the Selective Service System, including expenses of attendance at meetings and of training for uniformed personnel assigned to the Selective Service System.

Budget: \$23,000,000

Retain the program but include women 18 and older.

---

Corps of Engineers: Develops, manages, restores, and protects the Nation's water resources through studies of potential projects, construction of projects, operation and maintenance, and its regulatory program.

- Civil Works, Mississippi River and Tributaries:  
Budget: \$388,300,000  
Retain.
- Civil Works, Investigations:  
Budget: \$132,000,000  
Retain the program.
- Civil Works, Construction:  
Budget: \$1,523,500,000  
Retain.

- Civil Works, Operation and Maintenance:  
Budget: \$1,614,800,000  
Retain.
- Civil Works, Expenses:  
Budget: \$200,200,000  
Retain.
- Civil Works, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies:  
Budget: \$797,500,000  
Retain.
- Civil Works, Regulatory Program:  
Budget: \$191,400,000  
Review regulatory practices for State Rights control overreach - Retain.
- Civil Works, Washington Aqueduct:  
Budget: \$-negative [And has been for some time....]: No change
- Civil Works, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program:  
Budget: \$150,700,000  
Retain.
- Civil Works, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works:  
Budget: \$3,300,000  
Retain.
- Corps of Engineers, Trust Funds
  - Civil Works, Inland Waterways Trust Fund:  
Budget: \$92,000,000  
Maintain.
  - Civil Works, Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds:  
Budget: \$330,000,000  
Retain.
  - Civil Works, Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund:  
Budget: \$842,600,000  
Retain.
- Civil Works, Permanent Appropriations:

Budget: \$19,800,000  
Retain.

---

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, Salaries and Expenses: Responsible for developing guidelines under the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Architectural Barriers Act, and the Telecommunications Act. These guidelines ensure that buildings and facilities, transportation vehicles, and telecommunications equipment covered by these laws are readily accessible to and usable by people with disabilities.

Budget: \$6,600,000

Retain but review to ensure that the Board is ADVISORY, not regulatory.

---

Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund:

Budget: \$289,300,000

Retain. In 2011, trustees said the pension plan was going bankrupt and they needed higher funding to compensate. Review for reinstatement.

---

Commodity Futures Trading Commission: An independent agency with the mandate to regulate commodity futures and option markets in the United States. The agency's mandate has been renewed and expanded several times since then, most recently by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

Budget: \$112,200,000

Retain.

---

Consumer Product Safety Commission, Salaries and Expenses: Charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of injury or death from thousands of types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. The CPSC is committed to protecting consumers and families from products that pose a fire, electrical, chemical, or mechanical hazard or can injure children.

Budget: \$73,700,000

Retain.

---

United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, Salaries and Expenses:  
Members of the Board review benefit claims determinations made by local VA offices and issue decision on appeals. These Law Judges, attorneys experienced in veterans law and in reviewing benefit claims, are the only ones who can issue Board decisions.

Budget: \$24,200,000

Retain.

Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Retirement Fund:

Budget: \$2,000,000

Retain.

---

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, Salaries and Expenses: An independent agency within the Executive Branch to identify the nature and consequences of potential threats to public health and safety at the Department of Energy's (DOE's) defense nuclear facilities, to elevate such issues to the highest levels of authority, and to inform the public. Since DOE is a self-regulating entity, the Board constitutes the only independent technical oversight of operations at the Nation's defense nuclear facilities.

Budget: \$24,200,000

[In other words, DOE will try to hide problems...] Retain.

---

District of Columbia:

- Courts
  - Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts:  
Budget: \$237,600,000  
Retain.
  - Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund:

Budget: [Concurrent deduction in same amount as payment] :  
\$10,000,000  
Retain.

- District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund:  
Budget: \$12,000,000  
Retain.
- Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts:  
Budget: \$45,100,000  
Retain.
- Federal Support for Economic Development and Management Reforms in the District:  
Budget: \$23,000,000  
Retain.
- Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Pension Fund:  
Budget: \$374,000,000  
Retain.
- Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Cost in the District of Columbia:  
Budget: \$11,000,000  
Retain the program.
- Federal Payment for School Improvement:  
Budget: \$45,100,000  
Retain.
- District of Columbia Federal Pension Fund:  
Budget: \$535,700,000  
Retain.

---

Federal Communications Commission, Salaries and Expenses: An independent agency of the federal government, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) oversees the television, radio and telephone industries in the United States. The FCC's key responsibilities range from issuing operating licenses for radio and TV stations to maintaining decency standards designed to protect the public good.

Budget: \$15,000,000

Retain the program.

Spectrum Auction Program Account: Responsible for implementing the FCC's competitive bidding authority through a fair and transparent auction process.

Budget: \$22,000,000

Retain the program

Universal Service Fund: Universal Service, as mandated by the 1996 Act, are to: Promote the availability of quality services at just, reasonable and affordable rates for all consumers; Increase nationwide access to advanced telecommunications services; Advance the availability of such services to all consumers, including those in low income, rural, insular, and high cost areas at rates that are reasonably comparable to those charged in urban areas; Increase access to telecommunications and advanced services in schools, libraries and rural health care facilities; Provide equitable and non-discriminatory contributions from all providers of telecommunications services to the fund supporting universal service programs. The Commission established four programs to fulfill these goals. They are: The High-Cost program; The Lifeline (low income) program, including initiatives for Native Americans; The Schools and Libraries program, commonly referred to as E-rate; The Rural Health Care program. These programs are funded by the Universal Service Fund.

Budget: \$1,278,600,000

Reduce the fund by 80%. Why? If we are not spending it, it must not be needed as much.

---

FDIC: An independent agency created by the Congress to maintain stability and public confidence in the nation's financial system by: insuring deposits, examining and supervising financial institutions for safety and soundness and consumer protection, and managing receiverships.

- Deposit Insurance Fund: On 2/8/06, the President signed The Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 into law. It merged the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the Saving Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) into a new fund called the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF). On 7/21/10, the President signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) into law. It established a minimum designated reserve ratio (DRR) of 1.35 percent of estimated insured



deposits.

Budget: \$22,178,000,000

1.35% reserve....not a chance in hell it's enough. Retain.

---

Federal Election Commission, Salaries and Expenses: The duties of the FEC, which is an independent regulatory agency, are to disclose campaign finance information, to enforce the provisions of the law such as the limits and prohibitions on contributions, and to oversee the public funding of Presidential elections.

Budget: \$62,700,000

Retain.

---

Federal Maritime Commission, Salaries and Expenses: An independent regulatory agency responsible for the regulation of ocean-borne transportation in the foreign commerce of the U.S.

Budget: \$23,100,000

Retain.

---

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, Salaries and Expenses: An independent adjudicative agency that provides administrative trial and appellate review of legal disputes arising under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act.

Budget: \$8,800,000

Retain.

---

Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board: To administer the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), which provides Federal employees the opportunity to save for additional retirement security. The TSP is a tax-deferred defined contribution plan similar to private sector 401(k) plans.

Budget: \$107,800,000

[Concurrent negative entry under 'reimbursement']

Retain.

---

Federal Trade Commission, Salaries and Expenses: To prevent business practices that are anti-competitive or deceptive or unfair to consumers; to enhance informed consumer choice and public understanding of the competitive process; and to accomplish this without unduly burdening legitimate business activity.

Budget: \$105,600,000

Retain.

---

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, Payment to the Institute: One of 36 tribal colleges located in the United States. IAIA became one of three Congressionally chartered colleges in the United States in 1986, and was charged with the study, preservation and dissemination of traditional and contemporary expressions of Native American language, literature, history, oral traditions and the visual and performing arts.

Budget: \$7,700,000

Retain.

---

International Trade Commission, Salaries and Expenses: An independent, nonpartisan, quasi-judicial federal agency. The agency has broad investigative powers on matters of trade. The USITC is a national resource where trade data are gathered and analyzed. The data are provided to the President and Congress as part of the information on which U.S. trade policy is based.

Budget: \$74,800,000

Retain.

---

National Archives and Records Administration: The nation's record keeper. Of all documents and materials created in the course of business conducted by the United States Federal government, only 1%-3% are so important for legal or historical reasons that they are kept by us forever.

- Operating Expenses:  
Budget: \$306,900,000  
Retain.
- National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Supports a wide range of activities to preserve, publish, and encourage the use of documentary sources, created in every medium ranging from quill pen to computer, relating to the history of the United States.  
Budget: \$6,600,000  
Retain.
- Repairs and Restoration:  
Budget: \$11,000,000  
Retain.
- Electronic Record Archives:  
Budget: \$71,500,000  
Retain the program

---

National Capital Planning Commission, Salaries and Expenses: Coordinates the planning efforts of federal agencies that construct and renovate facilities within the National Capital Region. We represent the federal government on a number of local and regional planning boards and we encourage public participation in all aspects of the agency's work.

Budget: \$8,000,000

Retain the program.

---

National Credit Union Administration: To facilitate the availability of credit union services to all eligible consumers, especially those of modest means, through a safe and sound credit union system.

- Credit Union Share Insurance Fund: Federal fund created by Congress in 1970 to insure member's deposits in federally insured credit unions.  
Budget: \$12,000,000  
Retain the program.

In general, I am not happy with this program, but see little difference in it versus the FDIC efforts which are designed to protect depositors. I am for letting banks and credit unions fail if they made bad loans, but protecting the depositors is ....

less than responsible - I'd argue you need to be careful where you put your money...but that is, unhappily, not so simple.

---

National Science Foundation: An independent federal agency created by Congress in 1950 "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense. We are the funding source for approximately 20 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by America's colleges and universities. In many fields such as mathematics, computer science and the social sciences, NSF is the major source of federal backing.

- Research and Related Activities:  
Budget: \$4,792,700,000  
Retain.
- Education and Human Resources:  
Budget: \$908,600,000  
Retain.
- Agency Operations and Award Management:  
Budget: \$284,900,000  
Retain.
- Office of the National Science Board: To "recommend and encourage the pursuit of national policies for the promotion of research and education in science and engineering."  
Budget: \$3,300,000  
Retain.
- Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction:  
Budget: \$233,200,000  
Retain.

---

National Transportation Safety Board, Salaries and Expenses: An independent federal agency charged with determining the probable cause of transportation accidents, promoting transportation safety, and assisting victims of transportation accidents and their families.

Budget: \$89,100,000

Retain.

---

Nuclear Regulatory Commission: An independent agency to ensure the safe use of radioactive materials for beneficial civilian purposes while protecting people and the environment. The NRC regulates commercial nuclear power plants and other uses of nuclear materials, such as in nuclear medicine, through licensing, inspection and enforcement of its requirements.

Salaries and Expenses - Budget: \$953,700,000

Retain.

---

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board, Salaries and Expenses: Its sole purpose is to provide independent scientific and technical oversight of the Department of Energy's program for managing and disposing of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel.

Budget: \$3,000,000

Retain the program.

---

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, Salaries and Expenses: An independent federal agency, providing administrative trial and appellate review, created to decide contests of citations or penalties resulting from OSHA inspections of American work places.

Budget: \$11,000,000

Retain and review for regulatory capture - ie, does it side with OSHA a lot?

---

Office of Special Counsel, Salaries and Expenses: An independent federal investigative and prosecutorial agency. Our basic authorities come from four federal statutes: the Civil Service Reform Act, the Whistleblower Protection Act, the Hatch Act, and the Uniformed Services Employment & Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA).

Budget: \$18,700,000

Retain.

---

## Postal Service

Retain in anticipation of privatizing:

- Postal Regulatory Commission:  
Budget: \$14,000,000
- Payment to Postal Service Fund:  
Budget: \$75,000,000
- Postal Service Fund:  
Budget: \$2,398,800,000

---

Railroad Retirement Board: To administer comprehensive retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs for the nation's railroad workers and their families.

- Dual Benefits Payments Account:  
Budget: \$51,000,000  
Retain.
- Federal Payments to the Railroad Retirement Accounts:  
Budget: \$394,900,000  
See recommendation below.
- Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account:  
Budget: \$6,761,000,000  
See recommendation below.
- Rail Industry Pension Fund:  
Budget: \$4,491,300,000  
See recommendation below.
- Payment from the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, Rail Industry Pension Fund:  
Budget: \$-1,427,800,000  
See recommendation below.
- Federal Payments to Railroad Retirement Trust Funds, Rail Industry

Pension Fund:  
Budget: \$0  
See recommendation below.

- Railroad Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund:  
Budget: \$106,300,000  
Retain.
- National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust:  
Budget: \$1,512,500,000  
Retain.
- Limitation on Administration:  
Budget: \$1,000,000

This was put into place because private railroad pension plans were going bust during the Depression and Social Security would not replace the already generous and operating (but failing - sound familiar?) plans. The plans integrated Social Security but were never privatized again. I would argue, but need details, that this plan could be replaced with the current Third Rail. The cost here, about \$11.4 billion, would not substantially increase the FY 2014 Plan requirements. Retain by integrating with Third Rail

---

Securities and Exchange Commission: To protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$105,000,000  
Retain at 60% of previous pending review of policies.
  - Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund:  
Budget: \$17,000,000  
Retain.
  - Investor Protection Fund:  
Budget: \$111,000,000  
Retain.
- 

Smithsonian Institution: The world's largest museum and research complex, consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park and nine research facilities.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$611,600,000  
Retain.
- Facilities Capital:  
Budget: \$93,500,000  
Retain.
- Legacy Fund:  
Budget: \$7,000,000  
Retain.
- Salaries and Expenses, National Gallery of Art:  
Budget: \$110,000,000  
Retain.
- Repair, Restoration, and Renovation of Buildings, National Gallery of Art:  
Budget: \$18,700,000  
Retain.
- Operations and Maintenance, JFK Center for the Performing Arts:  
Budget: \$20,900,000  
Retain.
- Capital Repair and Restoration, JFK Center for the Performing Arts:  
Budget: \$20,000,000  
Retain.
- Salaries and Expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars:  
Budget: \$9,900,000  
Retain.

---

State Justice Institute: Salaries and Expenses: To award grants to improve the quality of justice in State courts, facilitate better coordination between State and Federal courts, and foster innovative, efficient solutions to common issues faced by all courts.

Budget: \$4,400,000



Retain.

---

Tennessee Valley Authority Fund: Established to stimulate economic development and leverage capital investment in the TVA power service area. TVA uses them to promote economic expansion and encourage job creation. Committed to ensuring that all businesses have access to the resources they need, TVA dedicates a portion of its loan funds to support minority business development and special opportunities communities.

Budget: \$0

Terminate the fund; review if necessary for re-authorization.

---

Holocaust Memorial Museum: Federal support guarantees the Museum's permanent place on the National Mall, and its far-reaching educational programs and global impact are made possible by generous donors.

Budget: \$49,500,000

Retain.

---

United States Institute of Peace, Operating Expenses: The independent, nonpartisan conflict management center created by Congress to prevent and mitigate international conflict without resorting to violence. USIP works to save lives, increase the government's ability to deal with conflicts before they escalate, reduce government costs, and enhance our national security.

Budget: \$0

The program needs to be reviewed - isn't this what the State Department is supposed to be doing?

---

Intelligence Community Management Account: Replaces the CMS as the umbrella account to hold those programs that directly support the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and the Intelligence Community as a whole. The ICMA now includes the CMS, the Environmental Intelligence and Applications program, the National Intelligence Council, the Center for Security Evaluations, the Information Systems Secretariat, the Controlled Access Program.

Budget: \$396,000,000

Retain.

---

Office of Museum and Library Services, Grants and Administration: Provides distinct programs of support for libraries and museums and also encourages partnership between museums and libraries.

Budget:           Admin: \$16,500,000  
                      Grants: \$47,600,000

Retain the administration and reduce the grants portion to 20%.

---

United Mine Workers of America Benefit Funds: [Born of President Truman's NATIONALIZATION of the coal mines in 1946, the American people have assumed the retirement/pension/health benefits of coal miners.]

- United Mine Workers of America 1992 Benefit Plan:  
Budget: \$41,800,000
- United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund:  
Budget: \$121,000,000
- United Mine Workers of America 1993 Benefit Plan:  
Budget: \$13,200,000

Unfortunately, not one that can be just 'terminated'. The benefits could be integrated into the Third Rail at a much lower cost than the Railroad Pension costs - about 1/10 the cost. Pending re-alignment, retain.

---

Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board: An independent federal agency charged with investigating industrial chemical accidents.

Budget: \$9,900,000

Similar to the NTSB. Review the parameters triggering an investigation, revise as appropriate. Retain.

---

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia: Federal, executive branch agency, created to perform the offender supervision function for D.C. Code offenders.

- Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia:  
Budget: \$34,100,000  
Retain.
- Federal Payment to Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia:  
Budget: \$202,400,000  
Retain.

---

Broadcasting Board of Governors: Independent entity responsible for all U.S. Government and government-sponsored, non-military, international broadcasting; also oversees three grantee organizations, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), and the Middle East Broadcasting Networks (MBN).

- Broadcasting Capital Improvements:  
Budget: \$6,000,000  
Retain.
- International Broadcasting Operations:  
Budget: \$0  
Review.

I don't know if anyone noticed, but Europe is free and has lots of radio. As for Asia, with the exception of Thailand (what is it called now?) and North Korea, there is a lot of 'free' available. As for the Middle East, it's SPRINGTIME!. Reduce and focus on alternative ways of 'broadcasting' a limited range of programming (such as PRO-American efforts).

---

Delta Regional Authority: To enhance economic development and improve the quality of life for the hard-working residents of the Delta region (252 Delta counties and parishes in parts of eight states).

Budget: \$8,800,000

Retain but schedule for transfer to the States.

---

Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund: Vietnam agreed to pay the roughly \$145 million in debt, plus interest, the former Republic of Vietnam incurred from 1960 to 1975 to support the development of economic infrastructure and to finance the importation of agricultural and other commodities. The Fund gives \$5m a year to the Vietnam Education Foundation - until 2018.

Budget: \$5,000,000

Retain.

---

Electric Reliability Organization: To ensure the reliability of the North American bulk power system. NERC is the electric reliability organization (ERO) certified by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to establish and enforce reliability standards for the bulk-power system.

Budget: \$0

Review program parameters; re-authorize or terminate the program.

---

Indian Law and Order Commission: An independent, all-volunteer advisory group, to help with the greatest challenges to securing equal justice for Native Americans living and working on Indian lands.

Budget: \$2,000,000

Retain the program. Brand new program.....

---

Allowances, Future Disaster Costs:

Budget: \$125,000,000

Retain the rainy day fund program.

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## Executive Branch - Authorities Summary

Account Name	Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan	Reduction
<b>White House</b>	414,000	329,000	20.5%
<b>Dept of Commerce</b>	11,351,000	4,318,400	62.0%
<b>Dept of Interior</b>	26,051,000	8,409,480	67.7%
<b>Dept of Transportation</b>	84,679,000	10,896,780	87.1%
<b>NASA</b>	17,676,000	31,873,400	-80.3%
<b>Dept of Treasury</b>	633,463,000	397,454,920	37.3%
<b>Dept of Homeland Security</b>	60,921,000	31,173,260	48.8%
<b>Dept of Defense</b>	707,707,000	650,866,830	8.0%
<b>Dept of Vet Affairs</b>	132,412,000	127,796,750	3.5%
<b>OPM</b>	88,636,000	79,729,600	10.0%
<b>Dept of Justice</b>	36,119,000	19,496,500	46.0%
<b>Dept of State</b>	30,613,000	11,533,200	62.3%
<b>Total Executive Branch Authorities</b>	1,830,042,000	1,373,878,120	24.9%

## Executive Office of the President Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
The White House			
	Compensation of the President	0	0
	The White House	64,000	55,120
Executive Residence at the White House			
	White House Repair and Restoration	1,000	1,000
	Operating Expenses	12,000	12,000
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President			
	Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President	6,000	4,400
Council of Economic Advisers			
	Salaries and Expenses	4,000	2,000
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council			
	Salaries and Expenses	14,000	8,800
Office of Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	120,000	101,200
Office of Management and Budget			
	Office of Management and Budget	89,000	85,800
Office of Science and Technology Policy			
	Office of Science and Technology Policy	6,000	6,000
Office of the United States Trade Representative			
	Office of the United States Trade Representative	49,000	50,600
<b>Total White House</b>		414,000	329,000

The Chief Executives Office provides oversight and management of the Executive Branch along with active involvement with foreign leaders and policy.

### Departmental Summary

The White House:

- Office and Residence of the President:  
Budget: \$57,200,000  
Retain.

- Operating Expenses:  
Budget: \$12,000,000  
Retain.
  - White House Repair and Restoration:  
Budget: \$1,000,000  
Retain.
- 

Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President: The 'Special assistance to the President' account was established in 1970, to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President. This assistance takes the form of directed and special President assigned functions. The objective of the Office of the Vice President is to efficiently and effectively advise, assist, and support the President in the areas of domestic policy, national security affairs, counsel, administration, press, scheduling, advance, special projects, and assignments. Assistance is also provided for the wife of the Vice President. **The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate to assist him in the performance of his duties in the legislative branch.**

Budget: \$4,400,000

Retain.

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Council of Economic Advisers, Salaries and Expenses: Charged with offering the President objective economic advice on the formulation of both domestic and international economic policy. The Council bases its recommendations and analysis on economic research and empirical evidence, using the best data available to support the President in setting our nation's economic policy. The Council is comprised of a Chairman and two Members (and staff of 21).

Budget: \$2,000,000

Retain at 50% level. Given the performance of government with regard to economics, I'd make sure to fire the entire staff and replace them. Smaller government with small footprint has less need to figure out what to run.

---

Office of Administration, Salaries and Expenses: Seven offices that provide comprehensive administrative support and business services to all components

within the Executive Office of the President.

- Office of the Director provides leadership, sets priorities, and develops policies.
- Office of the Chief Administrative Officer provides human resource management, design and communication services, personnel security, and employee learning and development support.
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer provides financial, accounting, travel, and procurement services.
- Office of the Chief Information Officer is responsible for information technology, IT security, and records management.
- Office of the Chief Operations Services oversees the operational activities that maintain and run the physical and logistical aspects of the EOP complex.
- Office of the General Counsel provides legal support.
- Office of Equal Employment Opportunity is responsible for promoting equal employment opportunity and diversity.

Budget: \$101,200,000

Retain. Eliminate the EEO office.

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Office of Management and Budget: As the implementation and enforcement arm of Presidential policy government-wide, OMB carries out its mission through five critical processes that are essential to the President's ability to plan and implement his priorities across the Executive Branch:

- Budget development and execution, a significant government-wide process managed from the Executive Office of the President and a mechanism by which a President implements decisions, policies, priorities, and actions in all areas (from economic recovery to health care to energy policy to national security);
- Management — oversight of agency performance, Federal procurement, financial management, and information/IT (including paperwork reduction, privacy, and security);
- Coordination and review of all significant Federal regulations by executive agencies, to reflect Presidential priorities and to ensure that economic and other impacts are assessed as part of regulatory decision-making, along with review and assessment of information collection requests;



- Legislative clearance and coordination (review and clearance of all agency communications with Congress, including testimony and draft bills) to ensure consistency of agency legislative views and proposals with Presidential policy; and
- Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda to agency heads and officials, the mechanisms by which the President directs specific government-wide actions by Executive Branch officials.

Organizationally, OMB has offices devoted to the development and execution of the Federal Budget, various government-wide management portfolios, and OMB-wide functional responsibilities

Budget: \$85,800,000

Retain.

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Office of Science and Technology Policy: To lead inter-agency efforts to develop and implement sound science and technology policies and budgets, and to work with the private sector, state and local governments, the science and higher education communities, and other nations toward this end.

Budget: \$6,000,000

Retain the program.

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Office of the United States Trade Representative: Responsible for developing and coordinating U.S. international trade, commodity, and direct investment policy, and overseeing negotiations with other countries. The head of USTR is the U.S. Trade Representative, a Cabinet member who serves as the president's principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson on trade issues.

Budget: \$50,600,000

Retain.

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## Department of Commerce Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
Move to?	Account Name		
Departmental Management			
	Salaries and Expenses	158,000	75,900
Bureau of the Census			
	Salaries and Expenses	296,000	220,000
	Periodic Censuses and Programs	887,000	490,000
Economic and Statistical Analysis			
	Salaries and Expenses	100,000	88,000
International Trade Administration			
	Operations and Administration	369,000	85,600
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
NASA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	4,923,000	2,461,500
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office			
	Salaries and Expenses	68,000	68,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology			
NASA	Scientific and Technical Research and Services	620,000	506,000
NASA	Construction of Research Facilities	159,000	119,900
NASA	Industrial Technology Services	202,000	188,100
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	52,000	15,400
<b>Total Dept of Commerce</b>		11,351,000	4,318,400

Department of Commerce is responsible for managing the information, research and interstate trade efforts of the Federal Government.

### Departmental Summary

Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses – Budget: \$75,900,000

Bureau of the Census: The leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$220,000,000  
Retain.
  - Periodic Censuses and Programs:  
Budget: \$490,000,000  
Reduce budget 50% and retain.
- 

Economic and Statistical Analysis, Salaries and Expenses: ESA's mission is to: 1) help maintain a sound Federal statistical system that monitors and measures America's rapidly changing economic and social arrangements; 2) improve understanding of the key forces at work in the economy and the opportunities they create for improving the well-being of Americans; 3) develop new ways to disseminate information using the most advanced technologies; and 4) support the information and analytic needs of the Commerce Department, Executive Branch, and Congress.

Budget: \$88,000,000

Retain.

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International Trade Administration: Strengthens the competitiveness of U.S. industry, promotes trade and investment, and ensures fair trade through the rigorous enforcement of our trade laws and agreements.

- Operations and Administration:  
Budget: \$85,600,000  
Retain.
- 

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Science, Service, and Stewardship. To understand and predict changes in climate, weather, oceans, and coasts, to share that knowledge and information with others, and to conserve and manage coastal and marine ecosystems and resources.

Budget: \$2,461,500,000

Apparently never been budgeted before. Retain at 50% of proposed pending review.

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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Salaries and Expenses: The Federal agency for granting U.S. patents and registering trademarks.

Budget: \$68,000,000

Retain.

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National Institute of Standards and Technology: To promote U.S. innovation and industrial competitiveness by advancing measurement science, standards, and technology in ways that enhance economic security and improve our quality of life.

- Scientific and Technical Research and Services:  
Budget: \$506,000,000
- Construction of Research Facilities:  
Budget: \$119,900,000
- Industrial Technology Services:  
Budget: \$188,100,000

Retain.

---

National Telecommunications and Information Administration: Principally responsible by law for advising the President on telecommunications and information policy issues. NTIA's programs and policy making focus largely on expanding broadband Internet access and adoption in America, expanding the use of spectrum by all users, and ensuring that the Internet remains an engine for continued innovation and economic growth.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$15,400,000  
Retain.
-

## Department of the Interior Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Bureau of Land Management			
	Management of Lands and Resources	966,000	169,000
	Construction	18,000	1,800
	Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	30,000	4,400
	Range Improvements	8,000	2,000
	Permanent Operating Funds	182,000	18,200
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement			
	Regulation and Technology	124,000	52,800
Bureau of Reclamation			
	Water and Related Resources	1,314,000	141,600
	Taos Settlement Fund	2,000	2,000
	Policy and Administration	65,000	12,000
	Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	36,000	36,000
	Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	92,000	88,000
United States Geological Survey			
	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,163,000	1,083,500
United States Fish and Wildlife Service			
	Resource Management	1,319,000	232,320
	Construction	58,000	21,560
	Sport Fish Restoration	480,000	92,400
	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	6,000	880
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement			
	Oil Spill Research	13,000	1,320
National Park Service			
	Operation of the National Park System	2,244,000	2,108,700
	Construction (and Major Maintenance)	263,000	367,400
	National Recreation and Preservation	66,000	64,900
	Park Partnership Project Grants	8,000	3,300
	Historic Preservation Fund	85,000	18,260
	Other Permanent Appropriations	164,000	20,900
	Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	149,000	42,900

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	22,000	15,400
Forest Service			
	National Forest System	5,867,000	1,537,800
	Forest Service Permanent Appropriations	580,000	290,000
	Forest Service Trust Funds	118,000	59,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education			
	Operation of Indian Programs	2,343,000	163,900
	Construction	235,000	63,360
	Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	33,000	33,000
	Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	139,000	139,000
	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	6,000	6,000
	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	99,000	99,000
Departmental Offices			
	Salaries and Expenses	262,000	116,600
	Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	2,075,000	0
	National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	3,000	3,000
Insular Affairs			
	Assistance to Territories	91,000	59,400
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1,000	1,000
	Compact of Free Association	253,000	204,600
	Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	248,000	141,900
Office of the Solicitor			
	Salaries and Expenses	65,000	63,800
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians			
	Federal Trust Programs	156,000	147,000
	Tribal Special Fund	328,000	291,500
	Tribal Trust Fund	100,000	77,000
National Indian Gaming Commission			
	National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees	18,000	16,500
Department-Wide Programs			

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
	Wildland Fire Management	604,000	208,340
	Interior Franchise Fund	392,000	86,240
<b>Total Dept of Interior</b>		26,051,000	8,409,480

The Department of the Interior is tasked with managing federal lands and assisting the Territories and Tribal Nations provide for their members.

## Departmental Summary

### Departmental Offices

- Salaries and Expenses - Budget: \$116,600,000

National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska: A 23-million-acre area (about the size of Indiana) located on the North Slope of Alaska.

Budget: \$3,000,000

Recent lease sales - Dec 2011 - may be opening this area to development. Retain.

Wildland Fire Management: To manage, oversee, and coordinate the Department's wildland fire management programs, policies, budgets, and information technology enterprise systems and decision support tools.

Budget: \$208,340,000

Retain and reduce budget to 20%. Reduction in lands under management will require less federal funding of this management program.

Interior Franchise Fund: Secretary of the Interior to perform centralized administrative services (including inter-agency acquisitions), and the establishment of the Interior Franchise Fund to finance the operation of those centralized services.

Budget: \$86,240,000

Retain the Fund at 20% of previous budget pending review of reorganized departments needs. Frankly, this sounds just like a working capital fund so I'm inclined to terminate out-of-hand, but concede there might be some differences.

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Bureau of Land Management: To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of America's public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. It administers more public land – over 245 million surface acres – than any other Federal agency in the United States. Most of this land is located in the 12 Western states, including Alaska. The BLM also manages 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the nation. [Why does it manage mineral claims on 3 times as much land as it manages?]

- Management of Lands and Resources:  
Budget: \$169,000,000  
Reduce to 20% of previous level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.
- Construction:  
Budget: \$1,800,000  
Reduce to 20% of previous level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.
- Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures: For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property.  
Budget: \$4,400,000  
Reduce to 20% of previous level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.
- Range Improvements: Is used to construct on-the-ground projects, such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, and wildlife-livestock water developments.  
Budget: \$2,000,000  
Reduce to 20% of previous level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.
- Permanent Operating Funds: Includes payments made to States and



counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual appropriations. The payment amounts for 2012 and 2013 are estimated based on several factors, including the provisions of various laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients, and the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation.

Budget: \$18,200,000

Reduce to 10% of proposed level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.

---

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: Responsible for establishing a nationwide program to protect society and the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations, under which OSM is charged with balancing the nation's need for continued domestic coal production with protection of the environment. [Fees assessed on coal production are used to fund the department, provide states (and tribes) grants to implement clean-up programs (in lieu of) and payment to the UMWA health plans. The fees are put into the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund]

Regulation and Technology:

Budget: \$52,800,000

Retain.

---

Bureau of Reclamation: Best known for the dams, power plants, and canals it constructed in the 17 western states. Reclamation has constructed more than 600 dams and reservoirs including Hoover Dam on the Colorado River and Grand Coulee on the Columbia River. **We are the largest wholesaler of water in the country.** We bring water to more than 31 million people, and provide one out of five Western farmers (140,000) with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60% of the nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts. **Reclamation is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the western United States.** Our 58 power plants annually provide more than 40 billion kilowatt hours generating nearly a billion dollars in power revenues and produce enough electricity to serve 3.5 million homes. [Both **bold** statements need to end. The government is not in the business of being a utility provider]

Policy and Administration:

Budget: \$12,000,000

Reduce to 20% of previous level pending reorganization.

---

Water and Related Resources: For management, development, and restoration of water and related natural resources and for related activities, including the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of reclamation and other facilities, participation in fulfilling related Federal responsibilities to Native Americans, and related grants to, and cooperative and other agreements with, State and local governments, Indian tribes, and others.

Budget: \$141,600,000

Reduce to 20% of previous level pending reorganization.

---

Taos Settlement Fund: [Longstanding cases involving tribal and local uses of water rights/sources that took 30 years to reach settlement, this is the Fed's part of the settlement implemented in 2010]

Budget: \$2,000,000

Retain.

---

Reclamation Water Settlements Fund: Authorization for the Bureau of Reclamation to construct and operate a pipeline (formally titled the "Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Supply Project", but generally known as the "Navajo-Gallup Pipeline Project") to bring water from the San Juan River to the eastern portion of the Navajo Reservation, the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, and the City of Gallup, New Mexico; (2) creation of a Reclamation Water Settlements Fund in the Treasury that could be used to fund activities under this bill and future Indian water rights settlements, to be funded by the diversion of revenues from the existing Reclamation Fund; (3) authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to reserve up to 26 megawatts of power from existing reservations of Colorado River Storage Project power for Bureau of Reclamation projects for use by the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Supply Project; and (4) authorization for the Secretary to rehabilitate existing irrigation projects, develop groundwater wells, and establish other funds for the benefit of the Navajo Nation. The bill also includes provisions that would resolve the Navajo Nation's Federal Indian reserved water rights claims in the San Juan River in New Mexico;

Budget: \$36,000,000

My inclination is to terminate this fund by putting into the States hands but it involves tribal rights and that complicates the matter. Review for separation of state versus federal/tribal issues. Retain until reviewed.

---

Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project: For the purpose of controlling the floods, improving navigation, and regulating the flow of the Colorado River, providing for storage and for the delivery of the stored waters thereof for reclamation of public lands and other beneficial uses exclusively within the United States, and for the generation of electrical energy as a means of making the project herein authorized a self-supporting and financially solvent undertaking, the Secretary of the Interior subject to the terms of the Colorado River compact hereinafter mentioned in this chapter, is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon or Boulder Canyon adequate to create a storage reservoir of a capacity of not less than twenty million acre-feet of water and a main canal and appurtenant structures located entirely within the United States connecting the Laguna Dam, or other suitable diversion dam, which the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct if deemed necessary or advisable by him upon engineering or economic considerations, with the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California, the expenditures for said main canal and appurtenant structures to be reimbursable, as provided in the reclamation law, and shall not be paid out of revenues derived from the sale or disposal of water power or electric energy at the dam authorized to be constructed at said Black Canyon or Boulder Canyon, or for water for potable purposes outside of the Imperial and Coachella Valleys: Provided, however, That no charge shall be made for water for the use, storage, or delivery of water for irrigation or water for potable purposes in the Imperial or Coachella Valleys; also to construct and equip, operate, and maintain at or near said dam, or cause to be constructed, a complete plant and incidental structures suitable for the fullest economic development of electrical energy from the water discharged from said reservoir; and to acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, and other property necessary for said purposes.

Budget: \$88,000,000

In general, the creation of a dam and all the associated components is a federal issue as it affects many (or at least several) states. Once built and operating, it should be transferred to the appropriate states - although I would prefer for the states to build the dam in the first place. Retain and review for future budget needs and possible transfer to the states.

---

United States Geological Survey: A science organization that provides impartial information on the health of our ecosystems and environment, the natural hazards that threaten us, the natural resources we rely on, the impacts of climate and land-use change, and the core science systems that help us provide timely, relevant, and useable information.

Surveys, Investigations, and Research:

Budget: \$1,083,500,000

Retain.

---

United States Fish and Wildlife Service: To work with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. Manage the 150 million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System of more than 551 National Wildlife Refuges and thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas. Under the Fisheries program we also operate 70 National Fish Hatcheries, 65 fishery resource offices and 86 ecological services field stations. The vast majority of fish and wildlife habitat is on non-Federal lands.

- Resource Management:  
Budget: \$232,320,000
- Construction:  
Budget: \$21,560,000
- Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations:  
Budget: \$880,000

Reduce to 20% of previous level pending reorganization of federal/state lands.

- Sport Fish Restoration: Supports research, hatchery construction, public education, and the construction and maintenance of thousands of fishing and boating access sites.  
Budget: \$92,400,000  
Retain.
- 

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement: To promote safety, protect the environment, and conserve resources offshore through vigorous regulatory oversight and enforcement.

- Oil Spill Research: To improve the knowledge and technologies used for

the detection, containment and cleanup of oil spills that may occur on the U. S. Outer Continental Shelf.

Budget: \$1,320,000

Given the Gulf spill, this Bureau is either inept or captured by the industry, in either case, terminate the program and shift the oil spill research to another program with 20% of it's budget.

---

National Park Service: The National Park System covers more than 84 million acres and is comprised of 397 areas called "units." The units include 124 historical parks or sites, 75 monuments, 58 national parks, 25 battlefields or military parks, 18 preserves, 18 recreation areas, 10 seashores, four parkways, four lake shores, and two reserves.

- Operation of the National Park System:  
Budget: \$2,108,700,000
- Construction (and Major Maintenance):  
Budget: \$367,400,000
- National Recreation and Preservation: (National Heritage Areas) are designated by Congress to conserve and promote natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources associated with the history of a geographic area, and are managed by private or State entities with assistance from the National Park Service.  
Budget: \$64,900,000
- Park Partnership Project Grants:  
Budget: \$3,300,000

Retain.

- Historic Preservation Fund:  
Budget: \$18,260,000
- Other Permanent Appropriations:  
Budget: \$20,900,000
- Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations:  
Budget: \$42,900,000
- Miscellaneous Trust Funds:

Budget: \$15,400,000

Retain at 20% of previous level.

---

Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is responsible for the administration and management of 55 million surface acres and 57 million acres of subsurface minerals estates held in trust by the United States for American Indian, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) provides education services to approximately 42,000 Indian students, 28 tribal colleges, universities and post-secondary schools.

- Operation of Indian Programs:  
Budget: \$163,900,000
- Construction:  
Budget: \$63,360,000

Retain at 20% of previous level.

- Operation and Maintenance of Quarters:  
Budget: \$6,000,000
- Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations: Funds are received from various sources (rentals, leases, fees) and they are set aside for maintenance of the facilities associated (generally) with those income sources.  
Budget: \$99,000,000
- Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians:  
Budget: \$172,000,000  
[Most of these claims are because the federal govern screwed over tribes....some things never change....]

Retain

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Insular Affairs: Administrative responsibility for coordinating federal policy in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the responsibility to administer and oversee U.S. federal assistance provided to the Freely Associated

States of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau under the Compacts of Free Association

- Assistance to Territories:  
Budget: \$59,400,000  
Retain.
- Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:  
Budget: \$1,000,000  
Retain.
- Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance:  
Budget: \$141,900,000  
Retain.
- Compact of Free Association: Between the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States provide for U.S. economic assistance (including eligibility for certain U.S. federal programs), defense of the FSM, and other benefits in exchange for U.S. defense and certain other operating rights in the FSM, denial of access to FSM territory by other nations, and other agreements.  
Budget: \$204,600,000  
Retain.

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Office of the Solicitor, Salaries and Expenses: Performs the legal work for the United States Department of the Interior. Our primary client is the Secretary of the Interior. We provide advice, counsel and legal representation to the Immediate Office of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and all other bureaus and offices overseen by the Secretary.

Budget: \$63,800,000

Retain. Given the issues associated with tribes, this actually makes sense to have a departmental legal service devoted to it.

---

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians: Created to improve the accountability and management of Indian funds held in trust by the federal government. As trustee, DOI has the primary fiduciary responsibility to manage both tribal trust funds and Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts. The Indian trust consists of 55 million surface acres and 57 million acres of subsurface minerals estates held in trust by the United States for American Indians, Indian

tribes and Alaska Natives. Over 11 million acres belong to individual Indians and nearly 44 million acres are held in trust for Indian tribes. On these lands, the Department manages over 109,000 leases. It also manages approximately \$3.7 billion in trust funds. For fiscal year 2011, funds from leases, use permits, land sales and income from financial assets, totaling approximately \$400 million, were collected for about 384,000 open IIM accounts. Approximately \$609 million was collected in fiscal year 2011 for about 2,900 tribal accounts (for over 250 tribes).

Federal Trust Programs: “We are committed to reforming the Indian trust system. We have proposed an initiative to improve and fix the Indian trust program. We're actively consulting with tribal members and asking: Is the trust system working now? Working together, how can we improve it? What are your ideas and suggestions about the proposed initiative to improve Indian trust programs? Since January 31, 2001, the Interior Department has moved on several fronts to improve the Indian trust program.

Budget: \$147,000,000

Did it say 2001? Why yes, it did. Given tribes and individuals can withdraw and manage their funds independently, let's make it happen. Retain with efforts made to reduce the amount of funds in trust.

- Tribal Special Fund:  
Budget: \$291,500,000
- Tribal Trust Fund:  
Budget: \$77,000,000

The funds support tribal activities and obtain funds from services/activities on tribal lands (mineral leasing, etc). However, it appears that the funds can be managed by the tribes. The management costs are significant because of the strings and hoops tribes must go through to get access. Like the Federal Trust programs, these trusts should be under tribal control and therefore, retain to make it happen.

---

National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees: Mission is to regulate gaming activities on Indian lands for the purpose of shielding Indian tribes from organized crime and other corrupting influences; to ensure that Indian tribes are the primary beneficiaries of gaming revenue; and to assure that gaming is conducted fairly and honestly by both operators and players.

Budget: \$16,500,000



Confusing, the description suggest that the fees are paid by tribes to the commission, so this should be a negative item, but it appears to be the cost to administer the program, if that is accurate. Retain.

---

National Forest System: Manages public lands in national forests and grasslands. National forests and grasslands encompass 193 million acres of land, which is an area equivalent to the size of Texas.

Budget: \$1,537,800,000

A significant majority of the land can be returned to state control for management. Land that constitutes National Parks or landmarks can be retained. 2.4m acres are in conservation easements and must remain that way by law, however, they can be transferred to state management. Estimated reduction of 75%, budget reduced 70%.

- Permanent appropriations:  
Budget: \$290,000,000  
Review appropriations for elimination or reduce concurrent with management/ownership responsibilities. Estimated reduction 50%.
  - Forest Service Trust Funds:  
Budget: \$59,000,000  
Transfer funds to state management consistent with transfer of management/ownership.
-

## Department of Transportation Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Office of the Secretary			
	Salaries and Expenses	144,000	47,300
	Transportation Planning, Research, and Development	22,000	17,600
	Cyber Security Initiatives	9,000	9,000
	Research and Development	68,000	15,000
	Payments to Air Carriers	149,000	0
Federal Aviation Administration			
	Operations	4,879,000	2,333,100
	Administrative Services Franchise Fund	43,000	12,100
	Trust Fund Share of FAA Activities (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	5,061,000	5,061,000
	Facilities and Equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	2,833,000	2,602,300
	Research, Engineering and Development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	188,000	130,900
Federal Highway Administration			
	Federal-aid Highways	38,980,000	0
	Miscellaneous Appropriations	104,000	0
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	86,000	0
	Miscellaneous Transportation Trust Funds	36,000	0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			
	Operations and Research	161,000	38,000
Federal Railroad Administration			
	Safety and Operations	208,000	119,900
	Railroad Research and Development	33,000	33,000
Federal Transit Administration			
	Administrative Expenses	100,000	10,000
	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	150,000	30,000
	Research and University Research Centers	78,000	15,600
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation			
	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	15,000	15,000

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
	Operations and Maintenance	32,000	18,020
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration			
	Operational Expenses	20,000	3,740
	Hazardous Materials Safety	45,000	5,500
	Pipeline Safety	91,000	7,040
	Emergency Preparedness Grants	45,000	2,640
	Trust Fund Share of Pipeline Safety	21,000	3,960
Surface Transportation Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	28,000	6,160
Maritime Administration			
	Ready Reserve Force	102,000	40,800
	Maritime Security Program	193,000	169,400
	Operations and Training	199,000	126,500
	Ship Disposal	26,000	8,000
	Vessel Operations Revolving Fund	17,000	17,000
	Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Fund	2,000	2,000
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Maritime Administration	11,000	11,000
<b>Total Dept of Transportation</b>		<b>84,679,000</b>	<b>10,896,780</b>

The Department of Transportation oversees the national transportation system of pipelines, highways, waterways and airways. Together with Department of Defense it ensures a viable merchant marine fleet.

## Departmental Summary

### Office of the Secretary

- Salaries and Expenses: The costs of policy development and central supervisory and coordinating functions necessary for the overall planning and direction of the Department. It covers the immediate secretarial offices as well as those of the assistant secretaries and the general counsel.

Budget: \$47,300,000

Retain.

- Surface Transportation Board, Salaries and Expenses: Is the successor agency to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The STB is an economic regulatory agency that Congress charged with resolving railroad rate and service disputes and reviewing proposed railroad mergers. The STB is decision-independent, although it is administratively affiliated with the Department of Transportation. The STB serves as both an adjudicatory and a regulatory body. The agency has jurisdiction over railroad rate and service issues and rail restructuring transactions (mergers, line sales, line construction, and abandoned lines); certain trucking company, moving van, and non-contiguous ocean shipping company rate matters; certain intercity passenger bus company structure, financial, and operational matters; and rates and services of certain pipelines not regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.  
Budget: \$6,160,000  
Retain at 20% of previous level reflecting fewer programs to supervise and regulate.
- Transportation Planning, Research, and Development: Research activities and studies concerned with planning, analysis, and information development needed to support the Secretary's responsibilities in the formulation of national transportation policies.  
Budget: \$17,600,000  
Retain.
- Cyber Security Initiatives: For necessary upgrades to wide area network and information technology infrastructure, improvement of network perimeter controls and identity management, testing and assessment of information technology against business, security, and other requirements, implementation of Federal cyber security initiatives and information infrastructure enhancements, implementation of enhanced security controls on network devices, and enhancement of cyber security workforce training tools.  
Budget: \$9,000,000  
Retain.
- Research and Development: Oversees and provides direction to the following programs and activities: Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) manages and shares statistical knowledge and information on the Nation's transportation systems, including statistics on freight movement, geospatial transportation information, and transportation economics; The Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Joint Program Office facilitates the deployment of technology to enhance the safety, efficiency, convenience, and environmental sustainability of surface transportation.

The ITS program carries out its goals through research and development, operational testing, technology transfer, training and technical guidance. The University Transportation Centers (UTC) advance U.S. technology and expertise in many transportation-related disciplines through grants for transportation education, research, and technology transfer at university-based centers of excellence; The John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (Cambridge, MA) provides expertise in research, analysis, technology deployment, and other technical knowledge to the Department of Transportation (DOT) and non-DOT customers on specific transportation system projects or issues, on a fee-for-service basis; The Transportation Safety Institute develops and conducts safety, security, and environmental training, products, and services for both the public and private sector on a fee-for-service and tuition basis.

Budget: \$15,000,000

Retain. While I think the number is too low, there are other research monies being allocated to transportation that should be viewed as applicable to this line item.

- Payments to Air Carriers: [Payments to the carriers that provide the Essential Air Service] The Department currently subsidizes commuter airlines to serve approximately 140 rural communities across the country that otherwise would not receive any scheduled air service.

Budget: \$0

Terminate at the federal level. Some areas need the air services as transportation to hubs is time prohibitive by other means. States should take over.

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Federal Aviation Administration: Operations and research activities related to commercial space transportation, administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities, the operation (including leasing) and maintenance of aircraft, subsidizing the cost of aeronautical charts and maps sold to the public.

- Operations:  
Budget: \$2,333,100,000  
Retain.
- Administrative Services Franchise Fund: To finance operations where the costs for goods and services provided are charged to the users on a fee-for-service basis. The fund improves organizational efficiency and provides better support to FAA's internal and external customers. The activities included in this franchise fund are: training, accounting, travel,

duplicating services, multimedia services, information technology, materiel management (logistics), and aircraft maintenance.

Budget: \$12,100,000

Retain.

- Trust Fund Share of FAA Activities (Airport and Airway Trust Fund): Authorized from this fund to meet obligations for airport improvement grants, Federal Aviation Administration facilities and equipment, research, operations, payment to air carriers.  
Budget: \$5,061,000,000  
Retain.
- Facilities and Equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund): For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for acquisition, establishment, technical support services, improvement by contract or purchase, and hire of national airspace systems and experimental facilities and equipment.  
Budget: \$2,602,300,000  
Retain.
- Research, Engineering and Development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund): Provides funding to conduct research, engineering, and development to improve the national airspace system's capacity and safety, as well as the ability to meet environmental needs.  
Budget: \$130,900,000  
Retain.

---

Federal Highway Administration, strives to enhance the safety, livability, condition, and efficiency of the Nation's highway system [The Administration proposes to reclassify all surface transportation outlays as mandatory, consistent with the recommendations of the President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform. This schedule reclassifies discretionary outlays from obligation limitations as mandatory outlays from mandatory contract authority for the 2012 estimate. This schedule also creates a new baseline of contract authority that is equal to the previous discretionary obligation limitation baseline, to calculate the spending increase above the baseline – in other words, this becomes the new floor for appropriations]

- Federal-aid Highways: [Means the National Highway System and the Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (the "Interstate System")] To aid in the development, operations, and management of an inter-modal transportation system that is economically efficient, environmentally sound, provides the foundation

for the Nation to compete in the global economy, and moves people and goods safely.

Budget: \$0

Terminate program. Although the largest source of highway funds nationwide, construction is localized to the states, as is maintenance. While not generally opposed to some federal funding I suspect most funding is directed in less than optimal ways. Mandate performance/operational levels and determine basic costs, review and reauthorize if appropriate.

- Miscellaneous Appropriations: [In FY 2010 and FY2011, no funding was appropriated. Obligations and outlays result in part from prior year appropriations. In FY 2013, no new resources are requested.]

Budget: \$0

Review.

- Miscellaneous Trust Funds: [Account contains miscellaneous appropriations from the Highway Trust Fund. Obligations and outlays result from prior year appropriations. In FY 2011 no new budget authority was appropriated. No new budget authority is requested for FY 2013]

Budget: \$0

Review.

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration: Responsible for motor vehicle safety, highway safety behavioral programs, and motor vehicle information and automobile fuel economy programs. NHTSA is charged with reducing traffic crashes and deaths and injuries resulting from traffic crashes; establishing motor vehicle safety standards for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment in interstate commerce; carrying out needed safety research and development; and the operation of the National Driver Register.

- Operations and Research: Program expands the knowledge and portfolio of deployable technologies and innovations that help the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities. Research and Technology efforts support Agency rule-making and contribute to a safe and secure commercial transportation system.

Budget: \$38,000,000

Retain.

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Federal Railroad Administration: To promulgate and enforce rail safety

regulations; administer railroad assistance programs; conduct research and development in support of improved railroad safety and national rail transportation policy; provide for the rehabilitation of Northeast Corridor rail passenger service; and consolidate government support of rail transportation activities.

- Capital and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation:  
Budget: \$0  
Terminate the program however some of the debt servicing probably has to continue. Review for appropriate appropriation levels.
- Safety and Operations: Promotes and regulates safety throughout the Nation's railroad industry. It employs more than 415 Federal safety inspectors, who operate out of eight regional offices nationally.  
Budget: \$119,900,000  
Retain.
- Railroad Research and Development: Projects contribute vital inputs to the FRA's safety regulatory processes, to railroad suppliers, to railroads involved in the transportation of freight, intercity passengers, commuters, and to railroad employees and their labor organizations. FRA owned facilities provide the infrastructure necessary to conduct experiments and test theories, concepts, and new technologies in support of the R&D program.  
Budget: \$33,000,000  
Retain the program.

---

Federal Transit Administration: To improve the Country's highways, transit, and rail infrastructure and to ensure that these systems are safe.

- Administrative Expenses:  
Budget: \$10,000,000  
Retain at 10% of request to reflect fewer administrative responsibilities.
- Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority: The operational area for WMATA to include the District of Columbia, the Maryland counties of Montgomery and Prince George's, the Virginia counties of Arlington, Fairfax, and Loudoun, and the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Falls Church, and Fairfax. WMATA currently provides transit service in all of these jurisdictions except Loudoun County. WMATA provides three types of transit service: heavy rail/subway (known as Metrorail), bus (known as



Metrobus), and paratransit (known as MetroAccess). Metrorail is the largest element of the WMATA system, accounting for about two-thirds of its passenger trips. Average weekday unlinked passenger trips number about 935,000.

Budget: \$30,000,000

Reduce by 80% and allow local jurisdictions to fund.

- Research and University Research Centers: Support for research education and technology transfer activities aimed at addressing regional and national transportation problems.

Budget: \$15,600,000

Retain the program at 20% of previous budget request.

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Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation: A wholly owned government corporation created to construct, operate and maintain that part of the St. Lawrence Seaway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie, within the territorial limits of the United States. [Note: this was self funding until 1986 when Congress ordered fees rebated back to the shippers using the system locks, when that seemed redundant, they stopped collecting the fees that paid to maintain the system...how nice]

General Budget: \$15,000,000

Operations and Maintenance - Budget: \$18,020,000

Retain.

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Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration: To protect people and the environment from the risks inherent in transportation of hazardous materials - by pipeline and other modes of transportation. Field personnel conduct inspections on hazardous materials packaging and the Nation's pipelines.

- Operational Expenses: Administrative support offices and personnel enhance the agency's capability to effectively and efficiently carry out the mission of its two cores Pipeline and Hazmat safety programs.

Budget: \$3,740,000

- Hazardous Materials Safety: Authority for the transportation of hazardous materials by air, rail, highway, and water. Information here includes guidance documents, hazmat carriers' special permits and approvals information, reports and incidents summaries, penalty action reports, registration information and forms, the Emergency Response Guidebook

for First Responders, Freedom of Information Act requests, and the Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness grants program.  
Budget: \$5,500,000

- Pipeline Safety: The Federal safety authority for the nation's 2.3 million miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines.  
Budget: \$7,040,000
- Emergency Preparedness Grants: To provide financial and technical assistance as well as national direction and guidance to enhance State, Territorial, Tribal, and local hazardous materials emergency planning and training.  
Budget: \$2,640,000
- Trust Fund Share of Pipeline Safety: To help fund efforts designed to minimize oil spills into water and environmentally sensitive areas.  
Budget: \$3,960,000

Retain and review the programs at 20% of previous levels.

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Maritime Administration: Agency dealing with waterborne transportation. Its programs promote the use of waterborne transportation and its seamless integration with other segments of the transportation system, and the viability of the U.S. merchant marine.

- Ready Reserve Force: Primarily supports transport of Army and Marine Corps unit equipment, combat support equipment, and initial resupply during the critical surge period before commercial ships can be marshaled. The RRF provides nearly one-half of the government-owned surge sea-lift capability. The program consists of 49 [or 51 depending on which info you believe] ships including: 35 roll-on/roll off (RO/RO) vessels (which includes 8 Fast Sea-lift Support vessels (FSS)), four heavy-lift or barge carrying ships, six auxiliary craneships, one tanker, two aviation repair vessels, and one combat logistics ship.  
Budget: \$40,800,000  
Retain at 40% of requested budget pending review
- Maritime Security Program: To assure the availability of sufficient U.S. commercial sea-lift capability and the U.S. inter-modal system to sustain U.S. military operations overseas in an emergency.  
Budget: \$169,400,000  
Retain.

- **Operations and Training:** Provides funding for staff at headquarters and field offices to administer and direct Maritime Administration operations and training programs. Maritime Administration operations include planning for coordination of U.S. maritime industry activities under emergency conditions; technology assessments calculated to achieve advancements in ship design, construction and operation; and port and inter-modal development to increase capacity and mitigate congestion in freight movements. Maritime training programs include the operation of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and financial assistance to the six State maritime academies.  
Budget: \$126,500,000  
Retain.
  - **Ship Disposal:** Responsible for the administration and management of the disposal of non-retention National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels.  
Budget: \$8,000,000  
Retain the program at projected 2013 level.
  - **Vessel Operations Revolving Fund:** To finance the acquisition, maintenance, preservation, protection and use of merchant vessels involved in mortgage foreclosure or collateral forfeiture proceedings instituted by the Federal Government and not financed by the Federal Ship Financing Fund or the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program; and to finance the acquisition and disposition of merchant vessels under the Trade-In/Scrap Out program.  
Budget: \$17,000,000  
Retain.
  - **Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Fund:** To modernize and improve stimulate economic development and provide more efficient movement of goods and services through the Port of Guam.  
Budget: \$2,000,000  
Retain and review.
  - **Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Maritime Administration:**  
Budget: \$11,000,000  
Retain.
-

## NASA Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
	Science, Aeronautics and Technology	2,000	49,500
	Human Space Flight	4,000	9,900
	Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration	104,000	11,710,600
	Space Operations	4,545,000	7,121,400
	Science	4,976,000	4,976,000
	Cross Agency Support	2,996,000	2,996,000
	Exploration	3,818,000	3,818,000
	Aeronautics	568,000	568,000
	Education	152,000	152,000
	Construction, Environmental Compliance, and Remediation	279,000	279,000
	Space Technology	192,000	192,000
	Science, Space, and Technology Education Trust Fund	1,000	1,000
<b>Total NASA</b>		17,676,000	31,873,400

National Aeronautics and Space Administration conducts its work in three principal organizations, called mission directorates: Aeronautics: pioneers and proves new flight technologies that improve our ability to explore and which have practical applications on Earth. Human Exploration and Operations: focuses on International Space Station operations and human exploration beyond low Earth orbit. Science: explores the Earth, solar system and universe beyond; charts the best route of discovery; and reaps the benefits of Earth and space exploration for society.

Retask to National Applied Sciences Administration that includes the above responsibilities but expands to include management of all Federal scientific research efforts.

### Departmental Summary

Cross Agency Support: (CAS) Provides critical mission support capabilities necessary to ensure the efficient and effective operation and administration of the Agency that cannot be directly aligned to specific program or project requirements. These functions align and sustain institutional and program

capabilities for supporting NASA's mission portfolio by leveraging resources to meet mission needs, establishing Agency-wide capabilities, and providing institutional checks and balances. NASA's CAS includes two themes: Center Management and Operations (CMO) and Agency Management and Operations (AMO). CAS capabilities ensure core services are ready and available for performing NASA mission roles and responsibilities. CAS institutional capabilities ensure that Agency operations are effective and efficient and that activities are conducted in accordance with all statutory, regulatory, and fiduciary responsibilities.

Budget: \$2,996,000,000

Retain.

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Construction, Environmental Compliance, and Remediation: Provides for design and execution of programmatic and non-programmatic discrete and minor revitalization construction of facilities projects, facility demolition projects, and environmental compliance and restoration activities. The Construction of Facilities (CoF) program ensures that the facilities critical to achieving NASA's space and aeronautics programs are the right size and type, and that they are safe, secure, environmentally sound, and operated efficiently and effectively. The purpose of NASA's Environmental Compliance and Restoration (ECR) program is to clean up chemicals released to the environment from past activities.

Budget: \$279,000,000

Retain.

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Science, Aeronautics and Technology: Sponsors scientific research, and develops and deploys satellites and probes in collaboration with NASA's partners around the world to answer fundamental questions requiring the view from and into space.

Budget: \$49,500,000

Retain.

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Exploration: Focused on developing the systems and capabilities required for human exploration of space beyond low Earth orbit, and for U.S. crew vehicle access to ISS. These systems and capabilities include launch and crew vehicles

for missions beyond low Earth orbit, affordable commercial crew access to ISS, technologies and countermeasures to keep astronauts healthy and functional during deep space missions, and technologies to reduce launch mass and cost of deep space missions.

Budget: \$3,818,000,000

Retain.

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Aeronautics: Works to solve these critical challenges that affect our nation's air transportation system and growth of the economy, while improving safety of the system that is already the safest mode of transportation. ARMD houses four research programs, including the Aviation Safety program, Airspace Systems program, Fundamental Aeronautics program, and Integrated Systems Research program. These programs conduct cutting-edge research at the fundamental levels and integrated systems levels to address these national challenges.

Budget: \$568,000,000

Retain.

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Human Space Flight[basically the Shuttle program]:

Budget: \$9,900,000

Retain and BEGIN the process of regaining the ability to reach orbit with manned vehicles.

---

Space Operations: Includes International Space Station (ISS), currently orbiting Earth with a crew of six, and activities related to closing out the Agency's 30-year Space Shuttle Program. The Space Operations account also provides space services to NASA customers and other partners in the U.S. and throughout the world. It provides safe and reliable access to space, develops and implements future space launch complex upgrades, manages rocket testing capabilities, maintains secure and dependable communications to ground stations and between platforms across the solar system, and provides the necessary training and supports the health and safety of the Nation's astronauts.

Budget: \$7,121,400,000

Retain. (Outrageous we are paying for a station WE can't get to....)

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Space Technology: Funds the development of pioneering technologies that will increase our nation's capability to operate in space and enable deep space exploration.

Budget: \$192,000,000

Retain.

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Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration: [This has been broken down into the Directorates which have been reorganized from portions of other line items]

Budget: \$11,710,600,000

Retain.

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Science: Conducts scientific exploration enabled by the use of space observatories and space probes that view the Earth from space, observe and visit other bodies in the solar system, and gaze out into the galaxy and beyond.

Budget: \$4,976,000,000

Retain.

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Education: Education accomplishes its mission through mutually beneficial relationships with over 500 colleges and universities, hundreds of elementary and secondary schools and school districts, and over 400 museums and science centers. NASA works through communities of practice to identify content areas and special events that supplement programming offered by informal education organizations. These relationships provide educational experiences that engage Americans in NASA's mission, while building strategic partnerships that promote Science, Technology, Engineering and Math literacy.

Budget: \$152,000,000

Retain.

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Science, Space, and Technology Education Trust Fund: For the purpose of making grants for programs directed at improving science, space, and technology education in the United States.

Budget: \$1,000,000

Retain.

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## Department of the Treasury Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network			
	Salaries and Expenses	112,000	18,260
Departmental Offices			
	Salaries and Expenses	350,000	52,360
	Exchange Stabilization Fund	0	0
	Treasury Forfeiture Fund	262,000	0
Federal Financing Bank			
	Federal Financing Bank	0	0
Fiscal Service			
	Salaries and Expenses	363,000	72,600
	Reimbursements to Federal Reserve Banks	118,000	118,000
	Payment of Government Losses in Shipment	1,000	1,000
	Financial Agent Services	645,000	572,000
	Payment to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Recovery Trust Fund	436,000	436,000
	Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation	2,628,000	0
	Interest Paid to Credit Financing Accounts	16,221,000	5,946,600
	Federal Reserve Bank Reimbursement Fund	329,000	329,000
	Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts	5,915,000	870,100
	Check Forgery Insurance Fund	3,000	600
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau			
	Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico	487,000	0
Bureau of Engraving and Printing			
	Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund	140,000	24,200
United States Mint			
	United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund	122,000	61,000
Internal Revenue Service			
	Taxpayer Services	2,208,000	231,900
	Enforcement	5,262,000	57,500

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	Operations Support	3,893,000	377,800
	Business Systems Modernization	328,000	26,000
	Build America Bond Payments, Recovery Act	3,456,000	0
	Payment to Issuer of Qualified Zone Academy Bonds	27,000	0
	Payment to Issuer of Qualified School Construction Bonds	744,000	0
	Payment to Issuer of New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds	21,000	0
	Payment to Issuer of Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds	33,000	0
	Informant Payments	100,000	2,200
<b>Interest on the Public Debt</b>			
	Interest on Treasury Debt Securities (gross)	255,324,000	255,324,000
	Interest Paid to Trust Fund Receipt Accounts - Shadow Account	179,972,000	95,410,000
	Interest Paid to Expenditure Accounts - Shadow Account	4,461,000	4,217,000
	Interest Paid to Federal Fund Receipt Accounts - Shadow Account	10,578,000	4,894,000
<b>Total Dept of Treasury</b>		<b>633,463,000</b>	<b>397,454,920</b>

Responsible for collecting and distributing funds received by the Federal Government to the appropriate accounts. The Department is responsible for a wide range of activities such as advising the President on economic and financial issues, and fostering improved governance in financial institutions. The Department of the Treasury operates and maintains systems that are critical to the nation's financial infrastructure, such as the production of coin and currency, the disbursement of payments to the American public, revenue collection, and the borrowing of funds necessary to run the federal government.

### **Departmental Summary**

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Salaries and Expenses: For necessary expenses including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and training expenses, including for course development, of non-Federal and foreign government personnel to attend meetings and training concerned with domestic

and foreign financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation to enhance the integrity of financial systems by facilitating the detection and deterrence of financial crime. FinCEN fulfills its mission by administering the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA); furnishing analytical and financial expertise in support of law enforcement investigations and prosecutions; determining emerging trends in money laundering and other financial crimes; and serving as the nation's financial intelligence unit.

Budget: \$18,260,000

Retain.

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Departmental Offices - Salaries and Expenses: For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex.

Budget: \$52,360,000

Retain at 20% of the previous.

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Fiscal Service, Salaries and Expenses: Consolidates the administrative operations currently provided under the Bureau of the Public Debt and the Financial Management Service, the operational arms of Treasury's Fiscal Service, under a single appropriation. This allows Treasury to eliminate duplicate functions and better enables the Department to provide leadership across the Federal Government to improve financial management while maintaining existing core Federal financial management operations. These activities include providing the disbursement of Federal government payments and receipts; collecting delinquent debt; providing government-wide accounting and reporting services; borrowing the money needed to operate the Federal government; accounting for the debt; and providing accounting and other reimbursable services to government agencies.

Budget: \$72,600,000

Retain at 20% of previous request.

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Reimbursements to Federal Reserve Banks: A permanent, indefinite appropriation to allow the Bureau of the Public Debt to reimburse the Federal Reserve Banks for acting as fiscal agents of the Federal Government in support

of financing the public debt.

Budget: \$118,000,000

Federal Reserve Bank Reimbursement Fund: A permanent, indefinite appropriation to reimburse Federal Reserve Banks for services provided in their capacity as depositories and fiscal agents for the United States.

Budget: \$329,000,000

Retain. Review for appropriate fee structures.

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Payment of Government Losses in Shipment: This account was created as self-insurance to cover losses in shipment of Government property such as coins, currency, securities, certain losses incurred by the Postal Service, and losses in connection with the redemption of savings bonds. Approximately 1,100 claims are paid annually.

Budget: \$1,000,000

Retain.

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Financial Agent Services: To reimburse financial institutions for the services they provide as depositories and financial agents of the Federal government. The services include the acceptance and processing of deposits of public money, as well as services essential to the disbursement of and accounting for public monies.

Budget: \$572,000,000

Retain. Review for appropriate fee structures.

---

Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation: To cover interest payments on obligations issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP). REFCORP was established under the Act to raise \$31.2 billion for the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) in order to resolve savings institution insolvencies. Sources of payment for interest due on REFCORP obligations include REFCORP investment income, proceeds from the sale of assets or warrants acquired by the RTC, and annual contributions by the Federal Home Loan Banks. If these payment sources are insufficient to cover all interest costs,

indefinite, mandatory funds appropriated to the Treasury shall be used to meet the shortfall.

Budget: \$0

Apparently, a significant shortfall...and as these are now approaching 20 yrs old, time to retire them. Terminate pending a review.

---

Interest Paid to Credit Financing Accounts: Pays interest on the invested balances of guaranteed and direct loan financing accounts. For guaranteed loan financing accounts, balances result when the accounts receive up-front payments and fees to be held in reserve to make payments on defaults. Direct loan financing accounts normally borrow from Treasury to disburse loans and receive interest and principal payments and other payments from borrowers. Because direct loan financing accounts generally repay borrowing from Treasury at the end of the year, they can build up balances of payments received during the year. Interest on invested balances is paid to the financing accounts from the general fund of the Treasury.

Budget: \$5,946,600,000

Transfer principle balances as they occur as the financing expenses has tripled in 3 years. Review.

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Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts: Made for cases in which the Federal government is found by courts to be liable for payment of claims and interest for damages not chargeable to appropriations of individual agencies, and for payment of private and public relief acts.

Budget: \$870,100,000

Apparently the government is losing many more cases as this number is 7 times greater than just 3 years ago. Reduce.

---

Check Forgery Insurance Fund: A permanent, indefinite appropriation in order to maintain adequate funding of the Check Forgery Insurance Fund. The Fund facilitates timely payments for replacement Treasury checks necessitated due to a claim of forgery. The Fund recoups disbursements through reclamations made against banks negotiating forged checks.

Budget: \$600,000

Reduce to 20% as many more disbursements are happening electronically.

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Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund: Reflects the payments made to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund. Pursuant to section 604(b) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (P.L. 106–53), after the funds are fully capitalized by deposits from the General Fund of the Treasury, interest earned will be available to the Tribes to carry out the purposes of the funds. Full capitalization occurred in FY 2010; therefore no additional deposits will be provided by the General Fund of the Treasury. Tribes are now able to draw down on the interest earned from these investments.

Budget: \$0

And yet, money is allocated to PRETEND the fund had the money and was paying interest. See recommendation below and terminate these payments.

Payment to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Recovery Trust Fund.

Budget: \$436,000,000

We took their land, gave them about \$100 for it back in the 50's. Everyone agreed that the compensation sucked, so we came up with a plan in the 90s, everyone agreed, but didn't fund the plan until the mid 2000's when it was reintroduced with amendments because it wasn't funded and it is STILL not funded, til we start now? Which by the way, will cost millions more. Retain AND FUND IT.

---

Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund: Designs, manufactures, and supplies Federal Reserve notes and other security instruments for various Federal agencies. In 2005, the BEP was given legal authority to print currency for foreign countries upon approval of the State Department.

Budget: \$24,200,000

For some unknown reason (misprinting a billion dollars?) the Administration asked for 536% more than 2008. Retain at previous level. Maybe with all the money printing we need more presses.

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United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund: Mints and issues coins, prepares and distributes numismatic items, and provides security and asset protection.

Budget: \$61,000,000

Retain at 50% of the budget. Review.

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Taxpayer Services: For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to provide taxpayer services, including pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, taxpayer advocacy services, and other services.

Budget: \$231,900,000

Reduce to 10% of previous level.

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Enforcement: For necessary expenses for tax enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service to determine and collect owed taxes, to provide legal and litigation support, to conduct criminal investigations, to enforce criminal statutes related to violations of internal revenue laws and other financial crimes.

Budget: \$57,500,000

Reduce to 10% of discretionary level funding.

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Operations Support: For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to support taxpayer services and enforcement programs, including rent payments; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance.

Budget: \$377,800,000

Reduce to 10% of previous level.

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Business Systems Modernization: Provides resources for the planning and capital asset acquisition of information technology to modernize the IRS business systems. The IRS uses a formal methodology to evaluate, prioritize, approve, and fund its portfolio of business systems modernization investments. This methodology provides a documented, repeatable, and measurable process for managing investments throughout their life cycle.

Budget: \$26,000,000

Retain.

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#### American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

- **Build America Bond Payments, Recovery Act:** Allows State and local governments to issue Build America Bonds through December 31, 2010. These tax credit bonds, which include Recovery Zone Bonds, differ from tax-exempt governmental obligation bonds in two principal ways: (1) interest paid on tax credit bonds is taxable; and (2) a portion of the interest paid on tax credit bonds takes the form of a federal tax credit.  
Budget: \$0
- **Payment to Issuer of Qualified Zone Academy Bonds:** Allowing issuers of Qualified Zone Academy Bonds to irrevocably elect to issue the bonds as specified tax credit bonds with a direct-pay subsidy, in the same manner as the Build America Bonds direct-pay subsidy. The issuer of such qualifying bonds will receive a direct interest payment subsidy from the Federal government. Bondholders will receive a taxable interest payment from the issuer in lieu of a tax credit.  
Budget: \$0
- **Payment to Issuer of Qualified School Construction Bonds:** Allowing issuers of Qualified School Construction Bonds to irrevocably elect to issue the bonds as specified tax credit bonds with a direct-pay subsidy, in the same manner as the Build America Bonds direct-pay subsidy. The issuer of such qualifying bonds will receive a direct interest payment subsidy from the Federal government. Bondholders will receive a taxable interest payment from the issuer in lieu of a tax credit.  
Budget: \$0
- **Payment to Issuer of New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds:** Allowing issuers of New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds to irrevocably elect to issue the bonds as specified tax credit bonds with a direct-pay subsidy, in



the same manner as the Build America Bonds direct-pay subsidy. The issuer of such qualifying bonds will receive a direct interest payment subsidy from the Federal government. Bondholders will receive a taxable interest payment from the issuer in lieu of a tax credit.

Budget: \$0

- Payment to Issuer of Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds: Allowing issuers of Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds to irrevocably elect to issue the bonds as specified tax credit bonds with a direct-pay subsidy, in the same manner as the Build America Bonds direct-pay subsidy. The issuer of such qualifying bonds will receive a direct interest payment subsidy from the Federal government. Bondholders will receive a taxable interest payment from the issuer in lieu of a tax credit.

Budget: \$0

Review to determine actual amount of bonds issued and whether how many elected to take the subsidy with intent to terminate or set aside a fund to make the payment.

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Informant Payments: Make payments to individuals who provide information that leads to the collection of Internal Revenue taxes.

Budget: \$2,200,000

Was significantly increased and should be reduced to 20% of previous level.

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Interest on the Public Debt

Interest on Treasury Debt Securities (gross):

Budget: \$255,324,000,000

Interest Paid to Trust Fund Receipt Accounts - Shadow Account:

Budget: \$95,410,000,000

Interest Paid to Expenditure Accounts - Shadow Account:

Budget: \$4,217,000,000

Interest Paid to Federal Fund Receipt Accounts - Shadow Account:

Budget: \$4,894,000,000

Shadow Account total: \$195,011,000,000. Reduce by 50% pending review of remaining Funds that will continue to operate.

## Department of Homeland Security Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Departmental Management and Operations			
	Departmental Operations	736,000	320,100
	Office of the Chief Information Officer	635,000	253,000
	Analysis and Operations	334,000	271,700
Citizenship and Immigration Services			
	Citizenship and Immigration Services	3,056,000	2,180,200
United States Secret Service			
	Operating Expenses	1,684,000	1,505,900
	Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	10,000	4,400
	Contribution for Annuity Benefits, United States Secret Service	245,000	246,400
Transportation Security Administration			
	Federal Air Marshals	1,002,000	830,500
	Aviation Security	5,441,000	647,460
	Transportation Security Support	1,305,000	113,520
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center			
	Salaries and expenses	238,000	238,000
	Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses	41,000	41,000
Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
	Immigration and Customs Enforcement	5,352,000	4,691,500
	Automation Modernization, Immigration and Customs Enforcement	22,000	22,000
	Construction	6,000	6,000
Customs and Border Protection			
	Customs and Border Protection	10,962,000	7,577,900
	Automation Modernization, Customs and Border Protection	391,000	391,000
	Construction, Customs and Border Protection	694,000	348,700
	Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	805,000	402,000
	Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations,	559,000	490,600

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	Maintenance, and Procurement		
	Electronic System for Travel Authorization	59,000	55,000
	Refunds, Transfers, and Expenses of Operation, Puerto Rico	132,000	92,400
	US Customs Refunds, Transfers and Expenses, Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods	4,000	4,000
<b>United States Coast Guard</b>			
	Retired Pay	1,264,000	1,268,300
	Operating Expenses	6,809,000	5,813,500
	Environmental Compliance and Restoration	16,000	12,100
	Reserve Training	126,000	132,000
	Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,913,000	1,188,000
	Alteration of Bridges	61,000	61,000
	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	19,000	14,300
	Supply Fund	10,000	10,000
	Yard Fund	29,000	3,300
	Boat Safety	114,000	114,000
	Trust Fund Share of Expenses	45,000	45,000
	Maritime Oil Spill Programs	87,000	68,200
<b>National Protection and Programs Directorate</b>			
	United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology	402,000	388,300
	Federal Protective Service		19,000
	Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,150,000	589,600
	National Protection and Programs Directorate	60,000	27,500
	Bio-defense Countermeasures	283,000	283,000
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency</b>			
	Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	303,000	115,000
	State and Local Programs	4,393,000	3,157,000

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	United States Fire Administration and Training	49,000	36,300
	Salaries and Expenses	1,312,000	454,300
	Disaster Relief	10,282,000	1,914,000
	Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery	18,000	18,000
	Administrative and Regional Operations	34,000	34,000
	National Flood Insurance Fund	798,000	0
<b>Science and Technology</b>			
	Research, Development, Acquisitions and Operations	941,000	210,980
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office</b>			
	Research, Development, and Operations	417,000	303,600
	Management and Administration	37,000	27,500
	Systems Acquisition	156,000	110,000
<b>Total Dept of Homeland Sec</b>		<b>60,921,000</b>	<b>31,173,260</b>

We face threats by individuals and groups that fly under the radar of the Department of Defense but no pose no less a threat. Protecting the coastal waters and providing disaster relief are substantial components of Homeland Security. Immigration and travel by foreign visitors are also managed by the Department.

## **Departmental Summary**

### Departmental Management and Operations

- Departmental Operations: Supports the Department and all of its components, establishes and implements policy and provides various support functions and oversight.  
Budget: \$320,100,000  
Retain.
- Office of the Chief Information Officer: Responsible for implementing the programs necessary to align DHS's Information Technology (IT) personnel, resources, and assets, including all systems and infrastructure, to support Department-wide missions and activities.  
Budget: \$253,000,000  
Retain.

- Analysis and Operations: To provide homeland security intelligence to the Secretary, other government officials, and State, local, and Private Sector partners. The mission of the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning is to integrate DHS and inter-agency planning and operations coordination in order to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist threats/attacks or threats from other man-made or natural disasters.  
Budget: \$271,700,000  
Retain.
- 

Citizenship and Immigration Services: Facilitates legal immigration for people seeking to enter, reside, or work in the United States.

Budget: \$2,180,200,000

Retain. Review.

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#### United States Secret Service

- Operating Expenses: To safeguard the nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy. The Secret Service also provides for the physical safety of the President, Vice President, their families, and other individuals, to include visiting heads of state and government and secures facilities under Secret Service protection, designated sites, and National Special Security Events from all threats.  
Budget: \$1,505,900,000  
Retain.
- Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements: Funding related to the support and deferred maintenance of the James J. Rowley Training Center (JJRTC) and for Information Integration and Technology Transformation project execution. The JJRTC is the primary training center for the United States Secret Service.  
Budget: \$4,400,000  
Retain.
- Contribution for Annuity Benefits:  
Budget: \$246,400,000  
Retain.

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## Transportation Security Administration

- **Federal Air Marshals:** Promotes public confidence in our Nation's civil transportation systems through the effective risk-based strategic deployment of Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) in both air and land based mission-related assignments. The organization's primary focus is to detect, deter, and defeat terrorist or other criminal hostile acts targeting U.S. air carriers, airports, passengers, and crew.  
Budget: \$830,500,000  
Retain.
- **Aviation Security:** The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the transportation system and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The Aviation Security Appropriation consists of programs whose primary focus is to secure aviation transportation.  
Budget: \$647,460,000  
Retain at 20% but review for transfer to local control/funding.
- **Transportation Security Support:** The management and support of the organization is accomplished by a transportation security support staff in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area and five Mission Support Centers (MSCs).  
Budget: \$113,520,000  
Retain at 20% of previous level. More than doubled in size in 4 yrs.  
Review to eliminate redundancy and federal control over local efforts.

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## Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

- **Salaries and expenses:** The Nation's largest provider of law enforcement training. FLETC serves as an inter-agency law enforcement training organization for 90 Federal Partner Organizations (POs) and numerous State, local, tribal, campus, and international law enforcement agencies. Most of the 90 Federal POs that train with FLETC attend one of its multi-agency basic programs, and then continue with their unique agency-specific follow-on programs at their own academies, most of which are co-located at one of FLETC's four domestic training sites.  
Budget: \$238,000,000  
Retain.
- **Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses:**

Provides for the acquisition and related costs for the expansion and maintenance of FLETC, to include funding for the Facilities Master Plan, Minor Construction and Maintenance, Environmental Compliance, and Communications Systems.

Budget: \$41,000,000

Retain.

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Immigration and Customs Enforcement: Used to combat terrorism, protect our Nation's borders, deter illegal immigration, and protect our cyber border. ICE accomplishes these missions by investigating, detaining, and prosecuting criminals and aliens who pose a risk to national security and public safety.

Budget: \$4,691,500,000

Retain.

- Automation Modernization: Account allows ICE to improve information sharing with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other partner organizations. These initiatives strengthen information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

Budget: \$22,000,000

Retain.

- Construction: The authority to plan, design, and construct housing and processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities to support the detention of aliens, as well as perform repair and alteration of existing structures.

Budget: \$6,000,000

Retain.

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## Customs and Border Protection

- Customs and Border Protection: Has the dual mission of preventing suspected terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States, while also facilitating the flow of legitimate trade and travel into and out of the United States. CBP ensures that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official checkpoints and ports of entry (POE).

Budget: \$7,577,900,000

Retain.

- **Automation Modernization:** Modernization efforts, in particular, often increase the efficiency of CBP's workforce as they have better and faster access to data and services that help front-line personnel to protect the nation's borders and facilitate the flow of cargo and people. CBP's automation framework comprises two large information technology structures: the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) and the Critical Operations Protection and Processing Support (COPPS).

Budget: \$391,000,000

Retain.

- **Construction:** Provides consolidated resources to plan, acquire, finance, manage, and sustain CBP's dynamic, multifaceted real property program and facilities portfolio across the acquisition life cycle.

Budget: \$348,700,000

Retain.

- **Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology:** Securing America's Borders (Line of Business [LOB] 1), with a goal to secure the Southwest border by increasing the probability of apprehension and consequences of attempting to enter the United States illegally or engaging in cross-border crime. LOB 1 reflects CBP's core mission area of securing the border and preventing contraband, illegal migrants, terrorists and terrorist weapons from entering the United States. LOB 1 includes the people that perform the mission as well as air platforms, marine assets, technology, and equipment that they use.

Budget: \$402,000,000

Retain and review.

- **Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement:** Office of Air and Marine's (OAM's) core competencies include air and marine interdiction, air and marine law enforcement, and air and national border domain security. OAM has a staff of personnel, including pilots and aircrew, air and marine law enforcement officers, operations specialists, logistics and maintenance support personnel, and administrative personnel. Based on request, mission critical assets would consist of 277 aircraft (including fixed wing, rotary helicopters, and unmanned aircraft systems), approximately 324 marine vessels, a national Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC), fixed and mobile surveillance equipment, ground vehicles, training facilities, maintenance facilities, aircraft hangars, and marine facilities located along all of the Nation's borders and at key interior support locations.

Budget: \$490,600,000



Retain.

- **Electronic System for Travel Authorization:** Established an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States. This mandate was made operational by the creation of the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). ESTA operates under informed compliance, requiring all Visa Waiver Program travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel.  
Budget: \$55,000,000  
Retain.
- **Refunds, Transfers, and Expenses of Operation, Puerto Rico:** Authorizes the collections of duties and taxes in Puerto Rico and the creation of the Puerto Rico Trust Fund (PRTF). Collections in Puerto Rico, less the costs of collecting duties and taxes, are transferred to Puerto Rico's Treasury (Hacienda) to be expended as required by law for the Government of Puerto Rico and the benefit thereof. The PRTF collections fund inspection of passengers and merchandise entering Puerto Rico from foreign locations, and they help to combat criminal elements that have focused on Puerto Rico as a gateway to illegally introduce narcotics into the U.S. mainland.  
Budget: \$92,400,000  
Retain but review for appropriate local control.
- **US Customs Refunds, Transfers and Expenses, Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods:**  
Budget: \$4,000,000  
Retain.

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United States Coast Guard: The principal Federal agency providing maritime safety, security, and stewardship to the Nation.

- **Retired Pay:** Provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, and other retired personnel entitlements identified under National Defense Authorization Acts. This includes payment for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.  
Budget: \$1,268,300,000  
Retain.
- **Operating Expenses:** Operating and maintenance funding for new and existing Coast Guard programs, projects and activities.

Budget: \$5,813,500,000

Retain.

- Environmental Compliance and Restoration: Provides funding for environmental cleanup, sustainment and restoration of current and formerly contaminated Coast Guard facilities, and engineering remedies on Coast Guard assets for the purpose of complying with environmental laws and preventing contamination and environmental damage.  
Budget: \$12,100,000  
Retain.
- Reserve Training: Supports training, operation and administration of the Coast Guard Reserve Program. Coast Guard Reserve Forces provide qualified and trained personnel for active duty in the event of conflict, national emergency, or natural and man-made disasters. Reservists maintain their readiness through mobilization exercises and duty alongside regular Coast Guard members during routine and emergency operations.  
Budget: \$132,000,000  
Retain.
- Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements: Funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. The appropriation covers Coast Guard-owned and operated vessels, shore facilities and other items such as command, control, communications and computer equipment.  
Budget: \$1,188,000,000  
Retain.
- Alteration of Bridges: Alteration of unreasonably obstructive bridges supports navigational safety and freedom of mobility to facilitate commerce, emergency response and U.S. Government operations by providing sufficient clearances for the type of vessels that transit beneath bridges. Alterations also deter waterway and highway/railway closures due to accidents.  
Budget: \$61,000,000  
Retain. Question: does anyone check with Coast Guard when bridges are built? Or is this just retrofitting for newer CG equipment?
- Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation: To help identify and examine existing or impending problems in the Coast Guard's operational, regulatory, and support programs and make improvements through solutions based on scientific and technological advances. The RDT&E funding supports risk reduction expertise and services in the pre-

acquisition process of major and non-major acquisition projects.

Budget: \$14,300,000

Retain.

- Supply Fund: Finances the procurement of uniform clothing, commissary provisions, general stores, technical material, and fuel for vessels over 180 feet in length. The fund is normally financed by reimbursements from the sale of goods.

Budget: \$10,000,000

Retain.

- Yard Fund: A revolving account supported by the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses and Acquisition, Construction & Improvements appropriations to pay for FTE and materials required for Coast Guard projects and work orders completed by the Coast Guard Yard, located in Curtis Bay, MD.

Budget: \$3,300,000

Retain.

- Boat Safety: Activities include: Overseeing manufacturer compliance with Coast Guard regulations; grant making to states and national non-profit boating safety organizations; conducting surveys to measure recreational boating activity; continuing the "Boat Responsibly" national outreach and awareness initiative; promulgating safety regulations; and measuring life jacket wear rates, including the effectiveness of voluntary and mandatory efforts to increase life jacket usage.

Budget: \$114,000,000

Retain.

- Trust Fund Share of Expenses:

Budget: \$45,000,000

Retain and review.

- Maritime Oil Spill Programs: Provides for the use of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to pay for Federal response to oil spills and claims for uncompensated removal costs and damages resulting from such spills.

Budget: \$68,200,000

Retain.

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National Protection and Programs Directorate: Provides Directorate leadership and management, coordination of Directorate activities with DHS Headquarters

and Components, and program oversight and mission support services. NPPD M&A leads and coordinates Directorate activities.

Budget: \$27,500,000

Retain.

- **United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology:** Reflects the proposed transfer of US-VISIT to CBP and the sustainment of US-VISIT mission and mission support capabilities. CBP would assume responsibility for the core US-VISIT operations and the management of the biometric and biographic information storage and matching and watch list management services, and ICE will assume responsibility of the US-VISIT overstay analysis services.

Budget: \$388,300,000

Retain.

- **Federal Protective Service:** Is responsible for the protection of the 1.4 million daily tenants and visitors in the facilities, on the grounds, and on property owned, occupied, or secured by the Federal Government.

Budget: \$19,000,000

Retain and review for appropriate funding levels.

- **Infrastructure Protection and Information Security:** Assisting security partners with identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities; increasing preparedness for facilities, systems, and surrounding communities; and assessing the impact of risk mitigation efforts.

Budget: \$589,600,000

Retain.

- **Bio-defense Countermeasures:** Provides expertise and information about biological sciences and bio-threats to DHS Components and multiple Federal agencies. Products include tailored assessments, in-depth analyses of bio-defense issues and bio-technologies, and a knowledge management system to enable rapid and secure customer access to bio-defense knowledge and information.

Budget: \$283,000,000

Retain and review for redundancy with DOD programs.

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## Federal Emergency Management Agency

- **Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program:** Addresses flood

hazard data update needs and preserves the successful Flood Map Modernization investments. Risk MAP is a strategy for how FEMA delivers information necessary for flood risk reduction and disaster-resilient, sustainable community development. This integrated flood risk management approach weaves flood hazard data developed in support of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) into watershed-based risk assessments that serve as the foundation for local Hazard Mitigation Plans and support community actions to reduce risk.

Budget: \$115,000,000

Retain at projected 2013 level and review for application and local usage cost sharing.

- **State and Local Programs:** Responsible for preparing State and local governments to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents of terrorism and other catastrophic events. The appropriation provides for grants, training, exercises, and other support to assist Federal agencies, States, territories, and tribal and local jurisdictions to prepare for terrorism and major disasters.  
Budget: \$3,157,000,000  
Retain.
- **United States Fire Administration and Training:** To foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response.  
Budget: \$36,300,000  
Retain.
- **Salaries and Expenses:** Provides core mission funding for the development and maintenance of an integrated, nationwide capability to prepare for, mitigate against, respond to, and recover from the consequences of major disasters and emergencies regardless of cause, in partnership with other Federal agencies, State, local, and tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and the private sector.  
Budget: \$454,300,000  
Retain.
- **Disaster Relief:** Provides a no-year base against which FEMA can direct, coordinate, manage, and fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters and emergencies that overwhelm State resources.  
Budget: \$1,914,000,000  
Retain. There are NO, ZERO, ZIP reasons for this to go from \$1.7b to \$10.3b in 3 years with NO ‘events’ having occurred.

- Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery: Responsible for leading the adoption, implementation, maintenance, and continuous refinement of the NIMS as well as the development and/or promotion of preparedness doctrine, policy, guidance, job aids, and other tools related to the National Incident Management System.  
Budget: \$18,000,000  
Retain.
- Administrative and Regional Operations: Incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency.  
Budget: \$34,000,000  
Retain.
- National Flood Insurance Fund: To provide flood insurance on a national basis to owners of properties located in vulnerable areas. The National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 made flood insurance mandatory for all federally backed mortgages of properties located in the special flood hazard areas (SFHA). Currently, the NFIP insures more than 5.5 million residential and commercial policyholders totaling approximately \$1.2 trillion in insurance coverage.  
Budget: \$0  
Terminate but review for possible re-authorization; determine if private firms can provide coverage.

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## Science and Technology

Research, Development, Acquisitions and Operations: Ensures that DHS and the homeland security community have the science, technical information and capabilities they need to effectively and efficiently prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all-hazards and homeland security threats. The S&T Directorate develops state-of-the-art solutions to protect the Nation's people and critical infrastructure from chemical, biological, explosive, and cyber attacks.

Budget: \$210,980,000

Retain at 20% of previous level and review for redundancy with other departmental research.

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Domestic Nuclear Detection Office: The lead agency "responsible for coordinating Federal efforts to detect and protect against the unauthorized

importation, possession, storage, transportation, development, or use of a nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material in the United States, and to protect against attack using such devices or materials against the people, territory, or interests of the United States.

- **Research, Development, and Operations:** Developing and implementing a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and advancing technical nuclear forensics capabilities. The GNDA incorporates detector systems, telecommunications, and personnel, with the supporting information exchanges, programs, and protocols that serve to detect, identify, and report on nuclear and radioactive materials and weapons out of regulatory control. To be effective, the GNDA requires close coordination with partners at the State, local, and tribal levels, within the Federal Government, with the private sector, and internationally.  
Budget: \$303,600,000  
Retain.
  - **Management and Administration:** Provides for the support to accomplish the DNDO mission. M&A includes all costs related to Federal personnel, including from other organizations, supplies and materials, and information technology (IT) equipment and support.  
Budget: \$27,500,000  
Retain.
  - **Systems Acquisition:** Acquires radiological/nuclear (rad/nuc) detection equipment for other Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Components, including the United States Coast Guard (USCG), Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). In addition, DNDO issues grants under the Securing the Cities Program allowing State, local and tribal authorities in the highest risk metropolitan areas to develop nuclear detection capabilities enabling them to interdict radiological material out of regulatory control.  
Budget: \$110,000,000  
Retain at 40% of previous level.
-

## Department of Defense Summary

NOTE: Unlike other program descriptions, I am going to limit my descriptions to major components of the DOD budget, in part because some of the details of the line items are classified and unavailable but also because, in part, they are self explanatory and repetitive - the Navy and Army both have ‘personnel’ and ‘procurement’ and while they might do each slightly different, their purpose is the same.

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Military Personnel			
	Concurrent Receipt Accrual Payments to the Military Retirement Fund	5,376,000	5,376,000
	Military Personnel, Marine Corps	14,236,000	13,534,080
	Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	650,000	627,200
	Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,969,000	2,078,720
	Military Personnel, Navy	27,605,000	27,974,240
	Military Personnel, Army	48,854,000	49,929,600
	National Guard Personnel, Army	8,085,000	8,527,680
	Reserve Personnel, Army	4,411,000	4,291,840
	Military Personnel, Air Force	29,334,000	28,293,440
	Reserve Personnel, Air Force	1,757,000	1,514,240
	National Guard Personnel, Air Force	3,063,000	3,206,560
Operation and Maintenance			
	Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	39,494,000	29,680,000
	United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	13,000	13,000
	Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	215,000	0
	Defense Health Program	32,380,000	27,446,720
	Cooperative Threat Reduction Account	393,000	393,000
	Military Intelligence Program Transfer Fund	218,000	78,000
	The Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Accounts	480,000	480,000
	Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used	132,000	132,000



<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	Defense Sites		
	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	164,000	80,300
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	9,333,000	9,311,680
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	304,000	315,840
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy	49,050,000	43,722,560
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,434,000	1,491,840
	Operation and Maintenance, Army	82,025,000	83,930,560
	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	7,138,000	7,109,760
	Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	3,106,000	2,765,280
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	45,056,000	45,802,400
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,438,000	3,245,760
	Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	6,074,000	6,082,720
	Disposal of Department of Defense Real Property	73,000	0
	Lease of Department of Defense Real Property	74,000	0
	Miscellaneous Special Funds	8,000	8,000
<b>Procurement</b>			
	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund	1,560,000	312,000
	Procurement, Defense-wide	4,834,000	4,436,320
	National Guard and Reserve Equipment	1,092,000	795,200
	Defense Production Act Purchases	161,000	61,600
	Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense	1,551,000	1,538,880
	Procurement, Marine Corps	3,357,000	7,731,360
	Aircraft Procurement, Navy	18,294,000	11,497,920
	Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,276,000	3,025,120
	Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and	1,544,000	1,220,800

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	Marine Corps		
	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	16,437,000	12,527,200
	Other Procurement, Navy	5,618,000	6,198,080
	Aircraft Procurement, Army	6,403,000	4,760,000
	Missile Procurement, Army	1,835,000	1,644,160
	Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	4,415,000	6,000,960
	Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,246,000	2,717,120
	Other Procurement, Army	19,093,000	24,716,160
	Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	2,217,000	3,582,880
	Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	17,701,000	12,813,920
	Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,304,000	1,016,960
	Missile Procurement, Air Force	7,427,000	4,565,120
	Other Procurement, Air Force	19,504,000	20,591,200
<b>Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation</b>			
	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide	19,353,000	19,353,000
	Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	183,000	183,000
	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	19,127,000	19,127,000
	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	10,718,000	10,718,000
	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	26,523,000	26,523,000
<b>Military Construction</b>			
	Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-wide	25,000	25,000
	Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990	412,000	412,000
	Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005	2,612,000	2,612,000
	North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program	230,000	24,900
	Military Construction, Defense-wide	2,947,000	1,216,600

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	3,367,000	1,492,700
	Military Construction, Navy Reserve	38,000	74,800
	Military Construction, Army	5,586,000	2,347,400
	Military Construction, Army National Guard	749,000	712,800
	Military Construction, Army Reserve	346,000	151,800
	Military Construction, Air Force	1,564,000	1,258,400
	Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	41,000	67,100
	Military Construction, Air National Guard	150,000	259,600
<b>Family Housing</b>			
	Family Housing Construction, Army	21,000	456,500
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army	539,000	807,400
	Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	6,000	145,200
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	356,000	432,300
	Family Housing Construction, Air Force	416,000	806,300
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	443,000	740,300
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	51,000	47,300
	Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund	270,000	469,700
<b>Revolving and Management Funds</b>			
	National Defense Sea-lift Fund	1,379,000	1,640,100
	Working Capital Fund, Army	0	400,000
	Working Capital Fund, Navy	141,000	250,000
	Working Capital Fund, Air Force	0	250,000
	Working Capital Fund, Defense Commissary Agency	1,377,000	1,357,400
	Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	323,000	250,000
	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	104,000	81,400
<b>National Nuclear Security Administration</b>			

<b>Bureau Name</b>		<b>Obama 2012 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Plan</b>
	<b>Account Name</b>		
	Weapons Activities	7,978,000	6,648,400
	Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,414,000	1,919,500
	Office of the Administrator	423,000	407,000
	Naval Reactors	1,152,000	871,200
Environmental and Other Defense Activities			
	Other Defense Activities	894,000	894,000
	Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal	28,000	28,000
	Defense Environmental Cleanup	5,174,000	5,174,000
Trust Funds			
	Surcharge Collections, Sales of Commissary Stores, Defense	20,000	20,000
	Foreign National Employees Separation Pay	468,000	44,000
	Voluntary Separation Incentive Fund	116,000	116,000
	Host Nation Support Fund for Relocation	79,000	79,000
	Other DOD Trust Funds	35,000	35,000
<b>Total Dept of Defense</b>		<b>707,707,000</b>	<b>650,866,830</b>

Contributions for Burden sharing and Other Cooperative Activities (Japan):  
Budget: \$-317,000,000

Contributions for Burden sharing and Other Cooperative Activities (So. Korea):  
Budget: \$-363,000,000

Note that these contributions of \$680,000,000 come from the countries where our troops are stationed. Removing the troops removes the reason for the contributions. These funds are included in the budget numbers pending changes in our troop deployments.

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Foreign National Employees Separation Pay Trust Fund: Agreements exist between governments to pay nationals certain amounts in the event of job 'termination', this account manages that process.

Budget: \$44,000,000

Retain.

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Concurrent Receipt Accrual Payments to the Military Retirement Fund:

Budget: \$5,376,000,000

Retain.

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Military Personnel: Costs include pay, housing, rations (Subsistence), incentive pay, combat pay, retirement, transit costs and training (ROTC, cadet) and insurance.

- Marine Corps - Budget: \$13,534,080,000
- Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps - Budget: \$627,200,000
- Reserve Personnel, Navy - Budget: \$2,078,720,000
- Navy - Budget: \$27,974,240,000
- Army - Budget: \$49,929,600,000
- National Guard Personnel, Army - Budget: \$8,527,680,000
- Reserve Personnel, Army - Budget: \$4,291,840,000
- Air Force - Budget: \$28,293,440,000
- Reserve Personnel, Air Force – Budget: \$1,514,240,000
- National Guard Personnel, Air Force - Budget: \$3,206,560,000

Personnel cost increases ranged from .08 to 18%,(2008 to 2012) with the lowest on the National Guard and Navy Reserve. Retain.

---

Operation and Maintenance: Operational expenses include everything from food and fuel to maintenance and upkeep.

- Defense-wide: Funding pays for common information services and system sustainment, contract administration and audits, family support programs, and administrative functions for the Military Departments. This funding supports the activities of the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), numerous Combat Support Agencies, policy and oversight agencies, and three Intelligence Agencies. Budget: \$29,680,000,000
- Navy: Funds the Navy's air operations, ship operations, combat operations/support, and weapons support programs. Included in this budget activity are the costs associated with operating Navy shore bases

to support these missions. Also included are the funds required to maintain combat ready forces necessary to respond to national objectives in joint, naval and combined operations.

Budget: \$43,722,560,000

- Navy Reserve - Budget: \$1,491,840,000
- Marine Corps: Finances the Operating Forces sustainment requirements, depot maintenance, base operating support costs, training and education requirements, Marine Corps' headquarters administration and service-wide support requirements, and defense commissary operations. Includes three major bases; two recruit depots; eleven air installations; one Marine Corps Combat Development Command; one Marine Corps Systems Command; one Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center; and two Expeditionary Warfare Training Groups.  
Budget: \$9,311,680,000
- Marine Corps Reserve - Budget: \$315,840,000
- Army: Provides the resources to organize, equip, and train forces for the conduct of prompt and sustained combat operations on land and in support of Combatant Commanders. This appropriation provides funds for recruiting and training the Army's All-Volunteer Force of 547,400 Soldiers, sustains Families, and funds the Army's day-today operating costs at 78 installations.  
Budget: \$83,930,560,000
- Army National Guard - Budget: \$7,109,760,000
- Army Reserve - Budget: \$2,765,280,000
- Air Force: Funds are used to operate, sustain, and maintain aircraft, space and re-alted [no, I don't know what they are] weapon systems; train and develop Airmen; operate advanced communications, command and control systems; purchase critical supplies; equipment and fuel; and operate both stateside and overseas installations.  
Budget: \$45,802,400,000
- Air Force Reserve - Budget: \$3,245,760,000
- Air National Guard - Budget: \$6,082,720,000

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Operation and Maintenance - Foreign

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund:  
Budget: \$1,563,750,000  
My preference is to withdraw troops now and let the country hang, but I will settle for 75% reduction with full reduction in 2014 with troop withdrawal.
- 
- 

United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces: Exercises worldwide appellate jurisdiction over members of the armed forces on active duty and other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Budget: \$13,000,000

Retain.

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Defense Health Program: Provides for worldwide medical and dental services to active forces and other eligible beneficiaries, veterinary services, medical command headquarters, specialized services for the training of medical personnel, and occupational and industrial health care. Included are costs associated with provisions of the TRICARE benefit which provides for the health care of eligible active duty family members, retired members and their family members, and the eligible surviving family members of deceased active duty and retired members.

Budget: \$27,446,720,000

Retain.

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Cooperative Threat Reduction Account: To partner with willing countries to reduce the threat from weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials, technologies, and expertise, including provision of the safe destruction of Soviet-era WMD, associated delivery systems and related infrastructure. The CTR Program focuses on eliminating, securing, or consolidating WMD, related materials, and associated delivery systems and infrastructure at their source in partner countries.

Budget: \$393,000,000

We are paying other countries to dispose of the WMD they have agreed to destroy, going as far as building an entire plant in Russia to dispose of their

chemical WMD. While I am loathe to continue such efforts, the engagement and destruction is beneficial. Retain but review.

---

Military Intelligence Program Transfer Fund: Funds assigned to this program are (apparently) routinely reassigned to other programs (classified).

Budget: \$78,000,000

Retain and review for appropriate program authorization.

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Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid: Supports the Secretary of Defense and Combatant Commanders' security cooperation strategies to build indigenous capabilities and cooperative relationships with allies, friends, civil society, and potential partners. The appropriation provides low cost, non-obtrusive and highly effective activities that help partners help themselves, improves access to areas not otherwise available to U.S. Forces, and build collaborative relationships with host nation's civil society.

Budget: \$80,300,000

Retain.

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### Property Administration

- Miscellaneous Special Funds: [No description was available but did indicate there are facilities]  
Budget: \$8,000,000

Retained but questioning. Given the category, it might be to classified facilities.

- Allied Contributions and Cooperation Account: Cash contributions from foreign countries, international organizations, and individuals are deposited into this account for reallocation to other DOD appropriations. Contributions are used to offset costs of DOD's overseas presence.

Budget: \$0

Another account that seems to be a deposit rather than an expenditure



account. No description or justification was available. (This may be the outgo for the receipt of the contributions from Korea, Japan and Kuwait, but I can't confirm.) Terminate the account pending review to confirm purpose.

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Procurement: From full systems (ships and aircraft) to parts and ammunition (bullets and missiles).

- Procurement, Defense-wide - Budget: \$4,436,320,000
- Procurement, Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund: Budget: \$3,582,880,000
- Defense Production Act Purchases: Focused on establishing, expanding, maintaining, or modernizing domestic production capacity to strengthen domestic industry and to establish the industrial base capacity for essential national defense capabilities. Budget: \$61,600,000
- Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense: Budget: \$1,538,880,000
- National Guard and Reserve Equipment - Budget: \$795,200,000
- Procurement, Marine Corps - Budget: \$7,731,360,000
- Aircraft Procurement, Navy - Budget: \$11,497,920,000
- Weapons Procurement, Navy - Budget: \$3,025,120,000
- Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps: Budget: \$1,220,800,000
- Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy - Budget: \$12,527,200,000
- Other Procurement, Navy - Budget: \$6,198,080,000
- Aircraft Procurement, Army - Budget: \$4,760,000,000
- Missile Procurement, Army - Budget: \$1,644,160,000
- Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army: Budget: \$6,000,960,000

- Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund - Budget: \$312,000,000
- Procurement of Ammunition, Army - Budget: \$2,717,120,000
- Other Procurement, Army - Budget: \$24,716,160,000
- Aircraft Procurement, Air Force - Budget: \$12,813,920,000
- Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force - Budget: \$1,016,960,000
- Missile Procurement, Air Force - Budget: \$4,565,120,000
- Other Procurement, Air Force - Budget: \$20,591,200,000

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Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation: Covers everything from electronic identification to developing learning systems for in-field personnel and this little goodie: *The primary objective of this program is to support the Minerva Research Initiative (MRI), a university-based social science research program initiated by the Secretary of Defense in FY 2009 to develop a fundamental understanding of the perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs of foreign cultures. The overall goals of the initiative are to foster basic social science research on topics of U.S. national strategic importance; to increase the Department's intellectual capital in the social sciences; and to build bridges between the Department and the academic social science community.* Cost: \$14m, which should be terminated as soon as possible. Also is a program for minority prostate cancer screening. Yea, not something that the DOD should be involved in.

Defense-wide Budget: \$19,353,000,000

Retain but terminate programs as indicated above.

Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense: Supports major weapon system production decisions for acquisition programs included on the Office of Secretary of Defense Test and Evaluation Oversight List that is prepared and approved annually. Generally, there are about 300 programs on the oversight list including all Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAP) and Major Automated Information Systems (MAIS). MDAPs may not proceed beyond low-rate initial production (BLRIP) until OT&E of the program is complete.

Budget: \$183,000,000

- Navy - Budget: \$19,127,000,000
  - Army - Budget: \$10,718,000,000
  - Air Force - Budget: \$26,523,000,000
- 

Military Construction: Funded the building of new infrastructure worldwide for the operational and training use active and reserve armed forces, the construction and operation of housing for service members and their families, and facilities for the demilitarization of obsolete chemical munitions, as required by international treaty obligations. It has also paid the U.S. contribution to the common infrastructure fund for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the environmental remediation of defense real property declared surplus since 1988 under the various rounds of base closures and realignments, commonly referred to as BRAC.

- Military Construction, Defense-wide - Budget: \$1,216,600,000
  - Navy and Marine Corps - Budget: \$1,492,700,000
  - Navy Reserve - Budget: \$74,800,000
  - Army - Budget: \$2,347,400,000
  - Army National Guard - Budget: \$712,800,000
  - Army Reserve - Budget: \$151,800,000
  - Air Force - Budget: \$1,258,400,000
  - Air Force Reserve - Budget: \$67,100,000
  - Air National Guard - Budget: \$259,600,000
- 

Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-wide: Provided for, necessary for the construction of facilities and infrastructure upgrades to support destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance.

Budget: \$25,000,000

Retain.

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The implementation of base realignment and closures requires the relocation of units and activities from one site to another. Recurring savings (reduced base operations costs) are realized through the increased efficiencies inherent in the consolidation of functions on fewer bases. The net savings are reflected as savings in the specific appropriations, primarily operation and maintenance, and

are not incorporated in the DoD Base Closure Accounts.

- Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990:  
Budget: \$412,000,000
- Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005:  
Budget: \$2,612,000,000

In most cases this funding maintains bases and property pending their disposal. I recommend holding further dismantling pending the plan to return troops from foreign soil. Retain.

---

North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program: Projects meet Alliance military requirements for a wide range of facilities and capabilities. Projects include effective surveillance and intelligence capabilities, flexible command and control systems (including secure and reliable communications), mobility within and between regions, adequate logistics and transportation support, and the infrastructure to support both forward deployed and reinforcing forces

Budget: \$24,900,000

Retain with the suggestion we exit NATO.

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## Family Housing

Construction: For acquisition, construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, installations, facilities, and real property for activities and agencies of the DoD.

- Family Housing Construction, Army:  
Budget: \$456,500,000
- Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps:  
Budget: \$145,200,000
- Family Housing Construction, Air Force:  
Budget: \$806,300,000

Retain.

Operations and Maintenance: Includes maintenance and repair of government owned housing units and associated real property, utility services, repair, replacement, transportation and handling of furniture and furnishings, refuse collection and disposal services, management services and other miscellaneous support.

- Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army:  
Budget: \$807,400,000
- Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps:  
Budget: \$432,300,000
- Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force:  
Budget: \$740,300,000
- Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide:  
Budget: \$47,300,000

Retain.

Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund: To finance joint ventures with the private sector to revitalize and to manage the Department's housing inventory. The statute authorizes the Department to use limited partnerships, make direct and guaranteed loans, and convey Department-owned property to stimulate the private sector to increase the availability of affordable, quality housing for military personnel.

Budget: \$469,700,000

Retain.

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Revolving and Management Funds:

- National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund: The Stock Piling Act provides that strategic and critical materials are stockpiled in the interest of national defense to preclude a dangerous and costly dependence upon foreign sources of supply in times of a national emergency. The National Defense Authorization Acts provide authority to buy and sell specific materials; set quantity and revenue levels for selling material; and mandate programs to receive the revenue from the sales and collections. There is currently no authorization to buy (acquire) any material and over

99% of the inventory is authorized for sale.

Budget: \$0

Retain. Likely to continue to be a 'surplus', or net gain.

- National Defense Sea-lift Fund: For the necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States.  
Budget: \$1,640,100,000  
Retain.
- Buildings Maintenance Fund: Finances the operation, maintenance, protection and repair of government-owned and leased facilities (exclusive of the Pentagon Reservation) that are controlled by the Washington Headquarters Services (WHS) and are occupied by Department of Defense (DoD) military and/or civilian personnel. Designed to operate on a break-even basis over the long term. Revenue to the BMF is generated from various sources. However, the BMF is primarily dependent upon funds appropriated to DoD Components as rent for the operation, maintenance and repair of thirty-five federally owned and leased facilities that are managed by WHS under GSA/DoD inter-agency agreements.  
Budget: \$0  
Retain.
- Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund: 1991 Defense Authorization Act transferred responsibility for the maintenance, protection, repair and renovation of the Pentagon Reservation from the General Services Administration (GSA) to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The PRMRF finances the activities of Washington Headquarters Services in providing space and a full range of building services for DoD Components, including the Military Departments and other activities housed within the Pentagon Reservation.  
Budget: \$81,400,000  
Retain

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Working Capital Funds: "The DWCF activities rely on sales revenue rather than direct appropriations to finance their operations." [And yet, appropriations can be significant. I terminate most WCFs but allow these because at times the military must actually MOVE IT'S ASS.]

- Army - Budget: \$400,000,000
- Navy - Budget: \$250,000,000

- Air Force - Budget: \$250,000,000
- Defense Commissary Agency - Budget: \$1,357,400,000
- Defense-Wide - Budget: \$250,000,000

Retain. And PLEASE review and tell me why there has to be ‘appropriations’ at all....

---

National Nuclear Security Administration [This is a Dept of Energy program moved to DoD, because it makes more sense to me as it is not a commercial enterprise]: Uses and oversees a wide-range of science experiments, engineering audits and high-tech computer simulations, including extensive laboratory and flight tests of warhead components and subsystems, to keep the existing warheads reliable, secure and safe.

- Weapons Activities: Provide the necessary research, development and production capabilities needed to maintain the reliability, security and safety of the weapons stockpile.  
Budget: \$6,648,400,000  
Retain.
- Defense Nuclear Non-proliferation: Prevents and counters WMD proliferation by strengthening export control systems in other countries and transitioning WMD expertise and infrastructure in partner countries to peaceful purposes.  
Budget: \$1,919,500,000  
Retain.
- Office of the Administrator: Appropriation supports the Federal personnel and resources necessary to plan, manage, and oversee operations.  
Budget: \$407,000,000  
Retain.
- Naval Reactors: Responsible for all naval nuclear propulsion work, beginning with reactor technology development, continuing through reactor operation, and ending with reactor plant disposal. The Program ensures the safe and reliable operation of reactor plants in nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft carriers (constituting 40 percent of the Navy’s combatants), and fulfills the Navy’s requirements for new nuclear propulsion plants that meet current and future national defense requirements.  
Budget: \$871,200,000  
Retain.

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Environmental and Other Defense Activities [Note: several of these items were under Department of Energy budget allocations]

- Other Defense Activities: [The range of ‘other’ is extensive but includes chemical (non-nuclear) cleanup, and site restoration.]  
Budget: \$894,000,000  
Retain and review for limitation to ‘clean-up’.
- Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal: To dispose of high-level waste generated from atomic energy defense activities. The primary focus of this program is to find a long term geological repository for Defense Nuclear Waste.  
Budget: \$28,000,000  
Retain.
- Defense Environmental Cleanup: For expenses, including the purchase, construction, and acquisition of plant and capital equipment and other expenses necessary for atomic energy defense environmental restoration and waste management activities, including the acquisition or condemnation of any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion.  
Budget: \$5,174,000,000  
Retain.
- The Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Accounts: Goals include the following: (1) The identification, investigation, research and development, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. (2) Correction of other environmental damage (such as detection and disposal of unexploded ordnance) which creates an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or to the environment. (3) Demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures, including buildings and structures of the Department of Defense at sites formerly used by or under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.  
Budget: \$480,000,000  
Retain.
- Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites: Manages environmental cleanup on eligible properties formerly owned, leased, possessed, or used by DoD. The FUDS program only applies to properties that transferred from DoD before 1986.



Budget: \$132,000,000

Retain.

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## Trust Funds

- Surcharge Collections, Sales of Commissary Stores, Defense: Users of the DoD Commissary stores are charged 5% for facility maintenance. [This fund collects those funds and ...well...disburses them sometime, somewhere that I can't find. There is no offset 'collection', just this allocation...]  
Budget: \$20,000,000  
Retain and review to find out where this collection is collected to and where it gets spent.
- Foreign National Employees Separation Pay: To accumulate obligations for separation payments to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense (DoD). The "National Defense Authorization Act of 1995" extended this authorization to include foreign nationals employed by a foreign government, for the benefit of the Department of Defense, under any of the following agreements that provide for payment of separation pay: (1) a contract, (2) a treaty, or (3) a memorandum of understanding with a foreign nation.  
Budget: \$44,000,000

Foreign National Employees Separation Trust Fund:

Budget: \$-44,000,000

Retain.

- Voluntary Separation Incentive Fund: Used to accumulate amounts needed to finance, on an actuarially sound basis, liabilities accrued under the VSI Program. To the extent provided for in appropriation acts, the assets of the Fund shall be available only to pay voluntary separation incentives.  
Budget: \$116,000,000  
Payment to Voluntary Separation Incentive Fund:  
\$-57,000,000

What is interesting here is that the appropriation has been \$140-\$160m per year for more than a decade and the 'payment' which I assume is the outgo has been averaging around the \$60m. The question is, where is the difference going? Retain and review for answer to that question.

- Host Nation Support Fund for Relocation: For Contributions from any nation in support of relocation of elements of the Armed Forces within that nation. The account is financed through these cash contributions and interest accrued on the cash balances [This appears to be the account that Japan is contributing to for the movement of Marines from Okinawa to Guam but there is no corresponding (-) unless it is in the ‘Contributions’ noted above.]  
Budget: \$79,000,000

Retain

- Other DOD Trust Funds: [Details I have been unable to find but the matching deposit suggests that these funds tend to balance over time.]  
Budget: \$35,000,000  
Retain.
-

## Department of Veteran's Affairs Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Veterans Health Administration			
	Medical Support and Compliance	5,403,000	5,403,000
	Medical Services	41,282,000	41,282,000
	Medical and Prosthetic Research	572,000	572,000
	Medical Facilities	5,432,000	5,432,000
	DOD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund	93,000	93,000
	Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund	242,000	242,000
	Canteen Service Revolving Fund	3,000	3,000
	General Post Fund, National Homes	27,000	27,000
Benefits Programs			
	Compensation and Pensions	201,000	201,000
	Veterans Insurance and Indemnities	100,000	100,000
	Readjustment Benefits	12,115,000	12,115,000
	Compensation	51,785,000	51,785,000
	Pensions benefits	4,207,000	4,207,000
	Veterans Housing Benefit Program Fund	1,813,000	80,900
	Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program Account	14,000	14,000
	Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund	28,000	23,000
	Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund	10,000	3,000
	National Service Life Insurance Fund	1,130,000	872,250
	Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund	49,000	9,800
Departmental Administration			
	Construction, Major Projects	1,003,000	581,900
	Construction, Minor Projects	751,000	454,300
	National Cemetery Administration	250,000	183,700
	General Administration	2,395,000	2,395,000
	Information Technology Systems	3,563,000	2,187,900
	Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries	33,000	33,000

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
	Supply Fund		3,000
<b>Total Dept of Vet Affairs</b>		132,412,000	127,796,750

Our Veterans deserve the best care we can provide. From medical care to rehabilitation support, the Department strives to honor both our commitment and their service.

## Departmental Summary

### Departmental Administration

- **General Administration:** Provides funding for the Office of the Secretary, six Assistant Secretaries and three Department-level staff offices. These offices provide policy guidance, oversight, and technical expertise to the Department to fulfill the Nation's commitment to provide Veterans with the best possible service.  
Budget: \$2,395,000,000  
Retain.
- **Construction, Major Projects:** Provides for constructing, altering, extending, and improving any VA facility, including planning, architectural and engineering services, assessments, and site acquisition, where the estimated cost of a project is greater than \$10,000,000.  
Budget: \$581,900,000  
Retain.
- **Construction, Minor Projects:** Provides for constructing, altering, extending, and improving any VA facility, including planning, assessments of needs, architectural engineering services, and site acquisition, where the estimated cost of a project is less than or equal to \$10,000,000.  
Budget: \$454,300,000  
Retain.
- **National Cemetery Administration:** 53.9% of the total National Cemetery Administration's (NCA) budget is for the operation and maintenance of VA's national cemeteries. 14.1% of the NCA budget is for the construction and renovation of VA's national cemeteries and facilities.  
Budget: \$183,700,000  
Retain.

- Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries: Provided to states and tribal governments for the establishment, expansion, improvement or operation of state and tribal government Veterans cemeteries. The state and tribal government Veterans cemeteries complement the national cemeteries and are a critical part of ensuring that the burial needs of Veterans and eligible family members are met.  
Budget: \$33,000,000  
Retain.
  - Information Technology Systems: The IT budget will help improve the delivery of Veterans' healthcare services and benefits claims processing improvements. VA has 17 major investment areas that it will focus on for IT development.  
Budget: \$2,187,900,000  
Retain.
  - Supply Fund: Responsible for the operation and maintenance of a supply system for the VA; a self-sustaining fund.  
Budget: \$3,000,000  
Retain at minimum funding level.
- 

## Veterans Health Administration

- Medical Support and Compliance: Provides for the management, security, and administration of the VA health care system through the operation of VA medical centers, other facilities, Veterans Integrated Service Networks offices and facility director offices, chief of staff operations, quality of care oversight, legal services, billing and coding activities, procurement, financial management and human resource management.  
Budget: \$5,403,000,000
- Medical Services: Provides for a comprehensive, integrated health care delivery system that addresses the needs of eligible veterans and beneficiaries in VA medical centers, outpatient clinic facilities, contract hospitals, State homes, and outpatient programs on a fee basis.  
Budget: \$41,282,000,000
- Medical and Prosthetic Research: Support research that facilitates and improves the primary function of the VHA to provide high-quality and cost-effective care and contribute to the knowledge about disease and

disability.

Budget: \$572,000,000

- **Medical Facilities:** Provides for the operations and maintenance of the VA health care system's capital infrastructure. Costs include utilities, engineering, capital planning, leases, laundry services, grounds maintenance, trash removal, housekeeping, fire protection, pest management, facility repair and property disposition and acquisition.  
Budget: \$5,432,000,000
- **DOD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund:** Provides for a joint incentive program to enable to a program to identify and provide incentives to implement creative sharing initiatives at the facility, intra-regional and nationwide levels.  
Budget: \$93,000,000

Retain.

- **Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund:** Combines the resources of the DoD and VA to operate the first totally integrated federal health care facility in the country, located in North Chicago, IL.  
Budget: \$242,000,000  
Retain and review for actual cost sharing proportions.
- **Canteen Service Revolving Fund:** Finances the operation of canteens at all medical facilities. [Income from sales makes this a self-sustaining activity except for the annual appropriation allotment that is made every year to support it...]  
Budget: \$3,000,000  
Retain and review why it needs continuing appropriations.
- **General Post Fund, National Homes:** Consists of gifts, bequests and the proceeds from the sale of property left in the care of the VA by former beneficiaries...[And this is the administrative costs?]  
Budget: \$27,000,000  
Retain and review.

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## Benefits Programs

- **Compensation and Pensions:** Administrative expenses to provides for compensation payments to service-connected disable Vets and their

survivors; provides for pension payments, to war-time Vets who are permanently and totally disable from non-service-connected causes and their survivors and provides burial benefits.

Budget: \$201,000,000

- **Veterans Insurance and Indemnities:** Provides payment for extra hazard costs to the National Service Life Insurance and US Government Life Insurance funds, supplements the Service-Disabled Veterans Insurance Fund. Also provides funds for expenses of the Veterans Mortgage Life Insurance Program.  
Budget: \$100,000,000
- **Readjustment Benefits:** Payments for education and training for eligible Vets and dependents, as well as special assistance to disabled Vets.  
Budget: \$12,115,000,000
- **Compensation:** Provides monthly payments and benefits to Vets in recognition of the average potential loss of earning capacity caused by a disability or disease incurred in or aggravated during active military service.  
Budget: \$51,785,000,000
- **Pensions benefits:** Provides monthly payments to Vets with non-service-connected disabilities who served in a time of war.  
Budget: \$4,207,000,000

Retain these programs at specified levels.

- **Veterans Housing Benefit Program Fund:** All direct and guaranteed loans (after 9/30/91) are financed by subsidy appropriations. This account receives appropriation for administrative expenses to encourage and facilitate the extension of favorable credit terms by private lenders to Vets.  
Budget: \$80,900,000

Retain at 10% of previous level and review for possible termination.

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Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program Account: Administrative appropriation to program to enable VA to make direct home loans to Native American Vets who live on US Trust Lands.

Budget: \$14,000,000

Retain.

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Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund: A program authorizing reopening of the national Service Life insurance for one year for certain disabled vets of WWII and Korean Conflict.

Budget: \$23,000,000

Retain and review; this program is increasing at a time when, sixty years later, it should be decreasing.

---

Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund: Finances claim payments on non-participating policies issued to service-disabled Vets who served after 4/25/1951.

Budget: \$3,000,000

Retain and review as this is a program for Vets approaching or exceeding 80 years old.

---

National Service Life Insurance Fund: Financing mechanism for WWII insurance closed to new issues in 1951.

Budget: \$872,250,000

The youngest person in this program is 79 yrs old. It should be decreasing but it is rock steady for the last 20 years. Retain at 75% of previous level and review.

---

Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund: Finances payment of claims for insurance authorized to vets that served from 4/1951 to 12/31/1956.

Budget: \$9,800,000

Another program with the youngest participant is 73 yrs old and yet the fund is JUMPING significantly in appropriation. Retain at 20% pending completion of a review.



## Office of Personnel Management Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Office of Personnel Management			
	Salaries and Expenses	234,000	126,500
	Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (concurrent fund payment)	31,976,000	34,031,800
	Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	10,737,000	9,582,100
	Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	45,000	45,000
	Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	102,000	102,000
	Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	79,666,000	69,872,000
	Employees Life Insurance Fund	2,000	2,000
	Employees Life Insurance Fund	-2,102,000	0
<b>Total OPM</b>		88,636,000	79,729,600

Responsible for all non-defense personal management duties, OPM covers employees in all 50 states and abroad. (Currently tasked with managing ACA, those responsibilities are expected to be rescinded.)

### Departmental Summary

Salaries and Expenses: The development of HR policies and strategies; HR capital management; modernization of HR technology; employee development products; and background investigations and suitability services. OPM's government-wide responsibility for HR policies enables OPM to hold agencies accountable for their HR management practices. In addition, OPM delivers human resources services to agencies and prospective Federal employees, retirees and beneficiaries.

Budget: \$126,500,000

Retain.

Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund: Consists of an

appropriation and a permanent indefinite authorization to pay the Government's share of retirement costs. The payment is made directly from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury into the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and is in addition to appropriated funds that will be contributed from agency budgets.

Budget: \$34,031,800,000

Retain.

---

This appropriation has historically funded the Government's share of health benefits costs for annuitants and survivors who no longer have an agency to contribute the employer's share. The Office of Personnel Management requests the appropriation necessary to pay this contribution to the Employees Health Benefits Fund and the Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund.

- Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits:  
Budget: \$9,582,100,000  
Retain and review for Hospitalization Program impacts.
- Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance:  
Budget: \$45,000,000  
Retain and review if the policy terminating retirement benefits is implemented .

---

Consists of an appropriation and a permanent indefinite authorization to pay the Government's share of retirement costs. The payment is made directly from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury into the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund and is in addition to appropriated funds that will be contributed from agency budgets.

Covers two Federal civilian retirement systems: the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) established on May 22, 1920, and the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) established on June 6, 1986. The Retirement Fund is a single plan even though there are two different benefit tiers and funding methods. CSRS is basically a defined benefit plan, covering Federal employees hired prior to 1984. CSRS participants do not participate in the Social Security system. FERS is a three-tiered pension program that uses Social Security as a base, provides an additional basic benefit, and includes a thrift savings plan. FERS covers employees hired after 1983 and formerly CSRS covered employees who elected to join FERS.

- Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund:  
Budget: \$69,872,000,000  
Retain and review after implementation of the termination of retirement benefits for most federal employees.
  - General Fund Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund:  
Budget: \$-34,031,800,000 [concurrent payment to the Fund]  
Retain.
- 

The FEGLI Program is an employer-sponsored life insurance trust fund program under which benefit payments are made following the death or dismemberment of employees and retired employees. It is the largest group life insurance program in the world, covering over 4 million Federal employees and retirees, as well as many of their family members. The FEGLI program offers Federal employees the opportunity to purchase group term life insurance which provides financial protection to beneficiaries in the event of enrollee death or dismemberment.

- Employees Life Insurance Fund:  
Budget: \$2,000,000  
Retain.
  - Employees Life Insurance Fund:  
Budget: \$-1,531,700,000  
Retain.
-

## Department of Justice Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
General Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	120,000	93,500
	Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications	108,000	24,200
	Justice Information Sharing Technology	26,000	26,000
	Detention Trustee	1,545,000	1,356,300
	Administrative Review and Appeals	304,000	272,800
	National Drug Intelligence Center	23,000	5,000
United States Parole Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	13,000	12,100
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals			
	Salaries and Expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000	2,000
	Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities	810,000	821,700
	Construction	12,000	12,000
	Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	263,000	205,700
	Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division	60,000	46,000
	Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys	1,898,000	1,883,200
	Salaries and Expenses, United States Marshals Service	982,000	968,000
	September 11th Victim Compensation (general Fund)	200,000	200,000
	Federal Prisoner Detention	1,418,000	1,418,000
	Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System Fund, U.S. Marshals	3,000	3,000
	United States Trustee System Fund	204,000	204,000
Inter-agency Law Enforcement			
	Inter-agency Crime and Drug Enforcement	528,000	528,000
National Security Division			
	Salaries and Expenses	96,000	96,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation			
	Salaries and Expenses	7,980,000	2,248,400

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
	Construction	167,000	33,000
Drug Enforcement Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	2,002,000	1,995,400
	Construction	8,000	2,000
	Diversion Control Fee Account	302,000	232,100
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,211,000	1,158,300
Federal Prison System			
	Buildings and Facilities	216,000	216,000
	Salaries and Expenses	6,539,000	5,783,800
Office of Justice Programs			
	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	215,000	125,000
	Public Safety Officer Benefits	87,000	87,000
	Salaries and Expenses, Office of Justice Programs	101,000	10,000
<b>Total Dept of Justice</b>		36,119,000	19,496,500

Department of Justice supports the government's efforts to enforce the federal laws of the land. It provides additional investigative and protective services to agencies and legal advice to the Executive Branch.

### Departmental Summary

General Administration: To support the Attorney General and DOJ senior policy level officials in managing Department resources and developing policies for legal, law enforcement, and criminal justice activities. GA also provides administrative support services to the legal divisions and policy guidance to all Department organizations.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$93,500,000  
Retain.
- Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications: To support the operation, maintenance, and modernization of DOJ tactical radio systems.  
Budget: \$24,200,000  
Retain at 20% of previous level and review.

- Justice Information Sharing Technology: Funds the enterprise investments in Information Technology (IT). As a centralized fund under the control of the Chief Information Officer (CIO), it ensures that investments in IT systems, information sharing technology, enabling IT infrastructure enhancements, and cyber security are well planned and aligned with the Department's overall IT strategy and enterprise architecture.

Budget: \$26,000,000

Retain.
- Detention Trustee: Established as a DOJ organization in September 2001 by Congressional directive in response to growing concerns regarding federal detention. Congress believed that the size and scope of federal detention demanded a central organization that could direct resources, facilitate the implementation of programmatic changes, and improve the coordination of detention activities within DOJ, including the immigration agencies that are now part of DHS.

Budget: \$1,356,300,000

Retain, but review the need for \$1.3b to be basically a advisory committee.
- Office of Inspector General:

Budget: \$0

Retain ONLY as a Branch-wide program and for appropriate funding for that purpose – otherwise terminate.
- Administrative Review and Appeals: The Department's adjudication of immigration cases is performed by the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). EOIR includes 59 immigration courts located nationwide, the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA or Board), which hears appeals of immigration judge decisions and certain decisions of officers of the DHS, and an administrative law judge function, which adjudicates other immigration-related matters.

Budget: \$272,800,000

Retain.
- National Drug Intelligence Center: produces strategic drug intelligence and operational support to DOJ components. NDIC produced strategic intelligence identifies, analyzes, and prioritizes threats to assist policymakers' in making effective, cost-efficient drug-related resource allocations and funding decisions. It also facilitates the development of strategies, initiatives, policies, and regulations to counter drug threats and promotes effective, intelligence driven, support of the Attorney General's

priorities.  
Budget: \$5,000,000  
Retain.

---

United States Parole Commission: Has jurisdiction over the following types of cases: All Federal Offenders who committed an offense before November 1, 1987; All District of Columbia Code Offenders; Uniform Code of Military Justice Offenders who are confined in a Bureau of Prisons' institution; Transfer Treaty cases (U.S. citizens convicted in foreign countries, who have elected to serve their sentence in this country); and, State Probationers and Parolees in the Federal Witness Protection Program. In all of these cases, the Parole Commission has the responsibility for: making determinations regarding the initial conditions of supervision; modification of the conditions of supervision for changed circumstances; early discharge from supervision, issuance of a warrant or summons for violation of the conditions of supervision; and, revocation of release for such offenders released on parole or mandatory release supervision.

Salaries and Expenses - Budget: \$12,100,000

Retain.

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Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals: Ensures the functioning of the federal judicial process by protecting members of the judicial family (judges, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors), providing physical security in courthouses, safeguarding witnesses, transporting and producing prisoners for court proceedings, executing court orders and arrest warrants, apprehending fugitives, and seizing forfeited property.

Salaries and Expenses:

- Foreign Claims Settlement Commission: To adjudicate claims of U.S. nationals against foreign governments, exercising jurisdiction conferred by the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949.  
Budget: \$2,000,000  
Retain.
- General Legal Activities: For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for.  
Budget: \$821,700,000  
Retain.

- Antitrust Division: To promote economic competition through enforcing and providing guidance on antitrust laws and principles.  
Budget: \$46,000,000  
Retain.
- United States Attorneys: Supports two of the Department of Justice's strategic goals - (1) to prevent terrorism and promote the nation's security, and (2) to prevent crime, enforce federal laws and represent the rights and interests of the American people.  
Budget: \$1,883,200,000  
Retain.
- United States Marshals Service: Ensures the functioning of the federal judicial process by protecting members of the judicial family (judges, attorneys, witnesses, and jurors), providing physical security in courthouses, safeguarding witnesses, transporting and producing prisoners for court proceedings, executing court orders and arrest warrants, apprehending fugitives, and seizing forfeited property.  
Budget: \$968,000,000  
Retain.
- National Security Division: To carry out the Department's highest priority: to combat terrorism and other threats to national security. The NSD, which consolidates the Department's primary national security elements within a single Division, currently consists of the Office of Intelligence (OI); the Counter-terrorism (CTS) and Counterespionage Sections (CES); the Law and Policy Section (L&P); and the Office of Justice for Victims of Overseas Terrorism (OVT).  
Budget: \$96,000,000  
~~Terminate the program.~~ Retain with significant reluctance....
- Construction: For construction in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support.  
Budget: \$12,000,000  
Retain.
- Fees and Expenses of Witnesses: Funding for all fees and expenses associated with the provision of testimony on behalf of the Federal Government funds the expenses related to witness subsistence and relocation, vehicles for WSP Deputy Marshals, and maintenance/repair of safe sites.  
Budget: \$205,700,000



Retain.

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September 11th Victim Compensation (general Fund): To provide compensation for any individual (or a personal representative of a deceased individual) who suffered physical harm or was killed as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001 or the debris removal efforts that took place in the immediate aftermath of those crashes. The Zadroga Act expands the pool of applicants eligible for the Fund to include individuals who experienced injuries associated with the attacks or subsequent debris removal.

Budget: \$200,000,000

Retain and review for duplication with other funds.

---

Federal Prisoner Detention: Supports an average daily population of 64,917 and assumes an increase in the number of drug and weapons offenses as a result of law enforcement initiatives to combat drug cartels as well as an increase in immigration bookings at the Southwest Border.

Budget: \$1,418,000,000

Retain.

---

Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System Fund, U.S. Marshals: To transport federal detainees, deportable aliens and prisoners, including pretrial, sentenced individuals, whether in the custody of the USMS or the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). JPATS also provides prisoner transportation for the Department of Defense (DOD), state, and local law enforcement agencies on a reimbursable, space-available basis.

Budget: \$3,000,000

Retain.

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United States Trustee System Fund: To defend and protect the federal fisc, identifying and combating debtor and creditor fraud and abuse, mortgage fraud and other consequential fraud and abuse and by protecting the integrity of the bankruptcy system. It reflects an increase in offsetting collections deposited into

the U.S. Trustee System Fund as a result of increased filings.

Budget: \$204,000,000

Retain.

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Inter-agency Crime and Drug Enforcement: Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) is the centerpiece of the Department's long-term drug enforcement strategy. It is the Program that coordinates and channels all elements of the federal government – including DHS and the Department of the Treasury – in its efforts against the largest national and international drug-trafficking and money laundering organizations. It provides consistent national policy direction and oversight, with accountability and proven performance results. After more than a quarter century of operations, OCDETF continues to be the vehicle to continue the fight against today's violent Mexican drug cartels and other emerging threats. In FY 2010, OCDETF seized approximately \$460 million in cash and property; and forfeitures amounted to \$618 million. Whereas, the Program received \$529 million in appropriations, it produced a 109 percent return on investment by collecting over \$1 billion in forfeitures and seizures.

Budget: \$528,000,000

Retain despite the CLEAR problem that 'enforcement' is not an investment seeking to gain more than input.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation: To protect and defend the U.S. against terrorism and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the U.S., and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$2,248,400,000  
Retain.
- Construction: For [all] necessary expenses, to include the cost of equipment, furniture, and in technology requirements, related to construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities and sites purchase, or as otherwise authorized; conversion, modification and extension of buildings and preliminary planning and design of projects.  
Budget: \$33,000,000  
Retain.

---

Drug Enforcement Administration: Enforces the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) as they pertain to the control of illicit drugs, controlled substance pharmaceuticals, and listed chemicals. With more than 10,000 employees dedicated to this single mission, DEA is the world's leading drug enforcement agency.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$1,995,400,000  
Retain.
- Construction: To expand the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).  
Budget: \$2,000,000  
Retain.
- Diversion Control Fee Account: To enforce the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals. The DCP actively monitors [and registers and charges a fee ] more than 1.3 million individuals and companies that are registered with DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, record-keeping, reporting, and security requirements.  
Budget: \$232,100,000  
Retain.

---

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives: For reducing violent crime, detecting and preventing terrorism, and enforcing Federal firearms arson, explosives, and contraband tobacco laws.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$1,158,300,000  
Retain.
- Construction: [The current budget justification lists NO construction requests....]  
Budget: \$0  
Retain the program but delete the appropriation.

Suggest that this Bureau be folded into the the FBI and redundant administrative functions be eliminated.

---

Federal Prison System: To protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

- Buildings and Facilities: Facilities are extremely overcrowded and operating at 35 percent above rated capacity system-wide; and most critically, with 41 percent overcrowding at the medium security level and 51 percent overcrowding at high security. Appropriation is comprised of two decision units: 1) the New Construction decision unit includes funding to expand existing facilities and acquire or construct new facilities; and 2) the Modernization and Repair (M&R) decision unit is intended to include funding to maintain existing facilities in an adequate state of repair to provide a safe and secure environment to continue operations.

Budget: \$216,000,000

Retain.

- Salaries and Expenses: To increase current staffing levels at existing institutions; to begin the activation process for three institutions -- Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Berlin, New Hampshire; FCI Aliceville, Alabama; and one acquired facility United States Penitentiary (USP) Thomson, Illinois; and funding for the expansion of inmate programs for additional occupational education and residential drug abuse treatment programs. Also incorporates increases in costs for food, medical, and existing contract beds.

Budget: \$5,783,800,000

Retain.

---

Office of Justice Programs: Increases public safety and improves the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs.

- Salaries and Expenses: Funds overall management and administrative functions.  
Budget: \$10,000,000  
Retain at 10% of projected.
- Research, Evaluation, and Statistics: To enhance the administration of justice and public safety by providing objective, independent, evidence-

based knowledge, and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the state and local levels.

Budget: \$125,000,000

Retain at 20% of previous level.

- **Public Safety Officer Benefits:** Provides benefits to public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty and to the families and survivors of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

Budget: \$87,000,000

Retain.

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## Department of State Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Administration of Foreign Affairs			
	Diplomatic and Consular Programs	11,480,000	6,664,900
	Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	774,000	50,300
	Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	29,000	28,600
	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	24,000	9,900
	Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,000	21,000
	Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,192,000	1,263,900
	Payment to Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	286,000	256,520
	Representation Allowances	6,000	8,480
	Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,000	1,000
	Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	865,000	865,700
	Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund	28,000	23,100
International Commissions			
	Salaries and Expenses, IBWC	51,000	30,800
	Construction, IBWC	89,000	9,900
	American Sections, International Commissions	10,000	10,000
	International Fisheries Commissions	36,000	28,600
Other			
	United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	15,000	15,000
	East-West Center	20,000	20,000
	Global Health Programs	7,714,000	1,073,600
	Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,072,000	1,164,900
	International Center, Washington, D.C.	1,000	1,000
<b>Total Department of State</b>		30,613,000	11,533,200

The Department of State presents the face of the United States and the interests

of the American People around the globe. It provides conduits for discussion and dialogue between the United States and others.

## **Departmental Summary**

### Administration of Foreign Affairs

Diplomatic and Consular Programs: Provides resources to support diplomatic relations; continuation of the Diplomacy 3.0 staffing initiative; domestic and overseas inflation; and other mandatory and high priority initiatives; Including positions to support ongoing operations. Provides resources to promote diplomatic solutions, including positions for language and critical skills development and public diplomacy programs, and to provide for the domestic and overseas inflation, and other mandatory and high priority increases. Funding supports security staffing of more than 1,707 personnel and a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic missions, residences, and domestic facilities.

Budget: \$6,664,900,000

Retain.

---

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs: A range of programs based on the benefits of mutual understanding, international educational and cultural exchange, and leadership development. We engage youth, students, educators, artists, athletes, and rising leaders in many fields in the United States and more than 160 countries through academic, cultural, sports, and professional exchanges.

Budget: \$50,300,000

Retain at 10% of previous level and review with the intent to terminate the program.

---

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials: Administers the Department's two programs for the extraordinary protection of international organizations, foreign missions and officials, and foreign dignitaries (under certain circumstances) throughout the United States. These programs are the *Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials in New York*, and the *Extraordinary Protection of International Organizations, Foreign Missions and Officials Elsewhere in the United States*.

Budget: \$28,600,000

Retain.

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Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs, including evacuations of personnel and their families overseas, and, in certain circumstances, private U.S. citizens and third country nationals, as well as other authorized activities that further the realization of U.S. foreign policy objectives. The EDCS appropriation is also used for the payment of rewards for information related to international terrorism, narcotics related activities, and war crimes tribunals for the former Yugoslavia, Bosnia, Croatia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone.

Budget: \$9,900,000

Retain.

---

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan: Charged it with the task of fostering strong but unofficial ties between the people of the United States and Taiwan. This responsibility is more important than ever. AIT serves as the advocate to Taiwan authorities for U.S. political, economic and security interests and analyzes and reports on political and economic events critical to the United States.

Budget: \$21,000,000

Retain and review for termination – need? Why don't we have American Institute of Germany, Japan, Congo, Peru, etc? Or this only to thumb our noses at China?

---

Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance: Preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S. Truman Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized.

Budget: \$1,263,900,000

Retain.



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Payment to Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund:

Budget: \$256,520,000

Retain.

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Representation Allowances: Enable the Dept to provide for appropriate representation of the US by employees whose official positions entail responsibility for establishing and maintaining vital relationships in foreign countries. Functions include protocol events such as national holidays, installation or inauguration of national leaders or visits of noted personages.

Budget: \$8,480,000

Retain.

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Repatriation Loans Program Account: Provides emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no other source of funds to return to the United States. They include Americans temporarily abroad who are without funds because of unforeseen events such as theft, illness, or accident; individuals suffering from serious physical or mental illness who need to return to the United States for medical care; Americans residing abroad with an alien spouse needing assistance to escape an abusive situation; and individuals caught in a disaster or emergency abroad who need to be removed from harm's way.

Budget: \$1,000,000

Retain.

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Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund:

Budget: \$865,700,000

Retain.

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Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund: To provide separation

pay for Foreign National employees of agencies of the U.S. Government, other than the Department of Defense. The FSNSLTF funds the accrued separation pay of Locally Employed Staff (LES) who voluntarily resign, retire, die in service, or lose their jobs due to a reduction-in-force; it applies only in those countries that, due to local labor law or practice, require a lump-sum payment for voluntary separation based on years of service. Moreover, for those posts whose separation pay plans permit, eligible employees can periodically obtain advances on accrued separation balances prior to separation.

Budget: \$23,100,000

Retain.

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#### International Commissions:

IBWC: The IBWC is made up of the United States Section (USIBWC), headquartered in El Paso, Texas, and the Mexican Section (CILA), headquartered in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. To exercise U.S. rights and obligations assumed under U.S.-Mexico boundary and water treaties and related agreements in an economically and sound manner and to develop bi-national solutions to water and boundary problems arising along the 1,952 miles of border between the United States and Mexico .

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget: \$30,800,000  
Retain.
  - Construction: Projects undertaken independent of, or with, Mexico to rehabilitate or improve water deliveries, flood control, boundary preservation, and sanitation.  
Budget: \$9,900,000  
Retain.
- 

#### American Sections, International Commissions:

- International Joint Commission (IJC) as a cornerstone of United States – Canada relations in the boundary region. The IJC has fine-tuned a successful model for preventing and resolving disputes that is unbiased, scientifically based, inclusive, and open to public input. Under the BWT, the IJC licenses and regulates uses, obstructions or, diversions of boundary waters in one country that affect water levels and flows on the other side of the boundary.

- The primary mission of the International Boundary Commission (IBC) is to maintain an “effective” (cleared and well-marked) boundary between the United States and Canada as prescribed by the 1925 Treaty of Washington.
- The Border Environment Cooperative Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADB) are international organizations created by the Governments of the United States and Mexico under a side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement, in order to help address the environmental infrastructure needs in the border region between both countries.

Budget: \$10,000,000

Retain and review for consolidation.

---

International Fisheries Commissions: U.S. shares of operating expenses for ten international fisheries commissions and organizations, the International Whaling Commission, two international marine science organizations, the Arctic Council, the Antarctic Treaty, and international sea turtle and shark conservation initiatives.

Budget: \$28,600,000

Retain.

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East-West Center: Works in partnership each year with more than 700 organizations throughout the United States and in the region, stretching and leveraging the value of the Federal contribution.

Budget: \$20,000,000

Retain

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Global Health Programs: To coordinate agency programs to meet the goals of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) and to support the objectives for global health.

Budget: \$1,073,600,000

Retain.

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Migration and Refugee Assistance: Responsible for helping refugees around the world either through assistance to international and non-governmental organizations or by admitting them to the United States.

Budget: \$1,164,900,000

Retain.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund:

Budget: \$15,000,000

Retain.

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International Center, Washington, D.C.: Sponsors fellowships, initiatives, projects, and programs to commemorate the ideals Woodrow Wilson championed. The Center provides a forum for linking the worlds of policies and ideas, through research, study, and discussions among an eclectic mix of esteemed individuals, from wide-ranging fields, whom the Wilson Center brings to Washington to foster dialogues on public policy issues, most of which are free, and open to the public.

Budget: \$1,000,000

Retain. I would prefer this to be a private endeavor and should review with that in mind.

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## Legislative Branch

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Senate		1,232,000	862,400
House of Representatives		1,511,000	1,057,700
Joint Items			
	Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	23,000	4,400
Office of Compliance			
	Salaries and Expenses	4,000	3,300
Capitol Police			
	Salaries and expenses	376,000	289,518
Congressional Budget Office			
	Salaries and Expenses	44,000	40,700
Architect of the Capitol			
	Architect of the Capitol	498,000	348,600
Botanic Garden			
	Botanic Garden	17,000	8,800
Library of Congress			
	Library of Congress	640,000	448,000
Government Printing Office			
	Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and Expenses	232,000	36,300
Government Accountability Office			
	Salaries and Expenses	566,000	539,000
Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions			
	See Legislative committees	55,000	14,000
<b>Total Legislative Branch</b>		5,198,000	3,652,718

Senate: [I'd like to have a little description similar to the one for the House, but since the Senate has not produced a budget, or even something remotely like one in three years, you will just have to watch the Senate to know what they are spending our money doing]

Budget: \$862,400,000

This is a reduction. And given the lack of a budget, the reduction is warranted in my opinion.

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House of Representatives: The account includes the following House activities: House leadership offices; Members' representational allowances; committee salaries and expenses; salaries, officers and employees; allowances and expenses; and the day care center.

Budget: \$1,057,700,000

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Joint Items: Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office: Shall be subject to the direction, supervision, and control of a Capitol Guide Board consisting of the Architect of the Capitol, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives. The Capitol Guide Service is authorized and directed to provide guided tours of the interior of the United States Capitol Building for the education and enlightenment of the general public, without charge for such tours.

Budget: \$4,400,000

Maintained.

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Office of Compliance, Salaries and Expenses: An independent, non-partisan agency established to administer and enforce the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA). The OOC administers and ensures the integrity of the dispute resolution system established to resolve disputes that arise under the CAA; carries out an education and training program for Congressional Members, employing offices, and Congressional employees to assist them in understanding their rights and responsibilities under the CAA; and advises Congress on needed changes and amendments to the CAA.

Budget: \$3,300,000

Maintained.

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Capitol Police, Salaries and expenses: Our main focus still lies in protecting life and property; preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal acts; and

enforcing traffic regulations throughout a large complex of congressional buildings, parks, and thoroughfares. Additionally, we are responsible for protecting Members of Congress, Officers of the United States Senate, United States House of Representatives, and their families. We serve these individuals throughout the entire United States, its territories and possessions, and throughout the District of Columbia. [Really? I thought the Secret Service did that? Throughout the **ENTIRE** US?]

Budget: \$289,518,000

Maintained.

---

Congressional Budget Office, Salaries and Expenses: Produces independent, nonpartisan, timely analysis of economic and budgetary issues to support the Congressional budget process. [If a law says that Congress is appropriating the value of an asteroid to fund an agency, the CBO has to **USE THAT** in it's calculations because it has a zero tolerance policy for independent **THINKING.**]

Budget: \$40,700,000

Maintained.

---

Architect of the Capitol: Support the needs of nearly 30,000 occupants and millions of tourists who visit the campus annually; ensure the buildings and grounds meet modern standards for sustainability and accessibility; and preserve the historical legacy of the landmarks entrusted to the AOC's care. These include the U.S. Capitol, Capitol Visitor Center, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Supreme Court, Library of Congress, U.S. Botanic Garden and Capitol Grounds.

Budget: \$348,600,000

Maintained.

---

Botanic Garden: The U.S. Botanic Garden is one of the oldest botanic gardens in North America. Since 1934, it has been administered through the AOC. The Garden has been recognized as a museum and is accredited by the American Association of Museums. This accreditation is a widely recognized seal of approval that recognizes a museum's commitment to excellence, accountability, high professional standards and continued institutional improvement.

Budget: \$8,800,000

Maintained.

---

Library of Congress: The Library of Congress occupies three buildings on Capitol Hill. The Thomas Jefferson Building (1897) is the original separate Library of Congress building. (The Library began in 1800 inside the U.S. Capitol.) The John Adams Building was built in 1938 and the James Madison Memorial Building was completed in 1981. An agency of the legislative branch of the U.S. government, the Library includes several internal divisions (or service units), including the Office of the Librarian, Congressional Research Service, U.S. Copyright Office, Law Library of Congress, Library Services, the Office of Strategic Initiatives and the Office of Support Operations.

Budget: \$448,000,000

Maintained.

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Government Printing Office: Provides publishing and dissemination services for the official and authentic government publications to Congress, Federal agencies, Federal depository libraries, and the American public.

Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and Expenses:

Budget: \$36,300,000

Maintained at reduced level due to many documents being electronically created and disseminated.

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Government Accountability Office, Salaries and Expenses: An independent, nonpartisan agency that works for Congress. Often called the "congressional watchdog," GAO investigates how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars. The head of GAO, the Comptroller General of the United States. [Not only do I think it has failed in it's mission, I think it actively works to prevent exactly what it was created to do.]

Budget: \$539,000,000

Maintained.



## Legislative Branch - Boards and Commissions Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Other general government			
	Capital Construction, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission	14,000	14,000
<b>Total Legislative Committees</b>		55,000	14,000

Capital Construction, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, Other general government:

Budget: \$14,000,000

This memorial has been in the planning stages since *1999* and is about to break ground. The budget proposal just tees me off, but given the WWII and Korean War focus, I am loath to terminate. Appropriations make this a \$113 million dollar memorial. Further, the design approved may have met with the approval of some, but not everyone!

## Judicial Branch

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	FY 2014 Plan
	Account Name		
Judicial Retirement Funds			
	Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	186,000	71,500
	Federal Payment to Judicial Survivors Annuities Fund	(See Note Below)	
	Federal Payment to Judicial Officers Retirement Fund		
	Federal Payment to Claims Court Judges Retirement Fund		
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services			
	Salaries and Expenses	7,085,000	5,207,400
	Judiciary Information Technology Fund	141,000	141,000
Supreme Court of the United States			
	Salaries and Expenses	80,000	69,300
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit			
	Salaries and Expenses	37,000	26,400
United States Court of International Trade			
	Salaries and Expenses	22,000	16,500
Administrative Office of the United States Courts			
	Salaries and Expenses	87,000	82,500
Federal Judicial Center			
	Salaries and Expenses	30,000	26,400
United States Sentencing Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	17,000	15,400
<b>Total Current Judiciary Branch</b>		<b>7,685,000</b>	<b>5,656,400</b>
United States Tax Court			
	Salaries and Expenses	55,000	50,600
<b>Total combined Judicial Branch</b>		<b>7,740,000</b>	<b>5,707,000</b>

Judicial Retirement Funds, Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds: Provide funds necessary to pay the retirement annuities of bankruptcy judges and magistrate judges, the retirement annuities of the United States Court of Federal Claims judges, and annuities to participants' surviving widows and dependent children.

The following have all been negative amounts for the last five years and are expected to remain that way going forward.

- Federal Payment to Judicial Survivors Annuities Fund
- Federal Payment to Judicial Officers Retirement Fund
- Federal Payment to Claims Court Judges' Retirement Fund

Maintain.

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Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services: For the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service, judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, bankruptcy judges, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, and necessary expenses of the courts.

Salaries and Expenses:

Budget: \$5,207,400,000

Maintain.

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Judiciary Information Technology Fund: Provides the judiciary with a funds management tool which allows more effective and efficient planning, budgeting, and use of funds for information technology activities.

Budget: \$141,000,000

Maintain.

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Supreme Court of the United States, Salaries and Expenses: The Supreme Court of the United States is the highest court of our country and stands at the apex of the judicial branch of our constitutional form of government. The U.S. Supreme Court is the only constitutionally indispensable court in the Federal court system of the United States. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is spelled out in the Constitution and allotted by Congress.

Budget: \$69,300,000

Maintain.

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United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Salaries and Expenses: For salaries of the chief judge, judges, and other officers and employees, and for necessary expenses of the court.

Budget: \$26,400,000

Maintain.

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United States Court of International Trade, Salaries and Expenses: The court has original and exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions against the United States, its agencies and officers, and certain civil actions brought by the United States, arising out of import transactions and Federal statutes affecting customs and international trade.

Budget: \$16,500,000

Maintain.

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Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Salaries and Expenses: Under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States, is responsible for the administration of the U.S. courts, including the probation and bankruptcy systems. The principal functions consist of providing staff and services for the courts; conducting a continuous study of the rules of practice and procedure in the Federal courts; examining the state of dockets of the various courts; compiling and publishing statistical data concerning the business transacted by the courts; and administering the judicial retirement and survivors annuities system.

Budget: \$82,500,000

Maintain.

---

Federal Judicial Center, Salaries and Expenses: The Center is charged with the responsibility for furthering the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in the courts of the United States.

Budget: \$26,400,000

Maintain.

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United States Sentencing Commission, Salaries and Expenses: Principal purposes are to: (1) collect, analyze, and distribute a broad array of information on Federal crime and sentencing issues, serving as an information resource for Congress, the executive branch, the courts, criminal justice practitioners, the academic community, and the public; (2) establish sentencing policies and practices for the Federal courts, including guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of Federal crimes; (3) advise and assist Congress and the executive branch in the development of effective and efficient crime policy; and (4) provide training to judges, prosecutors, probation officers, the defense bar, and other members of the criminal justice community on the application of the guidelines.

Budget: \$15,400,000

Maintain.

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United States Tax Court, Salaries and Expenses: When the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has determined a tax deficiency, the taxpayer may dispute the deficiency in the Tax Court before paying any disputed amount. The Tax Court's jurisdiction also includes the authority to redetermine transferee liability, make certain types of declaratory judgments, adjust partnership items, order abatement of interest, award administrative and litigation costs, redetermine worker classification, determine relief from joint and several liability on a joint return, review certain collection actions, and review awards to whistle-blowers who provide information to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on or after December 20, 2006. The Tax Court is composed of 19 Presidential-appointed members. Trial sessions are conducted and other work of the Court is performed by those judges, by senior judges serving on recall, and by special trial judges.

Budget: \$50,600,000

Maintain.

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# Appendix A : Departmental Re-Organization

## Executive Branch - Discretionary

### Department of Agriculture

- Office of the Secretary
- Departmental Management
- National Agricultural Statistics Service
- Agricultural Research Service
- National Institute of Food and Agriculture
  - Extension Activities
  - Research and Education Activities
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
  - Pesticide Registration Fund
- Food Safety and Inspection Service
- Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- Nutrition Programs Administration
  - Child Nutrition Programs

### Department of Health [and Human Services]

- Food and Drug Administration
  - Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund
- Indian Health Service
  - Indian Health Services
  - Indian Health Facilities
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  - CDC-Wide Activities and Program Support
  - Toxic Substances and Environmental Public Health, Agency for
  - Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
  - World Trade Center Health Program Fund
- National Institutes of Health
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
  - Program Management
  - Grants to States for Medicaid
  - Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information
  - Technology
  - Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund
- General Departmental Management
- Program Support Center
  - Miscellaneous Trust Funds

## **Department of Labor**

Employee Benefits Security Administration  
Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Office of Labor Management Standards  
Departmental Management  
Information Technology Modernization

## **Department of Education**

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education  
Indian Student Education  
Education Improvement Programs  
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services  
Special Education  
Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research  
American Printing House for the Blind  
National Technical Institute for the Deaf  
Gallaudet University  
Office of Post-secondary Education  
Howard University  
Institute of Education Sciences  
Departmental Management

## **Department of Energy**

Energy Programs  
Energy Information Administration  
Strategic Petroleum Reserve  
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves  
Non-defense Environmental Cleanup  
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability  
Nuclear Energy  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board  
Nuclear Waste Disposal  
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning  
Fund  
Ultra-deep water and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other  
Petroleum Research Fund

## **Department of Energy**

Departmental Administration

### **Environmental Protection Agency** Responsibilities Transferred - Discontinued

#### **General Services Administration**

Real Property Activities

Federal Buildings Fund

Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property

Supply and Technology Activities

Expenses of Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract Administration

General Activities

Operating Expenses

Government-wide Policy

Smithsonian Institution

Facilities Capital

Legacy Fund

Salaries and Expenses, National Gallery of Art

Repair, Restoration, and Renovation of Buildings, National Gallery of Art

Operations and Maintenance, JFK Center for the Performing Arts

Capital Repair and Restoration, JFK Center for the Performing Arts

Salaries and Expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Institute of Museum and Library Services

Office of Museum and Library Services: Grants and Administration

National Archives and Records Administration

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Repairs and Restoration

Electronic Record Archives

National Capital Planning Commission



### **Social Security Administration**

Special Benefits for Certain World War II Veterans  
Federal Old-age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

### **Department of Housing and Urban Development**

Responsibilities Transferred - Discontinued

### **Small Business Administration**

Discontinued – Terminated

### **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

District of Columbia

District of Columbia Courts

Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts

District of Columbia General and Special Payments

Federal Support for Economic Development and Management  
Reforms in the District

Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Cost in  
the District of Columbia

Federal Payment for School Improvement

District of Columbia Federal Pension Fund

Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia

Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia

### **Executive Branch - Authorities**

#### **Executive Office of the President**

The White House

Executive Residence at the White House

White House Repair and Restoration

Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents

Electronic Government (E-GOV) Fund

Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice

President  
Council of Economic Advisers  
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council  
Office of Administration  
Office of Management and Budget  
Office of Science and Technology Policy  
Office of the United States Trade Representative

### **Department of Commerce**

Departmental Management  
Bureau of the Census  
    Periodic Censuses and Programs  
Postal Service  
    Postal Regulatory Commission  
    Postal Service Fund  
Federal Trade Commission  
Securities and Exchange Commission  
    Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund  
    Investor Protection Fund  
Economic and Statistical Analysis  
International Trade Administration  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office  
National Institute of Standards and Technology  
    Scientific and Technical Research and Services  
    Construction of Research Facilities  
    Industrial Technology Services  
Federal Communications Commission  
    Spectrum Auction Program Account  
    Universal Service Fund  
Broadcasting Board of Governors  
    Broadcasting Capital Improvements  
    International Broadcasting Operations  
National Telecommunications and Information Administration  
Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
Consumer Product Safety Commission  
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board

### **Department of the Interior**

Bureau of Land Management  
    Management of Lands and Resources

## **Department of the Interior**

- Construction
- Range Improvements
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
  - Regulation and Technology
- Bureau of Reclamation
  - Water and Related Resources
  - Taos Settlement Fund
  - Policy and Administration
  - Reclamation Water Settlements Fund
  - Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project
- United States Geological Survey
  - Surveys, Investigations, and Research
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
  - Resource Management
  - Construction
  - Sport Fish Restoration
  - Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations
- Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
  - Oil Spill Research
  - Science and Technology
  - Environmental Programs and Management
  - Buildings and Facilities
  - Hazardous Substance Superfund
  - Inland Oil Spill Programs
  - Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission
- National Park Service
  - Construction (and Major Maintenance)
  - National Recreation and Preservation
  - Park Partnership Project Grants
  - Historic Preservation Fund
  - Other Permanent Appropriations
  - Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations
  - Miscellaneous Trust Funds
- Forest Service
  - National Forest System
  - Forest Service Permanent Appropriations
  - Forest Service Trust Funds
- Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education
  - Operation of Indian Programs
  - Construction
  - Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

## **Department of the Interior**

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters  
Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

### **Public and Indian Housing Programs**

Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program Account  
Native American Housing Block Grant

### **Community Planning and Development**

Brownfields Redevelopment  
Permanent Supportive Housing

### **Departmental Offices**

National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska

### **Insular Affairs**

Assistance to Territories  
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands  
Compact of Free Association  
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance

### **Office of the Solicitor**

### **Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians**

Federal Trust Programs  
Tribal Special Fund  
Tribal Trust Fund

### **Indian Law and Order Commission**

### **Department-Wide Programs**

Wildland Fire Management  
Interior Franchise Fund

### **Forest and Wildlife Conservation, Military Reservations**

Sales of Hunting and Fishing Permits, Military Reservations

### **Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development**

### **National Indian Gaming Commission**

### **Corps of Engineers--Civil Works**

Mississippi River and Tributaries  
Investigations  
Construction  
Operation and Maintenance  
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies  
Regulatory Program  
Washington Aqueduct  
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program  
Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works  
Inland Waterways Trust Fund  
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund

### **Other Defense Civil Programs**

American Battle Monuments Commission

### **Federal Maritime Commission**

## **Department of the Interior**

Allowances

Future Disaster Costs

## **Department of Transportation**

Office of the Secretary

Transportation Planning, Research, and Development

Cyber Security Initiatives

Research and Development

Federal Aviation Administration

Administrative Services Franchise Fund

Trust Fund Share of FAA Activities (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)

Facilities and Equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)

Research, Engineering and Development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)

Federal Highway Administration

Miscellaneous Appropriations

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Operations and Research

Federal Railroad Administration

Safety and Operations

Railroad Research and Development

Federal Transit Administration

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Research and University Research Centers

Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

Operations and Maintenance

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

Hazardous Materials Safety

Pipeline Safety

Emergency Preparedness Grants

Trust Fund Share of Pipeline Safety

Surface Transportation Board

National Transportation Safety Board

Maritime Administration

Ready Reserve Force

Maritime Security Program

Operations and Training

Ship Disposal

Vessel Operations Revolving Fund

Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Fund

## **Department of Transportation**

Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Maritime Administration

Access Board

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board

## **National Aeronautics and Space Administration**

Science, Aeronautics and Technology

Human Space Flight

Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration

Space Operations

Science

Cross Agency Support

Exploration

Aeronautics

Education

Construction, Environmental Compliance, and Remediation

Space Technology

Science, Space, and Technology Education Trust Fund

National Science Foundation

Research and Related Activities

Education and Human Resources

Agency Operations and Award Management

Office of the National Science Board

Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction

## **Department of the Treasury**

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Departmental Offices

Fiscal Service

Reimbursements to Federal Reserve Banks

Payment of Government Losses in Shipment

Financial Agent Services

Payment to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Recovery Trust Fund

Interest Paid to Credit Financing Accounts

Federal Reserve Bank Reimbursement Fund

Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts

Check Forgery Insurance Fund

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Deposit Insurance Fund

Orderly Liquidation Fund

## **Department of the Treasury**

- National Credit Union Administration
  - Credit Union Share Insurance Fund
  - Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund
- Bureau of Engraving and Printing
  - Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund
- United States Mint
  - United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund
- Internal Revenue Service
  - Taxpayer Services
  - Enforcement
  - Operations Support
  - Business Systems Modernization
  - Informant Payments
- Interest on the Public Debt
  - Interest on Treasury Debt Securities (gross)
  - Interest Paid to Trust Fund Receipt Accounts - Shadow Account
  - Interest Paid to Expenditure Accounts - Shadow Account
  - Interest Paid to Federal Fund Receipt Accounts - Shadow Account

## **Department of Homeland Security**

- Departmental Management and Operations
  - Office of the Chief Information Officer
  - Analysis and Operations
- Citizenship and Immigration Services
- Selective Service System
- United States Secret Service
  - Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
  - Contribution for Annuity Benefits, United States Secret Service
- Transportation Security Administration
  - Federal Air Marshals
  - Aviation Security
  - Surface Transportation Security
  - Transportation Security Support
- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
  - Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement
  - Automation Modernization, Immigration and Customs
  - Enforcement
  - Construction
- Customs and Border Protection
  - Automation Modernization

## **Department of Homeland Security**

Construction

Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology

Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement

Electronic System for Travel Authorization

Refunds, Transfers, and Expenses of Operation, Puerto Rico

US Customs Refunds, Transfers and Expenses, Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods

United States Coast Guard

Retired Pay

Environmental Compliance and Restoration

Reserve Training

Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements

Alteration of Bridges

Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

Supply Fund

Yard Fund

Boat Safety

Trust Fund Share of Expenses

Maritime Oil Spill Programs

National Protection and Programs Directorate

United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology

Federal Protective Service

Infrastructure Protection and Information Security

National Protection and Programs Directorate

Bio-defense Countermeasures

H-1 B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection

Intelligence Community Management Account

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program

State and Local Programs

United States Fire Administration and Training

Disaster Relief

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery

Administrative and Regional Operations

Science and Technology

Research, Development, Acquisitions and Operations

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office

Research, Development, and Operations

Systems Acquisition



## Department of Defense

### Military Personnel

- Military Personnel, Marine Corps
- Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps
- Reserve Personnel, Navy
- Military Personnel, Navy
- Military Personnel, Army
- National Guard Personnel, Army
- Reserve Personnel, Army
- Military Personnel, Air Force
- Reserve Personnel, Air Force
- National Guard Personnel, Air Force

### Operation and Maintenance

- Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide
- United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces
- Defense Health Program
- Cooperative Threat Reduction Account
- Military Intelligence Program Transfer Fund
- The Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Accounts
- Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites
- Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid

- Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps
- Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve
- Operation and Maintenance, Navy
- Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve
- Operation and Maintenance, Army
- Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard
- Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve
- Operation and Maintenance, Air Force
- Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve
- Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard

### Operation and Maintenance

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund
- Miscellaneous Special Funds

### Procurement

- Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund
- Procurement, Defense-wide
- National Guard and Reserve Equipment
- Defense Production Act Purchases
- Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense Procurement, Marine Corps

## **Department of Defense**

Aircraft Procurement, Navy  
Weapons Procurement, Navy  
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps  
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy  
Other Procurement, Navy  
Aircraft Procurement, Army  
Missile Procurement, Army  
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army  
Procurement of Ammunition, Army  
Other Procurement, Army  
Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund  
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force  
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force  
Missile Procurement, Air Force  
Other Procurement, Air Force

### Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-wide  
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense  
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy  
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army  
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force

### Military Construction

Chemical Demilitarization Construction, Defense-wide  
Department of Defense Base Closure Account 1990  
Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005  
North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Investment Program

Military Construction, Defense-wide  
Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps  
Military Construction, Navy Reserve  
Military Construction, Army  
Military Construction, Army National Guard  
Military Construction, Army Reserve  
Military Construction, Air Force  
Military Construction, Air Force Reserve  
Military Construction, Air National Guard

### Family Housing

Family Housing Construction, Army  
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army  
Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps  
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps  
Family Housing Construction, Air Force

## **Department of Defense**

Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force  
Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide  
Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund

### Revolving and Management Funds

National Defense Sea-lift Fund  
Working Capital Fund, Army  
Working Capital Fund, Navy  
Working Capital Fund, Air Force  
Working Capital Fund, Defense Commissary Agency  
Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide  
Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund

### National Nuclear Security Administration

Weapons Activities  
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation  
Office of the Administrator  
Naval Reactors

### Environmental and Other Defense Activities

Other Defense Activities  
Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal  
Defense Environmental Cleanup

### Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

### Trust Funds

Surcharge Collections, Sales of Commissary Stores, Defense  
Foreign National Employees Separation Pay  
Voluntary Separation Incentive Fund  
Host Nation Support Fund for Relocation  
Other DOD Trust Funds

## **Department of Veterans Affairs**

### Veterans Health Administration

Medical Support and Compliance  
Medical Services  
Medical and Prosthetic Research  
Medical Facilities  
DOD-VA Health Care Sharing Incentive Fund  
Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs  
Medical Facility Demonstration Fund  
Canteen Service Revolving Fund  
General Post Fund, National Homes

### Benefits Programs

Compensation and Pensions  
Veterans Insurance and Indemnities

## **Department of Veterans Affairs**

Readjustment Benefits

Compensation

Pensions benefits

Veterans Housing Benefit Program Fund

Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program Account

Veterans Reopened Insurance Fund

Service-disabled Veterans Insurance Fund

National Service Life Insurance Fund

Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund

Departmental Administration

Construction, Major Projects

Construction, Minor Projects

National Cemetery Administration

General Administration

Information Technology Systems

Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries

Supply Fund

Other Defense Civil Programs

Armed Forces Retirement Home

Cemeterial Expenses

United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims

## **Office of Personnel Management**

Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund

Employees Life Insurance Fund

Employment and Training Administration

Workers Compensation Programs

Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners

Special Benefits

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund

Administrative Expenses, Energy Employees Occupational

Illness Compensation Fund

Special Workers' Compensation Expenses

Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board

Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund

Railroad Retirement Board

Dual Benefits Payments Account

Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account

Rail Industry Pension Fund

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund

## **Office of Personnel Management**

National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust  
Administration

United Mine Workers of America Benefit Funds  
United Mine Workers of America 1992 Benefit Plan  
United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund  
Transfers from Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund  
United Mine Workers of America 1993 Benefit Plan

## **Department of Justice**

General Administration

Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications  
Justice Information Sharing Technology  
Detention Trustee  
Administrative Review and Appeals  
National Drug Intelligence Center

United States Parole Commission

Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission  
General Legal Activities  
Construction  
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses  
Antitrust Division  
United States Attorneys  
United States Marshals Service  
September 11th Victim Compensation (general Fund)  
Federal Prisoner Detention  
Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System Fund, U.S.  
Marshals  
United States Trustee System Fund

Inter-agency Law Enforcement

Inter-agency Crime and Drug Enforcement  
National Security Division

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Construction

Drug Enforcement Administration

Construction  
Diversion Control Fee Account

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

Federal Prison System

Buildings and Facilities

Office of Justice Programs

Research, Evaluation, and Statistics

**Department of Justice**

Public Safety Officer Benefits

State Justice Institute

Office of Special Counsel

**Department of State**

Administration of Foreign Affairs

Diplomatic and Consular Programs

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance

Payment to Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

Representation Allowances

Repatriation Loans Program Account

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund

Foreign Agricultural Service

Food for Peace Title II Grants

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child

Nutrition Program

International Commissions

Salaries and Expenses, IBWC

Construction, IBWC

American Sections, International Commissions

International Fisheries Commissions

Other

United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance  
Fund

East-West Center

Global Health Programs

Migration and Refugee Assistance

International Center, Washington, D.C.

International Assistance Programs

International Military Education and Training

Multilateral Assistance

International Organizations and Programs

Agency for International Development

International Disaster Assistance

Trade and Development Agency

Peace Corps

Inter-American Foundation

## **Department of State**

United States Institute of Peace  
International Trade Commission  
Vietnam Education Foundation  
Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund

## **Judicial Branch**

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other Judicial Services  
Judiciary Information Technology Fund  
Supreme Court of the United States  
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit  
United States Court of International Trade  
Administrative Office of the United States Courts  
Federal Judicial Center  
Judicial Retirement Funds  
United States Sentencing Commission  
  
United States Tax Court

## **Legislative Branch**

Senate  
House of Representatives  
Joint Items  
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office  
Capitol Police  
Congressional Budget Office  
Architect of the Capitol  
Botanic Garden  
Library of Congress  
Government Printing Office  
Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and Expenses  
Government Accountability Office

## Appendix B : Hospitalization Plan State Premiums

State	Hospitalization Premium	
	Adult Hosp Premium	Child Hosp Premium
Alabama	177.69	59.23
Alaska	75.41	25.14
Arizona	141.03	47.01
Arkansas	150.23	50.08
California	122.28	40.76
Colorado	103.39	34.46
Connecticut	156.69	52.23
Delaware	150.63	50.21
Florida	179.88	59.96
Georgia	140.69	46.90
Hawaii	106.61	35.54
Idaho	83.96	27.99
Illinois	151.84	50.61
Indiana	146.04	48.68
Iowa	117.54	39.18
Kansas	125.59	41.86
Kentucky	187.87	62.62
Louisiana	184.96	61.65
Maine	126.47	42.16
Maryland	166.88	55.63
Massachusetts	161.78	53.93
Michigan	157.45	52.48
Minnesota	118.10	39.37
Mississippi	180.86	60.29
Missouri	171.35	57.12
Montana	98.10	32.70
Nebraska	134.10	44.70
Nevada	139.24	46.41
New Hampshire	103.34	34.45
New Jersey	171.58	57.19
New Mexico	112.77	37.59
New York	197.81	65.94
North Carolina	150.41	50.14
North Dakota	130.28	43.43
Ohio	156.43	52.14
Oklahoma	163.98	54.66
Oregon	104.43	34.81



State	Hospitalization Premium	
	Adult Hosp Premium	Child Hosp Premium
Pennsylvania	180.67	60.22
Rhode Island	170.67	56.89
South Carolina	158.61	52.87
South Dakota	145.06	48.35
Tennessee	182.09	60.70
Texas	147.38	49.13
Utah	93.72	31.24
Vermont	81.34	27.11
Virginia	134.02	44.67
Washington	102.46	34.15
West Virginia	182.04	60.68
Wisconsin	117.85	39.28
Wyoming	75.95	25.32
Average	140.39	46.80

## Appendix C : Federal Funds

Fund	Department	Special Issue	Market Based	Total
Native Amer Institute	Agriculture		134,097,000	134,097,000
Defense Cooperation Account	Defense		7,518,000	7,518,000
Department Air Cgf	Defense		1,059,000	1,059,000
Department Navy Ggf	Defense		66,000	66,000
DOD Medicare Retire Fund	Defense		175,747,835,000	175,747,835,000
Education Benefit Fund	Defense		1,912,853,000	1,912,853,000
Military Retirement Fund	Defense		377,956,928,000	377,956,928,000
National Security Education	Defense		5,187,000	5,187,000
Supp For Relocation-Guam	Defense		820,916,000	820,916,000
Supp For Relocation-Korea	Defense		11,493,000	11,493,000
Unit Stat Army Ggf	Defense		2,869,000	2,869,000
Unit Stat Naval Academy Gift &M	Defense		6,747,000	6,747,000
Voluntary Separation Incentive Fund	Defense		383,259,000	383,259,000
Alleged Violators Of Doe Regulations	Energy		73,920,000	73,920,000
Bonneville Power Administration Fund	Energy		397,308,000	397,308,000
Nuclear Waste Fund	Energy		6,443,240,000	6,443,240,000
Nuclear Waste Zero	Energy		42,609,000,000	42,609,000,000
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination	Energy		4,233,982,000	4,233,982,000
Child Enroll Contingency Fund	HHS		2,096,410,000	2,096,410,000
National Int Hea Condition	HHS		109,000	109,000
National Int Hea Patients	HHS		250,000	250,000
National Int Hea Uncond	HHS		23,802,000	23,802,000
Unit Stat Coast Guard Gg	Homeland Sec		1,145,000	1,145,000
Federal Ha Cooperative Insurance Cap Res	HUD		2,250,000	2,250,000
Federal Ha Mutual Mortgage Insurance Cap Res	HUD		6,548,924,000	6,548,924,000
Government National Mortgage Association Mbs	HUD		2,159,521,000	2,159,521,000

Fund	Department	Special Issue	Market Based	Total
Abandoned Mines Reclamation Fund	Interior		2,703,498,000	2,703,498,000
Custodial Tribal Fd	Interior		689,257,000	689,257,000
Environment Improvement & Restoration Fund	Interior		1,254,243,000	1,254,243,000
Federal Aid And Wildlife	Interior		998,269,000	998,269,000
Indian Irrigation Sy	Interior		30,766,000	30,785,000
Indiv Indian Money	Interior		29,914,000	29,914,000
Kuukpik Alaska Escrow	Interior		4,315,000	4,315,000
Lincoln Co Land Act	Interior		40,011,000	40,011,000
Lower Colorado River Fund	Interior		417,591,000	417,591,000
Natural Resource Dam	Interior		498,822,000	498,822,000
Power Systems Bureau Indian Affairs	Interior		24,564,000	24,564,000
Preservation Birth Place Abe Lincoln	Interior		51,000	51,000
So Nev Pub Land Mgmt	Interior		980,972,000	980,972,000
Tribal Special Fund	Interior		37,524,000	37,524,000
Tribal Trust Fund	Interior		22,372,000	22,372,000
Utah Reclamation Mitigation And Conservation	Interior		182,231,000	182,231,000
White Mountain Apache Tr	Interior		152,707,000	152,707,000
Asset Forfeiture Fund	Justice		2,880,874,000	2,880,874,000
Federal Prison Indus	Justice		246,100,000	246,100,000
Seized Assets Fund	Justice		3,985,682,000	3,985,682,000
Tax Court Judges Sa	Justice		10,609,000	10,609,000
Unit Stat Trustee Sy	Justice		236,470,000	236,470,000
USAO / Artemis	Justice		86,238,000	86,238,000
Energy Employee Occupational Illness Fund	Labor		124,891,000	124,891,000
Panama Canal Commission Comp	Labor		55,854,000	55,854,000
Pension Benefit	Labor		12,532,413,000	12,532,413,000
Pension Benefit Tips	Labor		2,388,412,000	2,388,412,000
Pension Benefit Zero	Labor		600,000,000	600,000,000
Relief Rehab Dc	Labor		3,453,000	3,453,000
Relief Rehab Longshore	Labor		55,867,000	55,867,000
Department State Conditional Gift Fund	State		7,558,000	7,558,000
Foreign Service Retirement	State	16,532,568,000		16,532,568,000

Fund	Department	Special Issue	Market Based	Total
Israeli-Arab Scholarship	State		4,159,000	4,159,000
Mid East-West Dialogue	State		15,441,000	15,441,000
Airport & Airways	Treasury	9,258,913,000		9,258,913,000
Albanian Claims Fund	Treasury		931,000	931,000
Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund	Treasury		152,912,000	152,912,000
Belize Escrow Account	Treasury		860,000	860,000
Cheyenne River Trust	Treasury		50,221,000	50,221,000
DC Federal Pension Fund	Treasury		3,448,961,000	3,448,961,000
DC Judges Retirement	Treasury		129,326,000	129,326,000
Esther Cattell Schmitt Gift Fund	Treasury		310,000	310,000
Exchange Stabilization	Treasury		22,691,197,000	22,691,197,000
Farm Credit Administrative Revolving Fund	Treasury		38,301,000	38,301,000
Farm Credit Insurance Fund	Treasury		3,338,079,000	3,338,079,000
Federal Disability Ins	Treasury	146,672,644,000		146,672,644,000
Federal Hospital Ins	Treasury	229,626,814,000		229,626,814,000
Federal Old-Age & S Ins	Treasury	2,533,598,560,000		2,533,598,560,000
Federal Supp Medical Ins	Treasury	73,928,298,000		73,928,298,000
FHFA Working Capital Fund	Treasury		77,289,000	77,289,000
German Settlement Fund	Treasury		1,503,000	1,503,000
Gift & Beq - Treasury	Treasury		1,116,000	1,116,000
Harbor Maintenance	Treasury		6,518,705,000	6,518,705,000
Hazardous Substance Sf	Treasury		4,011,934,000	4,011,934,000
Highway Mass Transit	Treasury		4,988,966,000	4,988,966,000
Highway Trust Fund	Treasury		10,711,477,000	10,711,477,000
Inland Waterways Tf	Treasury		81,173,000	81,173,000
Iranian Claims	Treasury		162,000	162,000
John F Kennedy Sk Fd	Treasury		11,781,000	11,781,000
Leaking Und Storage	Treasury		3,506,320,000	3,506,320,000
Lower Brule Trust	Treasury		16,559,000	16,559,000
National Archive Gif	Treasury		7,629,000	7,629,000
National Archive Tr	Treasury		8,176,000	8,176,000
Oil Spill Liability	Treasury		2,231,808,000	2,231,808,000
OS-Denali Commission	Treasury		162,579,000	162,579,000
OSRI Sub-account	Treasury		22,074,000	22,074,000
Patient Center Outcome Research Trust Fund	Treasury		150,695,000	150,695,000
Resolution Of Iraqi Claim	Treasury		112,947,000	112,947,000
Seized Currency Us Customs Service	Treasury		791,859,000	791,859,000

Fund	Department	Special Issue	Market Based	Total
South Dakota Tr Fund	Treasury		126,913,000	126,913,000
Sport Fish Restor & Boat	Treasury		1,854,176,000	1,854,176,000
Unemployment Trust	Treasury	11,154,702,000		11,154,702,000
Vaccine Injury	Treasury		3,122,934,000	3,122,934,000
Vietnam Claim Fd	Treasury		46,000	46,000
Aviation Insurance Revolving Fund	Dept of Transportation		1,783,176,000	1,783,176,000
Maritime Escrow Fund Ship Financing	Dept of Transportation		255,599,000	255,599,000
Comptroller Of The Currency Assessment	Dept of Treasury		1,317,322,000	1,317,322,000
Court Of Veteran Appeals Retirement Fund	Dept of Treasury		24,233,000	24,233,000
Treasury Forfeit Fd	Dept of Treasury		1,554,830,000	1,554,830,000
General Post Fund Va	VA		62,670,000	62,670,000
Government Life Ins	VA	14,649,000		14,649,000
National Service Lif	VA	7,236,510,000		7,236,510,000
Servicemen's Group	VA	598,000		598,000
Veterans' Reopened	VA	268,829,000		268,829,000
Veterans' Special Lf	VA	1,971,747,000		1,971,747,000
War-Risk Insurance	VA		28,735,000	28,735,000
Barry Goldwater Scholarship	Independent		63,070,000	63,070,000
Civil Service Retire	Independent	791,304,348,000		791,304,348,000
Deposit Insurance Fund	Independent		34,177,991,000	34,177,991,000
Deposit Insurance Fund Senior Unsecured Debt	Independent		4,576,257,000	4,576,257,000
Eisenhower Exchange	Independent		7,621,000	7,621,000
Employees Health Ben	Independent		20,230,267,000	20,230,267,000
Employees Life Insur	Independent		40,583,460,000	40,583,460,000
Federal Savings & Ln	Independent		3,421,813,000	3,421,813,000
Harry S Truman Schol	Independent		38,186,000	38,186,000
James Madison Fellow	Independent		37,339,000	37,339,000
Japan-Us Friendship	Independent		38,249,000	38,249,000
John C Stennis Center	Independent	16,013,000		16,013,000
Morris K Udall Sch	Independent		32,166,000	32,166,000
NASA ENDEAVOR Teacher Fellowship FD	Independent		340,000	340,000

Fund	Department	Special Issue	Market Based	Total
NASA Science Space T	Independent		14,677,000	14,677,000
National CUA Cen Liq	Independent		2,085,280,000	2,085,280,000
National CUA Commun	Independent		10,000,000	10,000,000
National CUA Operate	Independent		17,418,000	17,418,000
National CUA Sh Ins	Independent		10,450,655,000	10,450,655,000
National CUA Stabilization	Independent		605,920,000	605,920,000
National Labor Rb	Independent		300,000	300,000
National Service Tf	Independent		724,431,000	724,431,000
Overseas Private Investment Corp Non-Cr	Independent		5,169,863,000	5,169,863,000
Pesticide Registration	Independent		2,517,000	2,517,000
Postal Competitive	Independent		1,056,677,000	1,056,677,000
Postal Service Retiree	Independent	44,528,312,000		44,528,312,000
Presidio Trust	Independent		87,569,000	87,569,000
Railroad Retire Acct	Independent	484,488,000		484,488,000
Railroad Retire Sse	Independent	819,414,000		819,414,000
Retired Employee Hlt	Independent		2,466,000	2,466,000
SEC Investor Protection	Independent		449,376,000	449,376,000
Senate Preservation Tf	Independent		468,000	468,000
Smithsonian Endowment	Independent		998,000	998,000
Special Investment	Independent		446,290,000	446,290,000
Tennessee Valley Auth	Independent		25,000,000	25,000,000
Thrift Savings Fund	Independent		146,153,154,000	146,153,154,000
Unearned Copyright F	Independent		5,601,000	5,601,000
World War Vet Memor	Independent		4,369,000	4,369,000
Judicial Officers Retire	Judicial		458,919,000	458,919,000
Judicial Survivors	Judicial		505,751,000	505,751,000
USC-Registry Liquidity Fd	Judicial		2,599,988,000	2,599,988,000
Claims Court Judges	Judicial		25,214,000	25,214,000
Capitol Preservation	Legislative		10,476,000	10,476,000
Capitol Visitor Center	Legislative		6,163,000	6,163,000
Copyright Owner Royalty Fee	Legislative		695,284,000	695,284,000
Lib Of Congress Gift	Legislative		14,988,000	14,988,000
Lib Of Congress Tr F	Legislative		25,504,000	25,504,000
Oliver W Holmes	Legislative		36,000	36,000
Open World Leadership Tf	Legislative	11,600,000		11,600,000
Alaska Native Escrow	unk		1,077,000	1,077,000

Fund	Department	Special Issue	Market Based	Total
Bequest & Gift: Fem	unk		2,195,000	2,195,000
Federal Ha Reserved	unk		7,113,000	7,113,000
Public Hlth Ser Con	unk		2,864,000	2,864,000
USEC Revolving Fund	unk		1,587,270,000	1,587,270,000
<b>Totals</b>		3,867,429,007,000	1,002,740,930,000	4,870,169,956,000

## **Appendix D : Boards and Commissions of the Federal Government**

- Administrative Committee of the Federal Register
- American Battle Monuments Commission
- Appalachian Regional Commission
- Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Access Board)
- Arctic Research Commission
- Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Inter-agency Coordinating Committee
- Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation
- Broadcasting Board of Governors (Voice of America, Radio|TV Marti and more)
- Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board
- Chief Acquisition Officers Council
- Chief Financial Officers Council
- Chief Human Capital Officers Council
- Chief Information Officers Council
- Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee
- Commission of Fine Arts
- Commission on International Religious Freedom
- Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission)
- Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled
- Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements
- Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States
- Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Delaware River Basin Commission
- Denali Commission
- Endangered Species Committee
- Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
- Federal Advisory Committees
- Federal Executive Boards
- Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council
- Federal Financing Bank
- Federal Geographic Data Committee



- Federal Inter-agency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds
- Federal Inter-agency Committee on Education
- Federal Inter-agency Council on Statistical Policy
- Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer
- Federal Library and Information Center Committee
- Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission
- Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation
- Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission
- Indian Arts and Crafts Board
- Inter-agency Alternative Dispute Resolution Working Group
- Inter-agency Council on Homelessness
- Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin
- J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board
- James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation
- Japan-United States Friendship Commission
- Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries
- Joint Fire Science Program
- Marine Mammal Commission
- Migratory Bird Conservation Commission
- Millennium Challenge Corporation
- Mississippi River Commission
- Morris K. Udall Foundation: Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy
- National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare
- National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform
- National Indian Gaming Commission
- National Park Foundation
- Northwest Power Planning Council
- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
- Presidio Trust
- Regulatory Information Service Center
- Social Security Advisory Board
- Susquehanna River Basin Commission
- Taxpayer Advocacy Panel
- United States Election Assistance Commission
- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

- Veterans Day National Committee
- Vietnam Educational Foundation
- White House Commission on Presidential Scholars – "Presidential Scholars Program"