



# THE APOCALYPSE PLAN

*A Federal Budget Alternative*

Tracy C. Coyle

The Apocalypse Plan:

A Federal Budget  
Alternative

by

Tracy C. Coyle

Copyright Tracy Coyle, 2012  
All rights reserved

ISBN-13: 978-1475248548

Printed in the United States of America

Cover photography by Angela “CJ” Cazel, copyright 2012, used by permission

Without limiting the rights under copyright reserved above, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

The scanning, uploading, and distribution of this book via the Internet or via any other means without the permission of the publisher is illegal and punishable by law. Please purchase only authorized electronic editions and do not participate in or encourage electronic piracy of copyrightable materials. Your support of the author’s rights is appreciated.

In loving memory of

Victoria Hewelt Cazel

December 29, 1952 to October 8, 2011

My love, my partner.



# Table of Contents

• Index of Tables.....	iv
• Preface.....	1
• Introduction.....	2
• The Process.....	5
Net versus Gross.....	7
• The Apocalypse Plan.....	10
Entitlements.....	11
Medi-canned.....	12
Social In-Security.....	16
Third Rail Plan.....	17
Implementation Year.....	20
Step One.....	20
Step Two.....	21
Step 2.5.....	21
Step Three.....	21
Step Four.....	21
Paying for Implementation .....	22
• Revenue Plan.....	24
Authorities Revenue Plan.....	24
Assessment.....	24
Discretionary Revenue Plan.....	26
Income Tax.....	27
UnFair Tax.....	29
Retail Sales Tax .....	30
• Policy Changes.....	31
Lending.....	31
Bankruptcy.....	31
Pensions/Retirement Plans.....	31
Inspector General.....	32
Working Capital Funds.....	32
Military Deployments.....	33
• The Apocalypse Plan Line by Line Budget Details.....	36
Executive Branch Discretionary.....	36
Department of Agriculture.....	37
Department of Health and Human Services.....	46
Department of Labor.....	61
Department of Education.....	70
Department of Energy.....	79
Environmental Protection Agency.....	87
General Services Agency.....	90
Social Security Administration.....	94
Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.....	96

Small Business Administration.....	109
Other Programs, Committees and Boards .....	111
Executive Branch Authorities.....	177
Executive Office of the President.....	178
Department of Commerce.....	184
Department of the Interior.....	190
Department of Transportation.....	214
NASA.....	237
Department of the Treasury.....	242
Department of Homeland Security.....	265
Department of Defense.....	283
Department of Veteran’s Affairs.....	307
Office of Personnel Management.....	315
Department of Justice.....	320
Department of State.....	333
Legislative Branch.....	345
Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions.....	350
Judicial Branch.....	354
• Appendix A : Departmental Re-Organization.....	359
Executive Branch Discretionary.....	359
Executive Branch Authorities.....	369
Judicial Branch.....	380
Legislative Branch.....	380
• Appendix B : Hospitalization Plan State Premiums.....	381
• Appendix C : Federal Funds.....	383
• Appendix D : Boards and Commissions of the Federal Government.....	389
• Addendum.....	392

# Index of Tables

Introduction: Historical Spending As % Of GDP .....	2
Introduction: Future Spending As Percentage Of GDP .....	3
The Process: White House Historical Budget Comparison.....	5
The Process: 2012 Budget Gross Vs Net Spending.....	6
The Process: Dept Of Energy Spending Changes.....	7
The Process: Effect Of Receipts Accounting On Budget.....	7
The Process: Effect Of Non-Transfer Adjustments On Budget.....	7
The Process: Example Of Reduction In Spending.....	8
The Apocalypse Plan: Example Of Programs Under Review.....	10
The Apocalypse Plan: Federal Lending For Student Aid.....	10
The Apocalypse Plan: Medicare Cost-Shifting Consequences.....	12
The Apocalypse Plan: Social Security Participation Payouts.....	17
The Apocalypse Plan: Social Security Third Rail Funding, Payouts And Balances.....	17
The Apocalypse Plan: 2012 Budget Vs Apocalypse Plan.....	19
The Apocalypse Plan: Spending As A % Of GDP Comparisons.....	19
The Apocalypse Plan: Income Tax Holiday Results.....	20
The Apocalypse Plan: Program Operation Status During Implementation.....	20
The Apocalypse Plan: Treasury Managed Federal Funds: Balance And Determination.....	23
Revenue Plan: Authorities Budget And Revenue .....	25
Revenue Plan: Estimated Family Assessment - Direct Payment.....	25
Revenue Plan: Estimated Couple Assessment - Direct Payment.....	26
Revenue Plan: Estimated Individual Assessment Payment - Direct Payment.....	26
Revenue Plan: Estimated Commercial Assessment Payment - Direct Payment.....	26
Revenue Plan: Discretionary Budget And Revenue.....	27
Revenue Plan: Full Budget And Revenue Result.....	27

Revenue Plan: Personal Income And Income Taxes Raised.....	28
Revenue Plan: Take Home Comparison: Current Vs With Apocalypse Plan Income Tax.....	29
Revenue Plan: Auto Purchase Comparison: Fair Tax Vs Apocalypse Plan National Retail Tax.....	29
Revenue Plan: Home Purchase Comparison: Fair Tax Vs Apocalypse Plan National Retail Tax.....	30
Revenue Plan: Retail Sales And Tax Revenues.....	31
Policy Changes: US Military Deployments By Country.....	35
The Apocalypse Plan Line By Line Budget Details: Tax Credit Payouts.....	261

## Preface

You have plans, right? Plans for your future, for your kid's future. Some of you may even have plans if things go terribly wrong with the World, or the economy or even the political system. Do you have those plans in writing? Having them in your head is at least a start but when everything is happening, at breakneck speed, you may not be thinking as clearly as needed to recall, let alone implement those plans. Having them in writing gives you something to follow, at least a starting point when faced with rapidly changing events. That is the purpose of this Plan. To have a starting point, a plan to at least begin the process of dealing with whatever has finally broken the impasse to deal with our economic and federal spending issues.

The 2012 Republican Budget Resolution deals with departmental budgets and limitations and process/performance changes that will save money but it does not address individual programs. It states that:

*Ultimately, the committees will be responsible for determining how to meet their reconciliation instructions. But savings could be achieved in the areas of making pensions for federal workers more like those for workers in the private sector; repealing recent expansions of the federal role in financial services, saving money in health care, means testing entitlements, and reforming the medical liability system.*

Yes, leave it up to the committees that authorized the current mess to figure out what programs to cut, in the future but by 'capping' the spending, the Republicans are doing something meaningful about spending. What a plan.

# Introduction

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. (The GOP is gleeful they are going to get it down to 20 cents **over the next 20 years**). If that doesn't bother you, maybe nothing will. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the numerical (in dollars) representation of all the goods and services produced in a country in a given year. Most people know the GDP as a measure of something about the economy but not a whole lot about what goes into it. One component of GDP is government spending<sup>1</sup>:

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%

I thought the number was around 20-22% and that under Obama it had climbed to 24-25%. But when Barack Obama became President, government spending was already out of control, his actions have only accelerated the process. In 2011 the President's proposed budget was defeated in the Senate by 97-0. No one gave it serious consideration. Now in 2012, the Senate is ignoring the President's budget proposal, not even bothering with a vote.

Things are about to get 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%.

---

<sup>1</sup> If those spending numbers seem overly large, there is a reason. It is called gross spending. How much the government SPENDS undiminished by how much accounting fiction is involved. More on that later. Also, not all government spending is included in GDP, but the issue remains. Spending source : White House Budget; GDP source : BEA

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

Year	GDP	Fed Spending	%
2012	15,426,068	4,934,431	31.99%
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.

One of the main reasons the Tea Party movement has grown has been a strong anti-government spending sentiment. It provoked people into demanding that government spending, the Federal Government in particular, needs to be seriously addressed and cut. A lot of suggestions have been tossed into the arena, but they tend to be a blanket “get rid of Education [department, not activity!], Energy and the EPA” type of positions. But can we just ‘get rid’ of those departments? What if faced with an economic catastrophe, the Federal Government HAD to cut all non-essential programs and spending, what exactly would be left?

I am sure there is a plan. Someone has a plan. Right? The government always has a plan, but for it’s own significant demise? There were taxes still on the books and being collected to offset costs of the Great War...before there was a World War II, as late as the 90s. I would modify the old saying: the only things certain in life are death and taxes, to note government programs seem to defy the ‘death’ part. If there is such a plan, it is hidden deep in a vault, probably somewhere in a deep desert where only one or two people know it exists.

I was one of the voices back in 2008 that argued against the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) and it was one of the reasons I did not vote for John McCain (no, I did not vote for Obama either). For the last four years I have voiced my opinion on many things political and have been active in many of them, but on this topic - the federal government budget - I had been just one more voice in the masses calling for the same ‘blanket eliminations’. I decided I needed to have more than just some slogans in the event we needed some real changes to the Federal Government, we needed a plan.

My criteria for keeping or getting rid of a program centers on the concept of a constitutionally limited federal government that is designed to address the needs of the states, not the individual citizens. I was not absolute in my application of these criteria because we have made certain promises that can't be broken but some can and laws can be changed to reflect the changes proposed.

I realize this plan would have almost no support in government to actually be implemented even in the face of 'what can't go on, won't go on'. It had to be a plan that would be turned to in the event of an apocalypse that people DEMANDED change and no one remembered that plan in the vault in the desert.

### **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 Obama Budget details are from the Budget issued by the White House and posted on their website. While I assumed the figures were accurate, a review of actual spending in 2011 and budget appropriations (Department of Agriculture) showed some significant discrepancies. Not having a budget signed into law has given the government a greater latitude to spend than they should be allowed.
3. 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.
4. Most of the table figures are in thousands (000s). Those that are not obvious are noted.
5. While portions of the spreadsheets used are included within, the complete files with all the calculations and figures are available from the author for a small fee.



## The Process

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).

Let me say that there are ALWAYS ways to raise revenue, even to the point of confiscating every spare dime spent on 'luxuries' like cell phones and cable TV. Places like Cuba and North Korea live on the productivity of their people. Of course, my opponents will comment that places like Norway or France provide much more government service than we do without becoming a Cuba or North Korea and they are correct. The only problem is they can't go on any more than we can and the Euro crisis they are facing is evidence of it.

My first step was to take the 2012 Federal Budget proposed by the President and get it into a form I could work with. Most of the verbiage of the Budget Proposal is useless drivel (the Republican Ryan Plan is the same type: policy but no detail). The President has as much understanding of how the budget and government work as the janitor cleaning up the Press Room after a daily press briefing (probably less). He may set the agenda but the accountants and bureaucrats work out the actual dollars and regulations that make it happen. That doesn't let him off the hook however.

Imagine my surprise when I started looking at some of the details and I noticed that the Proposed Budget didn't include any compensation for the President and actually decreased the spending for actual Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Table 1: White House Historical Budget Comparison

		2008	2012 Budget
The White House	Compensation of the President	0	0
	Compensation of the President and the White House Office	0	0

Such austerity, such fiscal prudence, such bullshit. Now I know why his previous proposal was voted down 97-0. Worse, there were huge areas where no dollars were allocated despite clear and absolute evidence that such

activities were not only continuing but would continue for the foreseeable, even apocalyptic, future (such as the CIA) and many historical figures were missing too. I could only assume that funding for those activities had been aggregated into allocations for the departments overseeing them. I am sure the President will be paid out of the general White House operating accounts.

Breaking the budget into legislative, judicial and executive branches allowed a more detailed look at each. Obviously, the Executive Branch, with the responsibility to actually run the government was the largest spender, followed by the Judicial and then Legislative Branches. I further separated the Executive Branch 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 2: 2012 Budget Gross vs Net 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

I will note that some activities under the Discretionary portion of the Budget would be and 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 argue.

I also took the position that if spending has risen dramatically, in some cases well over 100% in just three years (see Table 3), spending could be returned to 2008 levels with a small increase for inflation, 6%, about what the government has given social security recipients.

Table 3: Dept of Energy Spending Changes

Dept of Energy		2008	2012 Net	2012 Gross
	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

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

Also, 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

Dept of Education	Federal Family Education Loan	2008	2012 Budget
	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

As suggested, 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 hid not only the \$4.7 billion of spending on this program, but an additional \$400 million in other spending. Under the 2012 budget, it hides almost \$15 billion in additional spending.

By looking at gross spending we see a clearer picture of how much the federal government is actually spending. And it is spending considerably more than I, and probably most people thought. The current budget proposal allocates \$4.79 trillion in spending<sup>2</sup>, over \$1.1 trillion more than the \$3.796T the President claimed and the press dutifully reported. Was it a deception? I'd like to think not, but someone knows how much is actually going out the door. Right? For the remainder of the Plan, I will refer to Gross Spending of the 2012 Obama Budget.

I considered an appropriate place to start was the 2008 spending levels. I used it because it preceded the Bush TARP and Obama Stimulus #1. Stimulus #1 was signed by Obama shortly after entering office, but I consider it as much a Bush boondoggle as an Obama one. It was a typical Washington response to a general cry of anguish by the economy. Throw lots of money at it and see how much actually sticks. I then added the 6% for inflation.

And as hard as it is to believe, some programs are less than their 2008 levels:

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. Let me offer the rationale for my choice to not only maintain but add to this program:

*Take and hold the high ground, has been a military axiom since the beginning of armed conflict. Almost two centuries ago, in*

---

<sup>2</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.

*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>3</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. In situations like NASA my priority was to maintain spending levels at 2008 levels (at a minimum).

---

<sup>3</sup> THE ANCESTRY OF FORWARD AIR CONTROLLERS, By Charles Pocock, Viper 7, 1966-67, <http://www.fac-assoc.org/Ancestry/ancestryofforwardaircontrollersthroughtwwii.htm>

# The Apocalypse Plan

Regardless of foundation in the Constitution, the first question I asked was: 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	Plan
	Research, Development, Acquisitions and Operations	959,000	941,000	203,308

Should Homeland Security, based on all the other scientific research conduct by government agencies like Energy, Defense and Transportation, fund and conduct its own research to the tune of almost a billion dollars? I question this type of program that on its face seems unnecessary but I don't have all the information surrounding its purpose and goals. These types of programs 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 market provides many opportunities to loan money, why must the government borrow billions to provide loans? If the government can provide food, housing and medical care, why do we have to rely on anyone or anything else?

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, what is publicly available may only be half the story. In cases where I couldn't determine a benefit nor clearly define a reason to continue the program, I cut the program funding to 20% of the 2008 level and added inflation. Why 20%? It should allow a program to maintain/continue basic operations until a more complete review can be made.

If a program has some people with specific and necessary skills, terminating a program too early risks losing that skill in the future. As NASA was scaled down after the Apollo program, we lost thousands of skilled scientists; again, when Defense was scaled down in the 90s, tens of thousands of skilled workers left industry. The loss of all that brain power and experience is catastrophic to a society based on technology.

Another question raised, as in the discussion of NASA, should a program be increased above current or 2008 levels? There can be some discussion as to the funding level going forward but with very few exceptions I did not take a position on specific programs or departments. I am making the assumption that current levels have some justification. Obviously a 337% increase is more than suspicious, but two or three percent may be reasonable and acceptable. I had to draw a line in the sand and I did. Your mileage may vary.

Finally, does the program belong where it is? There are national labs that are overseen by Department of Energy, programs of research overseen by the Department of Defense, research by the Department of Health and Human Services, the National Science Foundation, CDC, Departments of Agriculture and Department of Transportation. Should these programs be at least managed or overseen by a common department like the National Science Foundation which already oversees a significant amount of research? And yes, I believe, despite no constitutional support, that basic research is a vital service that should be supported. Luddite or not, technology is and will continue to be, a vital part of our life and we can either wait for someone else to do it, or lead.

Appendix A offers an alternative structure for programs and departments that considers some of these questions. For the Plan, I have left out the majority of changes I'd make, but did move the Tax Court, some Department of Energy programs associated with the Department of Defense and a couple Department of Agriculture programs to Interior.

## **Entitlements**

Flat out, entitlements are discretionary. For the few that might read this that would argue that Social Security passed muster with the Supreme Court, you need to read about the blackmail FDR used against the Supreme Court to guarantee it's passing. I understand the reasons history has given to justify Chief Justice Hughes and the Court's actions in 1937 and 1938, but they gave cover to an egregious use of government power that has led us to today. Although there are more than two entitlement programs, I am going to concentrate for the moment on the two big ones. Medicare and Social Security.

## Medi-canned

Medicare is the one that has and is doing the most damage and the one likely to cause an economic cataclysm. Although most proponents will not acknowledge it, 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.

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 proposal would eliminate the cost shifting by making only one payer responsible for everyone's cost. The 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 completely 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.

There is another solution but it would take an apocalypse to get the country to accept it although its features would be hard to resist. 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>4</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>5</sup> Given its general good outcomes, I looked at the actual expenses

---

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

5 Washington ranks 5<sup>th</sup> in preventable re-admission care, 15<sup>th</sup> overall in health rankings by United Health Foundation's

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 a way to fix Medicare. Well, not fix exactly, more like, eliminate it.

Yep, eliminate Medicare funding<sup>6</sup>. Before you throw this book through a window or into the trash, bear with me. 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.

If hospitals offered the following plan and received a 100% participation rate, they 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).
- 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 a state reach an average 75% participation rate to qualify and the grant does not go down if the 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>7</sup>

Doctors could begin offering a similar plan to their patients. The cost might be as low as \$7.25 per month per person<sup>8</sup>. By creating a plan similar to the

---

America's Health Rankings, <http://www.americashealthrankings.org/ALL/2011>

<sup>6</sup> There is an exception, of course there's an exception, details follow.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> The Ideal Medical Practice Model: Improving Efficiency, Quality and the Doctor-Patient Relationship, L. Gordon

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>9</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.

As for patients with chronic illnesses, the hospital cost is 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.

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. I can see hospitals and doctors forming 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

---

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>

9 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>

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 In-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.

My father worked for the Chicago Transit Authority for 39 years, including about 10 years in the substations that powered the ‘third rail’ so I have a pretty good idea what it is and what it can do, so, here goes!

### 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 much longer. The solutions 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.

- Seniors and current beneficiaries: No change in the payout system or process.
- Those 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. Can we suggest a nice IRA or 401k?

And what of the tax rate? Zero. For everyone. No more social security taxes paid by the taxpayer or their employer. How will we pay for it!?

We allocate \$1,669,000,000,000 per year from the general revenues. And for every year that we increase the social security payout, say by 1%, we have to increase the allocation by 1% 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	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

Year	Outlays	Balance
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
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

You will notice that the outlays start decreasing in 2043. That is 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 on the number of people in the system will begin to decrease. I am sure the actuarial

wiz's in Social Security can work it out to a closer decimal point than I have.

If the allocation is increased ½ % 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 I do have a specific purpose for it. And my calculations did not include the fund earning any interest because I have a suggestion for it also. But you will have to be patient to find out the purpose and plan.

The Apocalypse Plan spends \$1.36 trillion LESS per year, starting the first year, than we are actually spending now.

Table 3: 2012 Budget vs Apocalypse Plan

	2012 Obama Budget	Apocalypse Plan	Reduction
Legislative Branch	5,308,000	4,343,310	16.4%
Judicial Branch	7,740,000	5,504,600	28.9%
Executive Branch	4,780,439,000	3,423,725,994	28.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,793,377,000</b>	<b>3,433,573,904</b>	<b>28.4%</b>

Leaving Medicare and Social Security the way they are now and keeping the rest of the cuts proposed would reduce the Apocalypse Plan outlays by approximately \$400 billion from the above total. 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.

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

Table 4: 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
AP Spending	3,433,573,904
% of GDP	22.75%

## Implementation Year

There will be millions of people that scream that the cut programs will mean millions of lives ruined (some will say people will die). And this Plan does have a significant amount of pain but if we are facing an economic disaster, much of the spending we do now will be a luxury we can't afford (we can't NOW).

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
Additional income for spending - one year	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



If the Program is being:	Retained or reduced less than 20%	Reduced 20% or more	Terminated
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, so spending the interest earned suggests there is no cost to the taxpayer. 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
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.

# Revenue Plan

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

If the Federal Government was never supposed to deal with individuals but rather to be a document between itself and the States, then its funding should reflect a similar point of view. The initial attempt at a Constitution via the Articles of Confederation was a disaster. The largest 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 a 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>10</sup>, the following 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>11</sup> (public or private, residential and commercial) within the State;

---

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

<sup>11</sup> Capital improvements are defined as permanent structures built for human use for habitation or gatherings or commercial/industrial/production purposes including storage.

- \$15 per person residing within the State.

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 monthly 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	\$1,349,732,902,000
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 incentive 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 4	Lot size = 3000 sq ft	Residence = 1800 sq ft	Annual Assessment
\$ 60.00	\$ 211.13	\$ 208.70	\$ 479.83

Table 3: Estimated Couple Assessment - Direct Payment

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

Table 4: Estimated Individual Assessment Payment - Direct Payment

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

## 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>12</sup>;
- Interest, dividends and capital gains are taxed at 8.50%
- A national sales tax of 7.30% on all retail sales except food.<sup>13</sup>

Given current economic conditions, this revenue plan raises slightly less revenue than needed to support the Discretionary Budget, but the difference is less than the excess of the Authorities Budget leaving a net surplus. As the economy improves, Income/Sales Tax revenues will exceed outlays.

Table 1: Discretionary Budget and Revenue

Discretionary Budget	2,073,993,092,183
Income/Sales Tax	1,951,942,109,388

Table 2: Full Budget and Revenue Result

Full Budget	3,433,573,904,063
Tax Revenues	3,477,051,702,012
Surplus(Deficit)	43,477,797,950

An argument can be made to tax all income, including interest, dividends and capital gains at the same rate. Doing so we could reduce the flat tax rate to 15.25% and increase the overall revenues by about \$26 billion. This would close the gap on the discretionary budget and add to our debt reduction. Leaving it at 17% but on all income, would allow us to reduce the debt by almost \$335 billion a year.

I prefer to treat investment differently. Capital investment has a risk cost and taxing it at the same level as income makes the cost even higher. By keeping the cost of capital lower, we get more investment, more jobs, more income.

<sup>12</sup> Whether wages (salary, earnings, commissions) or in-kind (barter).

<sup>13</sup> Internet sales are retail sales; private party to private party are not; services are not retail sales but products provided by service providers are.

## 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>14</sup>.

Table 1: Personal Income and Income Taxes Raised

Source	Income	Taxes	Rate
Personal income	12,357,113,000		
Non-farm personal income	12,277,843,000		
Farm income	79,270,000		
Earnings by place of work	8,989,765,000		
Plus: Adjustment for residence	845,000		
<b>Flat Tax Rate</b>	8,990,610,000	1,528,403,700	17.00%
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent	2,070,501,000		
Capital gains (net)	914,042,040		
<b>Non-Employment Income Rate</b>		253,686,158	8.50%
Farm proprietors' income	53,429,000		
<b>Farmer's Rate</b>		9,112,678	17.00%
Non-farm proprietors' income	984,211,000		
<b>Self-Employed Rate</b>		167,315,870	17.00%
Employed, Wage or self	173,752,400		
<b>Wage Earnings Exemption</b>		(304,066,700)	1,750
	<b>Total Income Tax</b>	1,654,451,706	
Source: BEA.gov: Table 2.1. Personal Income and Its Disposition for 2010			

Tax returns would be one-page and without businesses facing income taxes, there will be less lobbying to garner individual business benefits. Although I don't expect many businesses to 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:

<sup>14</sup> When gasoline is more than \$3.01/gallon (on average), the sales tax would be more than the excise tax.



Table 2: Take Home Comparison: Current vs with Apocalypse 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.

## UnFair 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 a consumption tax (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 Apocalypse Plan National Retail Tax

Autos		Purchase Price			
		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%					
AP 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 the 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 Apocalypse 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%					
AP 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 competitive disadvantage but also, over time, raise even existing home prices by 30%.

## 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.

By tying the income/consumption tax revenue to the Discretionary Budget, people will be able to better determine whether additional entitlements or discretionary programs are worth the additional sales tax/income tax levy.

# **Policy Changes**

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

## **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.

## **Bankruptcy**

Student loans and 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.

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'.

## **Pensions/Retirement Plans**

The Federal Government is not Congress, or the President, it is the huge, non-partisan bureaucracy that hangs around regardless of the party in power and it

has one goal: Perpetuation. Federal pensions can be very generous and often a nice supplement to the income earned while working for the consumers of what was once their government service. Time to end it.

Those 50 and older, get to stay (if their department is kept) and have their retirements, as much as it hurts me to say that. Under 50, go find a job. Federal employment should be limited to ten years EXCEPT for Judges in the Judicial Branch and uniformed military service members (including Coast Guard). Those under the 10 year rule cannot receive pension or retirement benefits. Given the plan for medical care, medical benefits and retirement medical benefits are also terminated.

### **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.<sup>12</sup> 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>15</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.

## **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.

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

<sup>15</sup> [http://www.coburn.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?a=Files.Serve&File\\_id=24a45972-f9e6-406f-940f-dac2bbba94e](http://www.coburn.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?a=Files.Serve&File_id=24a45972-f9e6-406f-940f-dac2bbba94e)

Country	Count
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
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.



# The Apocalypse Plan Line by Line Budget Details

What follows is a line by line recommendation for 1,241 programs listed 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	Apocalypse Plan	Reduction
<b>Dept of Agriculture</b>	145,871,000	45,089,597	69.1%
<b>Dept of Health &amp; Human Services</b>	1,191,709,000	160,750,785	86.5%
<b>Dept of Labor</b>	127,618,000	3,864,180	97.0%
<b>Dept of Education</b>	142,015,000	18,221,480	87.2%
<b>Dept of Energy</b>	24,476,000	5,984,960	75.5%
<b>EPA</b>	10,561,000	1,271,650	88.0%
<b>GSA</b>	1,806,000	248,220	86.3%
<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	888,220	98.7%
<b>SBA</b>	4,032,000	0	100.0%
<b>Independent Programs, committees, boards</b>	267,100,000	168,580,000	36.9%
<b>Executive Branch Discretionary</b>	2,950,397,000	2,073,993,092	29.7%

## Department of Agriculture Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Office of the Secretary			
	Office of the Secretary	21,000	12,600
Executive Operations			
	Working Capital Fund	126,000	0
	Departmental Admin	495,000	99,000
	Office of Communications	8,000	0
	Office of Civil Rights	25,000	0
	Office of Inspector General	89,000	0
	Office of Chief Economist	12,000	0
	Office of General Counsel	42,000	0
	National Appeals Division	13,000	0
Economic Research Service			
	Economic Research Service	88,000	0
National Agricultural Statistics Service			
	National Agricultural Statistics Service	183,000	169,600
Agricultural Research Service			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,238,000	265,200
National Institute of Food and Agriculture			
	Extension Activities	697,000	278,800
	Biomass Research and Development	29,000	0
	Research and Education Activities	1,145,000	377,360
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,219,000	1,012,300
Food Safety and Inspection Service			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,013,000	910,540
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Admin			
	Salaries and Expenses	31,000	39,220
Agricultural Marketing Service			
	Marketing Services	1,289,000	0
Risk Management Agency			

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Admin & Operating Expenses	76,000	0
	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund	3,753,000	0
Farm Service Agency			
	Salaries and Expenses	11,863,000	0
Natural Resources Conservation Service			
	Conservation Operations	4,268,000	250,000
Rural Development			
	Salaries and Expenses	191,000	0
Rural Utilities Service			
	Rural utility services, assistance	1,330,000	0
Rural Housing Service			
	Rental Assistance Program	2,006,000	0
Rural Business Cooperative Service			
	Rural Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Grants	372,000	0
Foreign Agricultural Service			
	Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers	83,000	0
	Public Law 480 Title I Ocean Freight Differential Grants	3,000	0
	Public Law 480 Title I Direct Credit and Food for Progress Program Account	65,000	0
	Food for Peace Title II Grants	1,799,000	1,000,000
	Salaries and Expenses	373,000	148,400
	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	196,000	104,940
Food and Nutrition Service			
	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	85,193,000	29,948,800
	Commodity Assistance Program	298,000	0
	Nutrition Programs Administration	144,000	57,600
	(WIC) Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	7,074,000	0
	Child Nutrition Programs	19,607,000	10,857,237
<b>Total Dept of Agriculture</b>		<b>145,871,000</b>	<b>45,089,597</b>

- Office of the Secretary:  
Budget:            Obama: \$21,000,000            A-Plan: \$12,600,000
- Working capital:  
Budget:            Obama: \$126,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Departmental administration:  
Budget:            Obama: \$495,000,000            A-Plan: \$99,000,000

Evaluate the budget for reduction due to program and office terminations.  
Departmental budget estimated to decrease by 80% with no significant working capital fund requirements.

---

Office of Civil Rights: OASCR's mission is to provide leadership and direction for the fair and equitable treatment of all USDA customers and employees while ensuring the delivery of quality programs and enforcement of civil rights.

Budget:            Obama: \$25,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Office. As Department is going to have significantly fewer programs, the requirement to separately enforce actions already required within the law is redundant.

---

Office of Communications: This office coordinates and assists with the flow of public information from USDA program agencies, reviewing all publications and audiovisuals, evaluating new information technology, maintaining availability of current information from the Office of the Secretary, ensuring operation of adequate and appropriate channels for dissemination of information to the public, and optimizing public access to USDA information through the news media.

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Office. General communications will be significantly less with fewer programs having contact with the general public. Further, historical records can be integrated with Smithsonian or GSA.

---

Office of Inspector General: To promote effectiveness and integrity in the delivery of USDA agricultural programs.

Budget:            Obama: \$89,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Office. With few programs offering access to public funds, issues with inappropriate behavior can be integrated into a single IG with mandate to deal with any department of government.

---

Office of the Chief Economist: The Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) advises the Secretary on the economic implications of policies and programs affecting the U.S. food and fiber system and rural areas as well as coordinates, reviews, and approves the Department's commodity and farm sector forecasts

Budget:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Office. Given the few programs left to administer, the impact of policies and programs will be negligible. Further, research/forecasts can be provided by the Economic Research Service.

---

Office of the General Counsel: The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) is an independent legal agency within the Department of Agriculture (USDA). OGC provides legal advice and services to the Secretary of Agriculture and to all other officials and agencies of the Department with respect to all USDA programs and activities.

Budget:            Obama: \$42,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Office: Independent from? Reporting to the Secretary, it provides legal opinions about programs and services that are being terminated. If the Department follows legislation written, it can use Department of Justice evaluations for questionable activities.

---

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.

Budget:            Obama: \$88,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

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:            Obama: \$1,238,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$183,000,000            A-Plan: \$169,600,000

Retain the office at 2008 levels plus inflation of 6%.

---

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.

Budget: Obama: \$1,871,000,000

Extension activities (grants):

Budget:            Obama: \$697,000,000            A-Plan: \$278,800,000

Biomass Research & Development:

Budget:            Obama: \$29,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Research and Education:

Budget:            Obama: \$1,145,000,000            A-Plan: \$377,360,000

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:            Obama: \$1,219,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,012,300,000

Evaluate mission and programs for possible state handling of livestock and herd management. Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation

---

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:            Obama: \$1,013,000,000            A-Plan: \$910,540,000

Evaluation programs for regulator capture issues. (Regulators too close to regulated industries/firms.) Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation

---

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:            Obama: \$31,000,000            A-Plan: \$39,220,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Agricultural Marketing Service: Administers programs that facilitate the efficient, fair marketing of U.S. agricultural products, including food, fiber, and specialty crops.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,289,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Marketing functions can be handled by industry associations, co-ops or state programs.

---

Risk Management Agency: To promote, support, and regulate sound risk management solutions to preserve and strengthen the economic stability of America's agricultural producers. As part of this mission, RMA operates and manages the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC).

Administration expenses:

Budget:            Obama: \$76,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Federal Crop Insurance Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$3,753,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Eliminate the program. If the Fund has a current balance, beyond budget funding, sell the fund to private buyers. Private insurance offerings can provide the coverage. If coverage is not available, costs of self insurance can be born by associations or state programs.

---

Farm Service Agency: Programs are implemented county-wide, the establishment of allotment and yields, commodity price support loans and payments, conservation programs, incentive, indemnity, and disaster payments for commodities, and other farm disaster assistance. Programs to manage markets, allocate production quotas, and paying farmers/ranchers and others to not use land for productive purposes.

Budget:            Obama: \$11,863,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Eliminate the program. The scream will be heard to the Moon. Many organizations rely on FSA to manage market participants. Shifting committee control to state programs gives each state more influence over the resources within its borders. Program assets can be transferred to the States.

---

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:            Obama: \$4,268,000,000            A-Plan: \$250,000,000

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 maximum budget allocation of \$250,000,000.

---



- Rural Development: We achieve our mission by helping rural individuals, communities and businesses obtain the financial and technical assistance needed to address their diverse and unique needs. RD has a \$155 billion portfolio of loans and will administer \$20 billion in loans, loan guarantees and grants through our programs in the current fiscal year.  
Budget:            Obama: \$191,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Rural Utilities Service (Rural Development): Helping rural utilities expand and keep their technology up to date, helping establish new and vital services such as distance learning and tele-medicine.  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,330,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Rural Housing Service: Helps rural communities and individuals by providing loans and grants for housing and community facilities.  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,006,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Rural Business Cooperative Service: Help rural residents form new cooperative businesses and improve the operations of existing cooperatives. To accomplish this, Cooperatives Program provides technical assistance to cooperatives and those thinking of forming cooperatives. It also conducts cooperative-related research and produces information products to promote public understanding of cooperatives.  
Budget:            Obama: \$372,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs. Allow states to assist local land owners and communities. Current loan portfolios should be sold to private investors or States.

---

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:            Obama: \$373,000,000            A-Plan: \$148,400,000

Spending authorities, 2012 Budget total: \$2,146,000,000

- Trade Adjustment Assistance: Help producers of raw agricultural commodities and fishermen adjust to a changing economic environment associated with import competition through technical assistance and cash benefits.  
Budget:            Obama: \$83,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Public Law 480 Title I Ocean Freight Differential Grants: CCC responsibility for ocean freight is generally limited to payment of the ocean freight differential, if any, which exists between the cost of U.S. flag and non-U.S. flag shipments.  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Public Law 480 Title I Direct Credit and Food for Progress: Provides for U.S. government financing of sales of U.S. agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities on concessional credit terms.  
Budget:            Obama: \$65,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- 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:            Obama: \$1,799,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.  
Budget:            Obama: \$196,000,000            A-Plan: \$104,940,000

Modify the programs: Retain only Food for Peace (maximum budget of \$1,000,000,000) and review McGovern-Dole programs (2008 level plus 6% inflation), 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.

2012 Budget, Overall: \$112,316,000,000

- Nutrition Programs Administration:  
Budget:            Obama: \$144,000,000            A-Plan: \$57,600,000
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (food stamps): We put healthy food on the table for more than 46 million people each month.  
Budget:            Obama: \$85,193,000,000            A-Plan: 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:            Obama: \$19,607,000,000      A-Plan: \$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.

- Commodity Assistance: Processing of donated foods allows State distributing agencies and eligible recipient agencies such as school districts to contract with commercial food processors to convert raw bulk USDA commodities into more convenient, ready-to-use end products.

Budget:            Obama: \$298,000,000            A-Plan: 0

No more pink slime.

- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women(WIC): Serves to safeguard the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breast-feeding women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating including breast-feeding promotion and support, and referrals to health care.

Budget:            Obama: \$7,074,000,000      A-Plan: \$0

Modify the Food Stamp and School Meal programs as indicated. Administration reduced by 60%; Commodity Assistance - terminate; WIC - terminate;

---

## Department of Health and Human Services Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Department of Health and Human Services			
	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	1,216,880
Health Resources and Services Administration			
	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Programs	86,000	0
	Health Education Assistance Loans Program Account	3,000	0
	Health Resources and Services	8,785,000	0
	Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund	264,000	90,100
Indian Health Service			
	Indian Health Services	4,391,000	2,944,680
	Indian Health Facilities	581,000	342,380
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	80,560
	World Trade Center Health Program Fund	130,000	13,000
National Institutes of Health			
	National Institutes of Health	31,584,000	30,818,440

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration			
	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	3,434,000	0
Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality			
	Healthcare Research and Quality	294,000	0
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services			
	Rate Review Grants	80,000	0
	Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Plan Program	1,565,000	0
	Early Retiree Reinsurance Program	1,973,000	0
	Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants	906,000	0
	Consumer Operated and Oriented Plan Program Account	93,000	0
	Program Management	1,501,000	62,500
	Grants to States for Medicaid	255,263,000	116,642,505
	Children's Health Insurance Fund	9,778,000	0
	State Grants and Demonstrations	604,000	0
	Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation	733,000	0
	Payments to Health Care Trust Funds	235,228,000	0
	Child Enrollment Contingency Fund	125,000	0
	Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund	3,320,000	0
	Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund	238,641,000	0
	Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund	2,138,000	0
	Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund	264,197,000	0
	Medicare Prescription Drug Account, Federal Supplementary Insurance Trust Fund	58,199,000	0
	Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account	1,385,000	0
Administration for Children and Families			
	Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs	3,869,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Low Income Home Energy Assistance	3,726,000	0
	Refugee and Entrant Assistance	658,000	0
	Supporting Healthy Families and Adolescent Development	632,000	0
	Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,299,000	0
	Contingency Fund	1,317,000	0
	Social Services Block Grant	1,908,000	0
	Children and Families Services Programs	10,056,000	0
	Payments for Foster Care and Permanency	6,795,000	0
	Child Care Entitlement to States	2,868,000	0
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	16,538,000	0
	Children's Research and Technical Assistance	56,000	0
Administration on Aging			
	Aging Services Programs	1,491,000	0
Departmental Management			
	Pregnancy Assistance Fund	22,000	0
	Health Insurance Reform Implementation Fund	411,000	0
	Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology	971,000	60,420
	Office for Civil Rights	42,000	0
	Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals	15,000	0
	Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	1,898,000	1,276,240
	Prevention and Wellness Fund, Recovery Act	18,000	0
	General Departmental Management	653,000	263,940
Program Support Center			
	HHS Accrual Contribution to the Uniformed Services Retiree Health Care Fund	36,000	36,000
	Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers	502,000	417,640

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	HHS Service and Supply Fund	394,000	0
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	77,000	69,000
Office of the Inspector General			
	Office of the Inspector General	75,000	0
<b>Total Dept of Health and Human Services</b>		<b>1,191,709,000</b>	<b>160,750,785</b>

#### 2012 Budget Receipts:

Premiums collected for Medicare Prescription Drug Program: \$3,126,000,000

Basic Premiums for Medicare Advantage to Medicare Fund: \$211,000,000

Medicare Refunds: \$4,300,000,000

Premiums collected for the Aged for Medicare Funds: \$48,977,000,000

Premiums collected for the Disabled for Medicare Funds: \$9,367,000,000

Total: \$65,981,000,000 <sup>1</sup>

Federal contribution to Medicare Funds: \$167,184,000,000

Federal contribution for admin costs of Prescription Drug Program:

\$405,000,000

Federal contribution for Medicare Prescription Drug Program: \$47,282,000,000

Payments by states for Medicare Prescription Drug Program: \$8,047,000,000

Total: \$222,918,000,000 <sup>2</sup>

Taxes paid on Benefits paid to Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (FHITF):

\$18,443,000,000

Basic premium from Medicare Advantage paid to FHITF: \$222,000,000

Medicare Refunds to FHITF: \$5,700,000,000

Premiums collected for uninsured: \$3,446,000,000

Total: \$27,811,000,000 <sup>1</sup>

Payments from general funds for Health care fraud and abuse: \$131,000,000

Payments from general fund for criminal fines: \$1,045,000,000

Payments from general fund for civil penalties: \$21,000,000

Payments from general fund for uninsured and program management:

\$718,000,000

Total: \$1,915,000,000 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Funds collected for premiums and other continuing purposes available to states

\$93,792,000,000

(Per capita 65+): \$2,370

<sup>2</sup> Total funds contributed by Federal general funds: \$224,833,000,000

(Per capita 65+): \$5,682

Total combined per capita (65+) paid by Medicare is \$8,052.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,573,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,216,880,000

Current budget is up 124% over 2008. Reduce budget to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

Health Resources and Services Administration: Primary federal agency for improving access to health care services for people who are uninsured, isolated or medically vulnerable. (This is the agency for Obamacare)

Budget:            Obama: \$8,785,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Programs: Responds to the diverse needs of children and families in communities at risk and provides an unprecedented opportunity for collaboration and partnership at the Federal, State, and community levels to improve health and development outcomes for at-risk children through evidence-based home visiting programs. (Obamacare program)

Budget:            Obama: \$86,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

This is a state function if they want to accomplish. Terminate the program.

---



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:            Obama: \$264,000,000            A-Plan: \$90,100,000

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.

---

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

Budget: Services            Obama: \$4,391,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,944,680,000  
Budget: Facilities            Obama: \$581,000,000            A-Plan: \$342,380,000

These are 80% higher than 2008; reduce programs to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$6,513,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$116,000,000            A-Plan: \$80,560,000

This budget has increased 53% since 2008; reduce to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$130,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$31,584,000,000            A-Plan: \$30,818,440,000

Retain the program at 2008 plus 6% for inflation. Spend less on ‘around the globe’.

---

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Target effectively substance abuse and mental health services to the people most in need and to translate research in these areas more effectively and more rapidly into the general health care system.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,434,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Budget increased 1118% since 2008. Terminate the program.

---

Healthcare Research and Quality: Mission is to improve the quality, safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of health care for all Americans.

Budget:            Obama: \$294,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

This budget is a reduction from 2010 and significantly less than requested. Other departments can effectively manage the programs here or terminated as redundant.

---

## Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

2012 Budget, Grants and Fund payments: \$1,096,035,000,000

### Programs:

- Rate Review Grants: **Given to states to help form processes that allow them to dictate rates to insurers** under Obamacare.  
Budget:            Obama: \$80,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants: Create a competitive private health insurance market through the creation of Affordable Insurance Exchanges. These State-based, competitive marketplaces, which launch in 2014 under Obamacare  
Budget:            Obama: \$906,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- 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:            Obama: \$255,263,000,000            A-Plan: \$116,642,505,000
- State Grants and Demonstrations: Administers more grant dollars than all other federal agencies combined.  
Budget:            Obama: \$604,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Children's Health Insurance Fund: Designed to provide health insurance to children who fall in the gap between public and private coverage.  
Budget:            Obama: \$9,778,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Payments to Health Care Trust Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$235,228,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Child Enrollment Contingency Fund: Partnership between Federal and State Governments that helps provide low-income children with the health insurance coverage they need.  
Budget:            Obama: \$125,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$241,961,000,000    A-Plan: \$0
- Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$266,335,000,000    A-Plan: \$0

Terminate program grants and allocate a single block grant 25% of 2011 hospital expenses to States meeting 75% participation rate in Hospitalization Program.

---

2012 Budget, Programs: \$7,250,000,000

- Program Management:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,501,000,000            A-Plan: \$62,500,000
- Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Plan Program (Obamacare):  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,565,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Early Retiree Reinsurance Program (Obamacare):  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,973,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Consumer Operated and Oriented Plan Program (Obamacare):  
Budget:            Obama: \$93,000,000                A-Plan: \$0
- Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation: To help transform Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) through improvements in the health care system:  
Budget:            Obama: \$733,000,000                A-Plan: \$0
- Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control: A comprehensive program to combat fraud committed against all health plans, both public and private:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,385,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs and limit program management.

---

Medicare Prescription Drug Account: Part D benefit:

Budget:            Obama: \$58,199,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Companies sell their products to other countries on a production cost basis

leaving Americans to pick up the full development costs normally spread out over all production. The result is the Federal Government paying the development costs by subsidizing the purchase costs for most Americans. Both distort the marketplace and need to stop. Terminate the program.

---

## Administration for Children and Families

Budget: Obama: \$50,722,000,000

- Children and Families Services Programs: Responsible for federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities.  
Budget: Obama: \$10,056,000,000 (a 618% increase) A-Plan: \$0
- Low Income Home Energy Assistance: To assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs.  
Budget: Obama: \$3,726,000,000 (a 40% increase) A-Plan: \$0
- Supporting Healthy Families and Adolescent Development: Services focus on reducing risks by strengthening families and communities and helping all youth to thrive.  
Budget: Obama: \$632,000,000 (a 80% increase) A-Plan: \$0
- Contingency Fund: To provide additional funds to states, tribes and territories that are adversely affected by extreme heat or cold, energy prices, or other causes of energy-related emergencies. The authorizing statute gives the Secretary the discretion in determining when and how Contingency Funds should be disbursed. Over the past few years, several Contingency Fund disbursements have occurred. In FY 2012, the Administration's budget included a request for Contingency Funds, but Congress did not appropriate these funds.  
Budget: Obama: \$1,317,000,000 (a 278% increase) A-Plan: \$0
- Social Services Block Grant: Funds are to enable each State to furnish social services best suited to meet the needs of the individuals residing within the State. Such services may be, but are not limited to: Daycare for children or adults, protective services for children or adults, special services to persons with disabilities, adoption, case management, health-related services, transportation, foster care for children or adults, substance abuse, housing, home-delivered meals, independent or/and

transitional living, employment services or any other social services found necessary by the State for its population. [What is interesting is the stated goal of eliminating dependency]

Budget:            Obama: \$1,908,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Payments for Foster Care and Permanency: Provide safe and stable out-of-home care for children until the children are safely returned home, placed permanently with adoptive families or placed in other planned arrangements for permanency. (Having been a foster parent and having adopted a child, I have strong affinity for this program but it is not the purpose of the Federal gov.)

Budget:            Obama: \$6,795,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Child Care Entitlement to States: Program requires States to spend at least 70 percent of CCES on families receiving TANF, transitioning from TANF, or at risk of becoming eligible for TANF. States must also spend a minimum of four percent of all child care funds to improve the quality and availability of healthy and safe child care for all families.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,868,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Seeks to ensure financial and emotional support for children from both parents by locating non-custodial parents, establishing paternity, and establishing and enforcing child support orders.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,869,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant: To improve the quality and availability of healthy and safe child care for all families.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,299,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: To support low income working families. States have enormous flexibility under TANF to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and types of services and benefits available to TANF recipients.

Budget:            Obama: \$16,538,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Children's Research and Technical Assistance: For activities in three areas: child support enforcement training and technical assistance; operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) which assists States in locating absent parents; and research on welfare and child well-being.

Budget:            Obama: \$56,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Refugee and Entrant Assistance: To provide funding for employment -related and other social services for refugees, asylees, Amer-Asians and Cuban/Haitian entrants in areas of high refugee concentration and high welfare utilization.

Budget:            Obama: \$658,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Programs are being administered by the States because that is where the issues are. Let them fund it too. Terminate the programs.

---

Administration on Aging: To develop a comprehensive, coordinated and cost-effective system of home and community-based services that helps elderly individuals maintain their health and independence in their homes and communities.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,491,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Pregnancy Assistance Fund: Provides funding to states and tribes to provide pregnant and parenting adolescents and women with a seamless network of supportive services to help them complete high school or post-secondary degrees and gain access to health care, child care, family housing, and other critical supports.

Budget:            Obama: \$22,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

I don't even know where to start...terminate the program.

---

Health Insurance Reform Implementation Fund (Obamacare): To implement health reform policies.

Budget:            Obama: \$411,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$971,000,000            A-Plan: \$60,420,000

Review and revise to create a standards-based advisory panel. Reduce program to 2008 level plus 6% inflation

---

Office for Civil Rights:

Budget:            Obama: \$42,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program, redundant.

---

Office of Medicare Hearings and Appeals: Responsible for Level 3 of the Medicare claims appeal process and certain Medicare entitlement appeals and Part B premium appeals.

Budget:            Obama: \$15,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,898,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,276,240,000

Ah! Something consistent with mandates. Except it has received over \$14b in the last 7 years for which threats? Review but retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation IF funds are actually supporting events.

---

Prevention and Wellness Fund: Carry out evidence-based clinical and community-based prevention and wellness strategies that deliver specific, measurable health outcomes that address chronic disease rates, support immunization operations and infrastructure, and fight healthcare associated infections.

Budget:            Obama: \$18,000,000            A-Plan: \$0



Terminate the program.

---

General Departmental Management:

Budget:            Obama: \$653,000,000            A-Plan: \$263,940,000

Review, revise and reduce budget to be consistent with revised responsibilities.  
Estimated reduction to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$36,000,000            A-Plan: \$36,000,000

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

---

Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers:

Budget:            Obama: \$502,000,000            A-Plan: \$417,640,000

Retain the program but remove the medical benefits.

---

HHS Service and Supply Fund: Provides consolidated financing and accounting for business-type operations which involve the provision of common services to (internal) customers. (More commonly called a Working Capital Fund.)

Budget:            Obama: \$394,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Miscellaneous Trust Funds:

Budget:            Obama: \$77,000,000            A-Plan: \$69,000,000

Review for continued necessity.

---

Office of the Inspector General:

Budget:            Obama: \$75,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

## Department of Labor Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Employment and Training Administration			
	Workers Compensation Programs	15,000	3,180
	American Jobs Act	5,062,000	0
	Program Administration	118,000	0
	Training and Employment Services	3,862,000	0
	Training and Employment Services	64,000	0
	Community Service Employment for Older Americans	472,000	0
	Payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund	47,602,000	0
	State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	131,000	0
	Office of Job Corps	1,788,000	0
	TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	193,000	0
	Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	1,136,000	787,580
	Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds	171,000	0
	Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation Program, Recovery	19,000	0
	Unemployment Trust Fund	110,716,000	0
Employee Benefits Security Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	177,000	150,520
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation			
	Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Fund	0	0
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs			
	Salaries and Expenses	105,000	115,000
	Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	191,000	191,000
	Special Benefits	350,000	350,000
	Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund	1,302,000	1,132,080

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Administrative Expenses, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund	154,000	154,000
	Panama Canal Commission Compensation Fund	6,000	0
	Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	302,000	0
	Special Workers' Compensation Expenses	123,000	123,000
Wage and Hour Division			
	Salaries and Expenses	209,000	209,000
	H-1 B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection	35,000	35,000
Employment Standards Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	50,000	0
Occupational Safety and Health Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	572,000	415,520
Mine Safety and Health Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	373,000	0
Bureau of Labor Statistics			
	Salaries and Expenses	549,000	219,600
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs			
	Salaries and Expenses	95,000	0
Office of Labor Management Standards			
	Salaries and Expenses	37,000	3,700
Departmental Management			
	Office of the Inspector General	79,000	0
	Information Technology Modernization	5,000	5,000
	Veterans Employment and Training	43,000	0
	Salaries and Expenses	358,000	179,000
	Office of Disability Employment Policy	34,000	0
	Working Capital Fund	0	0
<b>Total Dept of Labor</b>		127,618,000	3,864,180

Receipts: \$49,104,000,000 from unemployment compensation payments

## Employment and Training Administration

Budget: Obama: \$171,349,000,000

2012 Program Administration budget: \$118,000,000

- Workers Compensation Programs - general fiscal assistance: Administers four major disability compensation programs which provide wage replacement benefits, medical treatment, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to federal workers or their dependents who are injured at work or acquire an occupational disease.  
Budget:            Obama: \$15,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,180,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation
- American Jobs Act: [From tax credits to employers of vets, to reduction in FICA taxes, to direct payments, the Act is a \$5 billion handout to dozens of constituencies]  
Budget:            Obama: \$5,062,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Training and Employment Services: Providing high quality job training, employment, labor market information, and income maintenance services primarily through state and local workforce development systems.  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,926,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Community Service Employment for Older Americans: The program provides subsidized, service-based training for low-income persons 55 or older who are unemployed and have poor employment prospects.  
Budget:            Obama: \$472,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund: Receipts paid out proportionally to the States.  
Budget:            Obama: \$158,318,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the fund.
- State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service: Provide administrative grants and assistance to State agencies that administer Federal and State unemployment compensation laws and operate the public employment service.  
Budget:            Obama: \$131,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Office of Jobs Corps: Education, training, and support services are provided to students at 125 Job Corps center campuses located throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,788,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program. Transfer facilities, staff and materials to States.
- TAA Community College and Career Training Grand Fund: Provides community colleges and other eligible institutions of higher education with funds to expand and improve their ability to deliver education and career training programs that can be completed in two years or less, are suited for workers who are eligible for training under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers program, and prepare program participants for employment in high-wage, high-skill occupations.  
Budget:            Obama: \$193,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances: For federal military and civilian workers, administered by the States.  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,136,000,000            A-Plan: \$787,580,000  
Reduce budget as staffing reduces. Estimated 60% reduction.
- Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and other Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$171,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate funding.
- Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation Programs:  
Budget:            Obama: \$19,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate funding.

---

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:            Obama: \$177,000,000            A-Plan: \$150,520,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: Assumes \$237,000,000 more in premiums than payouts.  
                      A-Plan: \$0

Retain the program, however review to have States that incorporate such plans retain responsibility for them. Expectation is that budget will require additional funding in 2012/2013.

---

## Office of Worker's Compensation Programs

Budget: Obama: \$2,533,000,000

- 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:            Obama: \$191,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$302,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$350,000,000            A-Plan: \$350,000,000

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:            Obama: \$1,302,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,132,080,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Administration expenses for EEOILC Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$154,000,000            A-Plan: \$154,000,000  
Retain.
- Panama Canal Commission Compensation Fund: To pay worker's comp claims for Canal workers.  
Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate program, transfer remaining claims to Special Benefits.
- Special Workers' Compensation Expenses: Enforces the law that requires employers to secure the necessary insurance coverage from commercial carriers or through self-insurance programs. Provides temporary disability benefits and medical expenses to workers suffering from compensable injuries while working for uninsured employers; provides benefit payments to workers who are already partially disabled who subsequently experience a work related injury which together, render them totally disabled.  
Budget:            Obama: \$123,000,000            A-Plan: \$123,000,000  
Retain the program but review for integration with other existing programs.

---

Employment Standards Administration: Was eliminated November 8, 2009.  
[Doesn't look dead to me...] Enforced compliance and monitors laws governing legally mandated equal employment opportunity, minimum wages and working conditions.

Budget:            Obama: \$50,000,000 (this had been running at ~\$400b for the previous 5 years)  
A-Plan: \$0

Why is there still \$50 million on budget for it??? Terminate.

---

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:            Obama: \$572,000,000            A-Plan: \$415,520,000



Review and reduce budget to 2008 levels plus 6% inflation. Expedite shift to state control.

---

Mine Safety and Health Administration: To prevent death, disease, and injury from mining and to promote safe and healthful workplaces for the Nation's miners.

Budget:            Obama: \$373,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Combine with Office of Workers Comp and OSHA; terminate this program

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$549,000,000            A-Plan: \$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%.

---

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs: To enforce, for the benefit of job seekers and wage earners, the contractual promise of affirmative action and equal employment opportunity required of those who do business with the Federal government.

Budget:            Obama: \$95,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

The reduction in contractors working for the Federal Government under this budget reduces the need. There are other programs that enforce employer/employee relationships. Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,700,000

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

---

Departmental Management: Budget: Obama: \$519,000,000

- Salaries and expenses:  
Budget:            Obama: \$358,000,000            A-Plan: \$179,000,000  
Program reduction requires less Departmental management; reduce the budget by 50%.

Management Offices:

- Office of the Inspector General: Conducts audits to review the effectiveness, efficiency, economy, and integrity of all DOL programs and operations, including those performed by its contractors and grantees.  
Budget:            Obama: \$79,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  - Information Technology Modernization:  
Budget:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,000,000  
Retain for small program requirements.
  - Veterans Employment and Training: To establish leadership of the Department's programs for services to veterans at the policy-making level.  
Budget:            Obama: \$43,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  - Office of Disability Employment Policy: To develop and influence disability employment-related policies and practices.  
Budget:            Obama: \$34,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 

Wage and Hour Division: Responsible for the administration and enforcement of a wide range of laws which collectively cover virtually all private and State and local government employment. The Division is comprised of a nationwide staff of investigators, supervisors, and technical and clerical employees responsible for enforcing FLSA, Government Contracts labor standards statutes, the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, the Employee Polygraph

Protection Act, and the Family and Medical Leave Act. The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 also provided certain additional enforcement responsibilities to be undertaken by the Wage and Hour Division staff. Fees imposed on H-1 and other visa applications provide over \$300m per year.

Salaries and Expenses:

Budget:            Obama: \$209,000,000            A-Plan: \$209,000,000

Retain, but review for possible state handling of some functions.

H-1 B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection

Budget:            Obama: \$35,000,000            A-Plan: \$35,000,000

Retain but move to Homeland Security.

---

## Department of Education Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education			
	Education Jobs Fund	3,712,000	0
	Indian Student Education	115,000	115,000
	Impact Aid	1,502,000	0
	Supporting Student Success	485,000	0
	Accelerating Achievement and Ensuring Equity	20,209,000	0
	Education Improvement Programs	5,057,000	1,302,000
	State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, Recovery Act	5,456,000	0
Office of Innovation and Improvement			
	Innovation and Instructional Teams	1,871,000	0
Office of English Language Acquisition			
	English Learner Education	762,000	0
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services			
	Special Education	14,537,000	12,802,680
	Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research	4,222,000	3,011,460
	American Printing House for the Blind	32,000	21,200
	National Technical Institute for the Deaf	63,000	61,480
	Gallaudet University	117,000	117,000
Office of Vocational and Adult Education			
	Career, Technical and Adult Education	1,898,000	0
Office of Post-secondary Education			
	Race to the Top: College Affordability and Completion	0	0
	Higher Education	2,646,000	0
	College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans Program Account	31,000	0
	Howard University	224,000	224,000
Office of Federal Student Aid			
	Student Financial Assistance	36,958,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Student Aid Administration	1,083,000	0
	Academic Competitiveness /SMART Grant Program	10,000	0
	Teacher Education Assistance	38,000	0
	Federal Family Education Loan Program Account	1,909,000	0
	Federal Direct Student Loan Program Account	6,923,000	0
	Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund	272,000	0
	Student Financial Assistance Debt Collection	5,000	0
Institute of Education Sciences			
	Institute of Education Sciences	738,000	462,160
Departmental Management			
	Office for Civil Rights	102,000	0
	American Jobs Act	30,517,000	0
	Program Administration	456,000	104,500
	Office of the Inspector General	58,000	0
Hurricane Education Recovery			
	Hurricane Education Recovery	24,000	0
<b>Total Dept of Education</b>		142,015,000	18,221,480

Departmental Management: Budget: Obama: \$31,133,000,000.

- Office for Civil Rights: Investigates discrimination complaints, conducts compliance reviews, monitors corrective action plans, and provides technical assistance on civil rights issues.  
Budget:           Obama: \$102,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- American Jobs Act: Support nearly 400,000 education jobs, preventing layoffs of educators and allowing thousands more to be hired or rehired. In addition, the President's plan will modernize at least 35,000 public school buildings and community college campuses while putting construction workers back to work.  
Budget:           Obama: \$30,517,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Program Administration: Provides administrative support for most programs and offices in the Department.  
Budget:            Obama: \$456,000,000            A-Plan: \$104,500,000  
Retain but reduce program 2008 level by 75%.
- Office of the Inspector General: Conduct audits and investigations of the Department's programs and activities to help ensure accountability for taxpayer-provided funds and to identify management improvements.  
Budget:            Obama: \$58,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Hurricane Education Recovery: Programs to assist school districts and schools in meeting the educational needs of students displaced by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and in helping schools that were closed as a result of the hurricanes to reopen as quickly and effectively as possible.  
Budget:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
After 7 years, I don't think we share the same definition of 'quickly'.  
Terminate the program.

---

#### Office of Elementary and Secondary Education

- Education Jobs Fund: To support education jobs in the 2010-11 school year [obviously continuing]. This money was distributed to states by a formula based on population figures, and States can distribute their funding to school districts based on their own primary funding formula or districts' relative share of Federal Title I funds.  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,712,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate program.
- 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:            Obama: \$115,000,000            A-Plan: \$115,000,000  
Retain the program but review and consider transferring program materials to state programs.
- Impact Aid: To assist local school districts that have lost property tax

revenue due to the presence of tax-exempt Federal property, or that have experienced increased expenditures due to the enrollment of federally connected children, including children living on Indian lands.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,502,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

By definition of the plan, terminate the program.

- Supporting Student Success: [Finding a distinct description of this program outside of budget requests has proven difficult, in general it is a program that grants money to school districts for a large number of initiatives including ‘safe and health students, physical education programs, school counseling programs and 21<sup>st</sup> century community learning centers’]  
Budget:            Obama: \$485,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Accelerating Achievement and Ensuring Equity: [Like SSS, this program offers grants to districts and individuals for educational achievement]  
Budget:            Obama: \$20,209,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Education Improvement Programs: [Like SSS, 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:            Obama: \$5,057,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,302,000,000  
Review foreign/territorial spending; review and establish programs as advisory and research; reduce program to 25% of 2008 level.
- State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, Recovery Act: Stabilize State and local government budgets to avoid reductions in education and other essential public services while driving education reform in four key areas: teacher effectiveness and inequities in the distribution of highly qualified teachers; rigorous college- and career-ready standards and assessments; targeted, intensive support and effective interventions to turn around struggling schools; and pre-K through college and career data systems.  
Budget:            Obama: \$5,456,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

---

Innovation and Instructional Teams: To provide incentives for the development and expansion of innovative strategies and practices that have been shown to be effective in improving educational outcomes for students.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,871,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Because the budget only provides incentives rather than creates or gathers and disseminates, terminate the program.

---

English Learner Education: Authorizes formula grants to States to serve English Learners (ELs), the National Professional Development Project, discretionary grants for Native American projects, support for the National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition and Language Instruction Educational Programs (NCELA), and national evaluations.

Budget:            Obama: \$762,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$14,537,000,000            A-Plan: (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:            Obama: \$4,222,000,000            A-Plan: \$15,814,140,000  
Reduce the combined programs to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$32,000,000            A-Plan: \$21,200,000  
Reduce program to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$63,000,000            A-Plan: \$61,480,000  
Reduce the program to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$117,000,000            A-Plan: \$117,000,000  
Retain the program.

---

Office of Vocational and Adult Education: Career, Technical and Adult Education: Administers, coordinates programs that are related to adult education and literacy, career and technical education, and community colleges.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,898,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Office of Post-secondary Education Programs  
Budget: Obama: \$2,884,000,000

Note: 2013 Obama budget includes \$50,000,000 for Race to the Top program to help College Affordability and Completion. This program should be terminated before funds are distributed.

- Higher Education: Formulates federal post-secondary education policy and administers programs that address critical national needs in support of our mission to increase access to quality post-secondary education.  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,646,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans Program: [Another program hiding in the weeds; This apparently helps colleges pay the

debts on loans they took for capital improvements. About \$400,000 appears to be for Administrative costs.]

Budget:            Obama: \$31,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Howard University: Federally chartered, non-profit, private, coeducational, nonsectarian, historically black university located in Washington, D.C.  
Budget:            Obama: \$224,000,000            A-Plan: \$224,000,000  
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.

---

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:            Obama: \$738,000,000            A-Plan: \$462,160,000

Review program to ensure no regulatory responsibilities; retain the program at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation. [This is what I wanted Office of Innovation and Improvement to be doing.]

---

Office of Federal Student Aid Programs

Budget: Obama: \$46,788,000,000

- Student Financial Assistance: Plays a central and essential role in America's post-secondary education community. Our core mission is to ensure that all eligible individuals benefit from federal financial assistance—grants, loans and work-study programs—for education beyond high school.  
Budget:            Obama: \$36,958,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program, with extreme prejudice.
- Student Aid Administration: Account provides funds to administer the Federal student financial assistance programs authorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act (HEA) of 1965, as amended. The Title IV programs, which provide funds to help students and families pay for the cost of education beyond high school, collectively represent the Nation's largest source of financial aid for post-secondary students.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,083,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Academic Competitiveness/SMART Grant Program: To meet the growing need for improved math and science instruction, These grants encourage students to take more challenging courses in high school--making success in college more likely, according to research--and to pursue college majors in high demand in the global economy, such as science, mathematics, technology, engineering and critical foreign languages.

Budget:            Obama: \$10,000,000 [Significant reduction from previous years]

A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Teacher Education Assistance: Provides funds to students who are completing or who plan to complete course-work that is required to begin a career in teaching, and who agree to teach full-time for at least four years.

Budget:            Obama: \$38,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Federal Family Education Loan Program: [Program has been discontinued and is no longer making new loans. Budget is wind down]

Budget:            Obama: \$1,499,000,000 (net of liquidation account)

A-Plan: \$0

Program in terminal stages.

- Federal Direct Student Loan Program Account: Low-interest loans for students and parents to help pay for the cost of a student's education after high school. The lender is the U.S. Department of Education (the Department) rather than a bank or other financial institution.

Budget:            Obama: \$6,923,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund: Reserve money held by public and non- profit guaranty agencies participating in the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program are Federal property. These funds are used to pay default claims from FFEL lenders as well as other claims such as those related to death, disability, bankruptcy, and closed schools. The fund, commonly referred to as the Reserve Fund, also pays fees to support successful guaranty agency efforts to avert defaults.

Budget:            Obama: \$272,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Here is a plan, if a lender loses because a debtor defaults, the lender

LOSES. Terminate the program.

- Student Financial Assistance Debt Collection: Currently contracts with several collection agencies to administer many of the collection activities of our accounts. Only those accounts which fail to establish and adhere to a repayment arrangement are subject to assignment to a collection agency by the Department's Debt Collection Service.

Budget:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Review and modify bankruptcy law to allow discharge of student loans, manage remaining loans til liquidated.

---

## Department of Energy Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Energy Programs			
	Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	1,222,000	0
	Fossil Energy Research and Development	1,402,000	0
	Energy Information Administration	84,000	100,700
	Strategic Petroleum Reserve	107,000	107,000
	Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	19,000	19,000
	Science	5,664,000	4,190,040
	SPR Petroleum Account	1,000	0
	Clean Coal Technology	1,000	0
	Non-defense Environmental Cleanup	333,000	327,540
	Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	1,570,000	50,880
	Nuclear Energy	768,000	334,960
	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	7,162,000	0
	Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program Account	4,834,000	0
	Energy Transformation Acceleration Fund, Recovery Act	134,000	0
	Advanced Research Projects Agency	206,000	206,000
	Payments to States under Federal Power Act	3,000	0
	Nuclear Waste Disposal	18,000	18,000
	Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund	484,000	484,000
	Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve	146,000	0
	Ultra deepwater and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other Petroleum Research Fund	88,000	7,420
	Uranium Sales and Remediation	5,000	0
Power Marketing Administration			
	Operation and Maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration	49,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Bonneville Power Administration Fund	0	0
	Western Area Power Administration, Borrowing Authority, Recovery Act.	41,000	0
	Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund, Western Area Power Administration	0	0
	Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration	373,000	0
Departmental Administration			
	Departmental Administration	202,000	166,420
	Office of the Inspector General	53,000	0
	Working Capital Fund	32,000	0
<b>Total Dept of Energy</b>		<b>24,476,000</b>	<b>5,984,960</b>

Receipts: \$525,000,000 for energy sales, earnings and fees

- Departmental Administration:  
Budget:        Obama: \$202,000,000        A-Plan: \$166,420,000  
Reduce budget to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.
- Office of the Inspector General:  
Budget:        Obama: \$53,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Working Capital Fund:  
Budget:        Obama: \$32,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

---

#### 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:        Obama: \$84,000,000        A-Plan: \$100,700,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program: To encourage, through the use of Federal loan guarantees, early commercial use in the United States of new or significantly improved technologies in energy projects that: Avoid, reduce, or sequester air pollutants or anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases; Employ new or significantly improved technologies as compared to commercial technologies in service in the United States at the time the guarantee is issued.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,222,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.
- Fossil Energy Research and Development: To support improved energy security and rapid development of climate-oriented technology.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,402,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate by reducing programs on ‘climate-oriented’ research and fold into Science at 20% of 2008 level.
- Strategic Petroleum Reserve: The world's largest supply of emergency crude oil.

Budget:            Obama: \$107,000,000 [Includes SPR Petroleum Account]  
A-Plan: \$107,000,000

Retain the program.
- Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves: [Properties are being divested and cleanup/remediation continues on several properties]

Budget:            Obama: \$19,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$5,664,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,190,040,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 20% of 2008 level funding from FERD (see above).
- Clean Coal Technology: Focused on developing projects that utilize carbon sequestration technologies and/or beneficial reuse of carbon dioxide.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000 [Because they said they would, but didn’t really mean that anything should come of it]  
A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program but assign work to ‘Science’.

- 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:            Obama: \$333,000,000            A-Plan: \$327,540,000  
Retain the program at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$1,570,000,000            A-Plan: \$50,880,000  
Reduce program to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation; 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:            Obama: \$768,000,000            A-Plan: \$334,960,000  
Reduce program to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation; reduce the program priorities to managing application processes.

---

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy: Invests in clean energy technologies that strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and reduce dependence on foreign oil.

Budget:            Obama: \$7,162,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program: Provide direct loans to eligible automobile manufacturers and component suppliers for projects that re-equip, expand, and establish manufacturing facilities in the U.S. to produce advanced technology vehicles and components for such vehicles.

Budget:            Obama: \$4,834,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Energy Transformation Acceleration Fund, Recovery Act: Program's mission to



sponsor specific high-risk and high-payoff game-changing research and development projects that overcome the long-term technological barriers in the development of energy technologies.

Budget:            Obama: \$134,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$206,000,000            A-Plan: \$206,000,000

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.

---

Payments to States under Federal Power Act: [Inferring as there seems to be no clear description, these funds are the 'profits' of power plants under federal control to the States where the plants are located.]

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Turn over the plants to the States.

---

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:            Obama: \$18,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$484,000,000            A-Plan: \$484,000,000

Retain the program. Review for timetable.

---

Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve: To establish a two million barrel home heating oil component of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the Northeast. The intent was to create a buffer large enough to allow commercial companies to compensate for interruptions in supply during severe winter weather, but not so large as to dissuade suppliers from responding to increasing prices as a sign that more supply is needed.

Budget:            Obama: \$146,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. There are current calls to 'increase the fund to 2 million barrels' despite it already should be there. High crude prices are causing refineries to shut down. The entire country is paying so that 6% of homes, 80% of which are in the Northeast, can have an emergency supply. Let them foot the bill or let the States do so.

---

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:            Obama: \$88,000,000            A-Plan: 7,420,000

Retain and reduce budget to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Uranium Sales and Remediation: [This is the sale of Uranium to fund the cleanup of a nuclear material production site]

Budget:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Program was slated for termination in 2013. Works for me.

---

Operation and Maintenance, Southwestern Power Administration: Markets hydroelectric power in Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas from 24 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers multipurpose dams.

Budget:            Obama: \$49,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Allow for private/public(state/local) ownership. Terminate the program.

---

Bonneville Power Administration Fund: Markets wholesale electricity and transmission to the Pacific Northwest's public and private utilities as well as to some large industries. BPA provides about half the electricity used in the Northwest and operates over three-fourths of the region's high-voltage transmission. While BPA is part of the Department of Energy, it is not tax-supported through government appropriations. Instead, BPA recovers all of its costs through sales of electricity and transmission and repays the U.S. Treasury in full with interest for any money it borrows.

Budget:            Obama: [A negative entry for 2012 but was an average of \$409,000,000 for 2009-2011.]  
A-Plan: \$0

Let the States have it. Terminate the program.

---

Western Area Power Administration, Borrowing Authority, Recovery Act: Western was granted \$3.25 billion in borrowing authority to help build transmission infrastructure.[However, it's first project was so screwed up by overruns and mismanagement that it had to be bought out by a private firm in Canada...so, they can have more to try again.]

Budget:            Obama: \$41,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Colorado River Basins Power Marketing Fund, Western Area Power Administration: To market and deliver reliable, cost-based Federal hydroelectric power and related services. Western provides electric power to nearly 750,000 customers over a 1.3-million-square-mile area in the central and western United States.

Budget:           Obama: [Been negative the last 4 years - It is earning more than it costs]  
                      A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program by turning it over to the States.

---

Construction, Rehabilitation, Operation and Maintenance, Western Area Power Administration: Markets and delivers reliable, renewable, cost-based hydroelectric power and related services within a 15-state region of the central and western U.S.

Budget:           Obama: \$373,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program by selling the Western Area Power Administration to the States.

---

## Environmental Protection Agency Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Environmental Protection Agency			
	State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,472,000	0
	Science and Technology	784,000	158,000
	Environmental Programs and Management	2,653,000	23,050
	Buildings and Facilities	36,000	14,400
	Office of Inspector General	50,000	0
	Payment to the Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,075,000	0
	Cellulosic Biofuel Waiver Credits, Renewable Fuel Program	0	0
	Working Capital Fund	0	0
	Environmental Services	-43,000	0
	Pesticide Registration Fund	13,000	13000
	Registration Service Fees, Pesticide Registration Fund	-15,000	-15,000
	User Fees, Pesticide Tolerance	-3,000	-3,000
	Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,387,000	1,062,120
	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	135,000	0
	Inland Oil Spill Programs	17,000	19,080
Total EPA		10,561,000	1,271,650

- Departmental Programs and Management:  
 Budget:           Obama: \$2,653,000,000           A-Plan: \$23,050,000  
 Reduce budget 99.5% from 2008 level.
  
- Office of the Inspector General:  
 Budget:           Obama: \$50,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
 Terminate the program.
  
- Working Capital Fund:  
 Budget:           Obama: negative [good]           A-Plan: \$0  
 Terminate the program.

- Buildings and Facilities:  
Budget:            Obama: \$36,000,000            A-Plan: \$14,400,000  
Reduce budget 60% from 2008 level to reflect fewer responsibilities.
- 

State and Tribal Assistance Grants: Manages several grant programs that directly aid and assist states and tribes in implementing their compliance and enforcement programs [Mandated by the EPA].

Budget:            Obama: \$4,472,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Quit mandating sovereigns what to do.

---

Science and Technology: To conduct leading-edge research and foster the sound use of science and technology to fulfill EPA's mission to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment.

Budget:            Obama: \$784,000,000            A-Plan: \$158,000,000

Reduce budget by 80% from 2008 level. Transfer program to other agencies with direct responsibility to perform research.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,387,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,062,120,000  
2012 Payment to the Fund: \$1,075,000,000

Retain the program and reduce budget to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. Kill the Fund.

---

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:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$13,000,000

Retain the program.

---

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Fund: To address releases from federally regulated underground storage tanks (USTs).

Budget:            Obama: \$135,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Terminate the Fund.

---

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:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$19,080,000

Retain the program at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

## General Services Agency Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Real Property Activities			
	Federal Buildings Fund	0	82,680
	Federal Buildings Fund, Recovery Act	1,447,000	0
	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			
	Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	4,000	4,000
	Expenses, Presidential Transition	0	9,000
	Office of Inspector General	58,000	0
	Operating Expenses	62,000	62,000
	Government-wide Policy	88,000	57,240
	Electronic Government (E-GOV) Fund	16,000	5,300
	Working Capital Fund	78,000	0
	Federal Citizen Services Fund	41,000	0
	Acquisition Workforce Training Fund	6,000	0
Total GSA		1,806,000	248,220

Receipts: \$28,000,000 rent, training services and transportation charges

- Departmental Administration:  
 Budget:            Obama: \$62,000,000            A-Plan: \$62,000,000  
 Retain. (Apparently, this is more than enough...)
  
- Office of the Inspector General:  
 Budget:            Obama: \$58,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
 Terminate the program.
  
- Working Capital Fund:



Budget:            Obama: \$78,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

---

Government-wide Policy: To ensure that government wide policies encourage agencies to develop and utilize the best, most cost effective management practices for the conduct of their specific programs.

Budget:            Obama: \$88,000,000            A-Plan: \$57,240,000

Retain, reduce budget to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$16,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,300,000

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, reduce budget to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Acquisition Workforce Training Fund: To support training of the civilian acquisition workforce. [Train the people buying for the government to do it well....I'd call it a failure]

Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$-662,000,000 [2008 budget was \$78,000,000]  
                      Recovery Act: \$1,447,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$82,680,000

A substantial portion of the Recovery Act funding appears to be for new construction. Retain, reduce budget to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation pending review. Terminate the Recovery Act funding.

---

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:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$10,000,000

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

---

Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents:

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,000,000

That's all? Retain.

---

Expenses, Presidential Transition:

Budget:            Obama [planned for 2013]: \$9,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$9,000,000

Planned, retained.

---

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:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$12,000,000

Retain the program.

---

Federal Citizen Services Fund: Provides for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Citizen Services [OCS]. OCS provides citizens, businesses, other governments, and the media with access points to easily obtain Government information and services via the Internet, e-mail, print, and telephone.

Budget:            Obama: \$41,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the 'receptionist' program. Program services SHOULD be provided by departments, but with reductions, less is going to be needed.

---

## Social Security Administration Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Social Security Administration			
	Payments to Social Security Trust Funds	140,040,000	0
	Supplemental Security Income Program	51,629,000	0
	Administrative Expenses, Children's Health Insurance Program	2,000	0
	Administrative Expenses, Recovery Act	25,000	0
	SSI, Attorney Fees	-9,000	0
	Receipts from SSI Administrative Fee	-130,000	0
	Recovery of Beneficiary Over-payments from SSI Program	-3,041,000	0
	State Supplemental Fees	154,000	0
	State Supplemental Fees, SSI	-154,000	0
	Federal Old-age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund	638,520,000	1,669,000,000
	FOASI, Non-Attorney Fees	-1,000	0
	FOASI, Attorney Fees	-1,000	0
	Federal Payments to the FOASI Trust Fund		0
	FOASI, Tax Refund Offset	-15,000	0
	Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund	140,029,000	0
	Attorney Fees, Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund	-29,000	0
	FDI, Federal Payments to the FDI Trust Fund	-2,320,000	0
	FDI, Tax Refund Offset	-47,000	0
	Office of the Inspector General	29,000	0
	Special Benefits for Certain WW II Vets	7,000	7,000
	Limitation on Administrative Expenses	87,000	87,000
Total Social Security Admin		964,775,000	1,669,094,000

Receipts: \$143,452,000,000 for fees and recoveries

- Departmental Administration:  
Budget:           Obama: \$87,000,000           A-Plan: \$87,000,000  
Limited to the budget amount. Retain.
  - Office of the Inspector General:  
Budget:           Obama: \$29,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 

#### Trust Fund Payments

- Payment to Social Security Trust Funds: \$140,040,000,000
- Supplemental Security Income Program: \$51,629,000,000
- Federal Old-Age & Survivors Insurance Trust Fund: \$638,520,000,000
- Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund: \$140,029,000,000

Budget:           Obama: \$970,218,000,000   A-Plan: \$1,669,000,000,000

Terminate the programs in response to the Third Rail Program.

---

#### Administrative Expenses: Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

Budget:           Obama: \$2,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

#### Administrative Expenses: Recovery Act:

Budget:           Obama: \$25,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs.

---

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:           Obama: \$7,000,000           A-Plan: \$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	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Public and Indian Housing Programs			
	Public Housing Operating Fund	4,165,000	0
	Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing (HOPE VI)	170,000	0
	Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund Program Account	26,000	26,000
	Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	10,000	0
	Tenant Based Rental Assistance	18,174,000	0
	Project-based Rental Assistance	9,157,000	0
	Public Housing Capital Fund	2,805,000	0
	Native American Housing Block Grant	708,000	606,320
	Housing Certificate Fund	925,000	0
Community Planning and Development			
	Community Development Fund	7,946,000	0
	Self-help Home-ownership Opportunity Program	71,000	0
	Homeless Assistance Grants	2,228,000	0
	Community Development Loan Guarantees Program Account	17,000	0
	Home Investment Partnership Program	1,931,000	0
	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	316,000	0
	Brownfields Redevelopment	9,000	9,000
	Rural Housing and Economic Development	19,000	0
	Permanent Supportive Housing	13,000	13,000
	Neighborhood Stabilization Program	1,063,000	0
	Revolving Fund (liquidating Programs)	2,000	0
Housing Programs			
	Housing Counseling Assistance	52,000	0
	FHA-mutual Mortgage Insurance Program Account	14,979,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	FHA-general and Special Risk Program Account	760,000	0
	Other Assisted Housing Programs	472,000	0
	Payment to Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund	2,000	0
	Housing for Persons with Disabilities	248,000	0
	Green Retrofit Program for Multifamily Housing, Recovery Act	32,000	0
	Green Retrofit Program for Multifamily Housing, Recovery Act	5,000	0
	Housing for the Elderly	1,017,000	0
	Home Ownership Preservation Equity Fund Program Account	1,000	0
	Energy Innovation Fund	5,000	0
	Emergency Homeowners' Relief Fund	420,000	0
	Flexible Subsidy Fund	0	0
	FHA-mutual Mortgage and Cooperative Housing Insurance Funds Liquidating Account	60,000	0
	Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund	10,000	0
Government National Mortgage Association			
	Guarantees of Mortgage-backed Securities Loan Guarantee Program Account	0	0
	Guarantees of Mortgage-backed Securities Loan Guarantee Program Account	140,000	0
	Guarantees of Mortgage-backed Securities Liquidating Account	24,000	0
Policy Development and Research			
	Research and Technology	57,000	0
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity			
	Fair Housing Activities	71,000	0
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes			
	Lead Hazard Reduction	154,000	0
Management and Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	6,000	6,000
	Office of Inspector General	127,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Executive Direction	1,000	0
	Housing Personnel Compensation and Benefits	600,000	118,826
	Administration, Operations and Management	618,000	87,132
	Office of the Government National Mortgage Association Personnel Compensation and Benefits	1,000	0
	Community Planning and Development Personnel Compensation and Benefits	107,000	4,452
	Policy Development and Research Personnel Compensation and Benefits	23,000	0
	Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Personnel Compensation and Benefits	74,000	0
	Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control Personnel Compensation and Benefits	7,000	0
	Transformation Initiative	81,000	0
	Working Capital Fund	327,000	0
<b>Total Dept of Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>		<b>70,434,000</b>	<b>888,220</b>

Departmental Management: Budget: Obama: \$1,972,000,000

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:        Obama: \$6,000,000        A-Plan: \$6,000,000  
Retain.
- Office of the Inspector General:  
Budget:        Obama: \$127,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Executive Direction:  
Budget:        Obama: \$1,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program [Slush fund].
- Working Capital Fund:  
Budget:        Obama: \$327,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.



- Administration, Operations and Management:  
Budget:           Obama: \$618,000,000           A-Plan: \$87,132,000  
80% reduction to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.
- Housing Personnel Compensation and Benefits:  
Budget:           Obama: \$600,000,000           A-Plan: \$118,826,000  
80% reduction to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.
- Community Planning and Development Personnel Compensation and Benefits:  
Budget:           Obama: \$107,000,000           A-Plan: \$4,452,000  
95% reduction to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.
- Office of the Government National Mortgage Association Personnel Compensation and Benefits:  
Budget:           Obama: \$1,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Policy Development and Research Personnel Compensation and Benefits:  
Budget:           Obama: \$23,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity Personnel Compensation and Benefits:  
Budget:           Obama: \$74,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control Personnel Compensation and Benefits:  
Budget:           Obama: \$7,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Transformation Initiative: A Department-wide HUD Transformation Initiative (TI) Fund to be funded by transfers from program accounts. HUD proposes to use these funds for three complementary purposes: research, evaluation and program metrics; program demonstrations; and technical assistance and capacity building. Each of these Transformation Initiative categories will receive not less than 10 percent and not more than 70 percent of the aggregate funds.  
Budget:           Obama: \$81,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

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:            Obama: \$26,000,000            A-Plan: \$26,000,000

Retain the program.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$708,000,000            A-Plan: \$606,320,000

Retain and reduce budget to 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$4,165,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

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

---

Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing: [The government built them, then left them to deteriorate, now pays to fix them up]

Budget:            Obama: \$170,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Either tear down the buildings or sell them. Turn the property over to the States.

---

Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant: The use of NHHBG funds is limited to eligible affordable housing activities for low-income (not exceeding 80% of the

median income for the area) native Hawaiians eligible to reside on Hawaiian home lands. Eligible activities include new construction, rehabilitation, acquisition, infrastructure, and various support services. Housing can be either rental or home-ownership.

Budget:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. If the problem is Hawaii's, let it fund it.

---

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (Section 8): A rental subsidy program to help individual households acquire permanent housing through temporary rental subsidies with or without rental security deposits and/or utility deposits.

Budget:            Obama: \$18,174,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

Project Based Rental Assistance (Section 8): Provide rental subsidies for eligible tenant families (including single persons) residing in newly constructed, rehabilitated and existing rental and cooperative apartment projects.

Budget:            Obama: \$9,157,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs. After 35 years, we still have vast numbers of people needing assistance - the programs don't help people get off the system.

---

Public Housing Capital Fund: Provides funds, annually, to Public Housing Agencies (PHAs) for the development, financing, and modernization of public housing developments and for management improvements. [I love the next sentence:] The funds may not be used for luxury improvements.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,805,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Housing Certificate Fund: [This was the original Section 8 program, it now remains to handle previous contracts. However, the allocation seems far above where it should be]

Budget:            Obama: \$925,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Review with a plan to terminate the program.

---

Community Development Fund: Provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs.

Budget:            Obama: \$7,946,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

Community Development Loan Guarantee Program: Provides communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects. [From the website description: “helps prevent slums”]

Budget:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Self-Help Home-ownership Opportunity Program: Awards grant funds to eligible national and regional non-profit organizations and consortia to purchase home sites and develop or improve the infrastructure needed to set the stage for sweat equity and volunteer-based home-ownership programs for low-income persons and families.

Budget:            Obama: \$71,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Homeless Assistance Grants: Awards homeless assistance grants to organizations across the country to ameliorate homelessness and its effect on people's lives. The two primary grant types are: Continuum of Care (CoC) and Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG).

Budget:            Obama: \$2,228,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Home Investment Partnership Program: Provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use-often in partnership with local nonprofit groups-to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or home-ownership or provide direct rental assistance to low-income people.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,931,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Program.

---

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS: Provides housing assistance and related supportive services and grantees are encouraged to develop community-wide strategies and form partnerships with area nonprofit organizations. HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs.

Budget:            Obama: \$316,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Rural Housing and Economic Development: Provides for capacity building at the state and local level for rural housing and economic development and to support innovative housing and economic development activities in rural areas.

Budget:            Obama: \$19,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Neighborhood Stabilization Program: Established for the purpose of stabilizing communities that have suffered from foreclosures and abandonment.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,063,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$9,000,000            A-Plan: \$9,000,000

Retain and review.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$13,000,000

Retain and review.

---

Revolving Fund (liquidation programs): The Section 312 loan program provided first and junior lien financing at below market interest rates for the rehabilitation of homes in low-income neighborhoods. This program ceased originating new loans over 15 years ago. More than 100,000 loans were made while this program, which was authorized by the Housing Act of 1964, was active. All of the remaining Section 312 properties will be sold.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Housing Counseling Assistance: Enables anyone who wants to (or already does) rent or own housing-whether through a HUD program, a Veterans Affairs program, other Federal programs, a State or local program, or the regular private market-to get the counseling they need to make their rent or mortgage payments and to be a responsible tenant or owner in other ways.

Budget:            Obama: \$52,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

FHA mutual Mortgage Insurance Program: An important tool through which the Federal Government expands home-ownership opportunities for first time home-buyers and other borrowers who would not otherwise qualify for conventional

mortgages on affordable terms, as well as for those who live in under-served areas where mortgages may be harder to get. These obligations are protected by FHA's Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund, which is sustained entirely by borrower premiums.

Budget:            Obama: \$14,979,000,000  
                      Capital Reserve Accounts: \$-9,486,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$0

[Oops] Terminate the program.

---

FHA general and Special Risk Program Account: Houses a wide range of mortgage insurance products to address specialized financing needs, including insurance for loans to develop, rehabilitate, and refinance multifamily rental housing, nursing home facilities, and hospitals. GI/SRI programs also include loan guarantees for Title I manufactured housing and for property improvement loans.

Budget:            Obama: \$760,000,000  
                      Liquidating Fund accounts: \$-646,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$ 0

Terminate the program.

---

Other Assisted Housing Programs: [Catchall for small programs or efforts - outside of general appropriations(?)]

Budget:            Obama: \$472,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund: Prior to fiscal year 2009, the program office was funded solely by certification label fees collected from manufacturers for each transportable unit of manufactured housing produced. In fiscal year 2010 industry production reached historical low levels and production is expected to remain low through fiscal year 2012. The Manufactured Housing Standards Program's responsibilities for manufactured home construction and safety as well as installation and dispute resolution, however, remains unchanged. Without the appropriation, fees charged would need to be tripled in order to carryout the responsibilities of the program. The Budget will also

support the transformation of the program office’s enforcement approach from one based on inspection for defects to one based on the elimination of defects through quality control.

Budget:            Obama: \$10,000,000  
                         Payment to fund: \$2,000,000  
                         A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program with some prejudice as enforcement will change to proactive involvement in the businesses it ‘monitors’.

---

Housing for Persons with Disabilities: Program allows persons with disabilities to live independently in the community by increasing the supply of affordable rental housing linked to the availability of supportive services. The program also provides project based rental/operating assistance, which covers the difference between the HUD-approved operating costs of the unit and the tenant’s rent contribution (30% of their income).

Budget:            Obama: \$248,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Green Retrofit Program for Multifamily Housing, Recovery Act: Grants and loans for eligible property owners to make energy and green retrofit investments in the property, to ensure the maintenance and preservation of the property, the continued operation and maintenance of energy efficiency technologies, and the timely expenditure of funds.

Budget:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Housing for the Elderly: The primary HUD program that provides housing for low-income elderly households.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,017,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---



Home Ownership Preservation Equity Fund: To help homeowners in risk of default and foreclosure.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. [ONE million? ]

---

Energy Innovation Fund: To help catalyze a home energy retrofit market in the United States, by accelerating private investment in cost-saving energy efficiency retrofits in the residential sector.

Budget:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. [\$5m for retrofitting, \$1m for SAVING, seems typical]

---

Emergency Homeowner's Relief Fund: To provide assistance – for up to 24 months – to homeowners who are at risk of foreclosure and have experienced a substantial reduction in income due to involuntary unemployment, underemployment, or a medical condition.

Budget:            Obama: \$420,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund.

---

Flexible Subsidy Fund: Collections in the Flexible Subsidy fund will continue to occur as a result of repayments of Flexible Subsidy loans outstanding and repayment of grants as may be appropriate.

Budget:            Obama: \$-26,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Program will self terminate.

---

FHA Mutual and Cooperative Housing Insurance: FHA is comprised of five separate insurance funds: Mutual Mortgage Insurance (MMI) fund, Cooperative Management Housing Insurance (CMHI) fund, General Risk Insurance (GI) fund, Special Risk Insurance (SRI) fund, and the HOPE for Homeowners (H4H) fund. For presentation purposes, the budget transactions are separated into three accounts. The main single family programs, including those for condominiums

and the Home Equity Conversion Mortgage programs are reported under the MMI/CMHI account.

Budget:            Obama: \$60,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program (s).

---

Guarantees of Mortgage-backed Securities Loan Guarantees: To support the expansion of affordable housing in America by linking the global capital markets to the nation's housing markets. In fiscal year 2010, Ginnie Mae reached a new milestone by surpassing \$1 trillion in outstanding guarantees for the first time in its history. Ginnie Mae guaranteed \$413 billion in securities, which represents the Association's efforts to finance nearly 1.9 million homes for families across the country.

Budget:            Obama: \$140,000,000  
                      Other line item, same account: \$-80,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the account/program. If the government's control over mortgages and student loans doesn't scare you, Obamacare probably doesn't either.

---

## Small Business Administration Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Small Business Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	537,000	0
	Office of Inspector General	20,000	0
	Office of Advocacy	9,000	0
	Disaster Loans Program Account	390,000	0
	Business Loans Program Account	3,075,000	0
	Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund	1,000	0
Total SBA		4,032,000	0

Departmental Management: Budget: Obama: \$566,000,000

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:           Obama: \$537,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  
- Office of the Inspector General:  
Budget:           Obama: \$20,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  
- Office of Advocacy:  
Budget:           Obama: \$9,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

---

Disaster Loans Program Account: Provides low interest disaster loans to homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private, nonprofit organizations to repair or replace real estate, personal property, machinery & equipment, inventory and business assets that have been damaged or destroyed in a declared disaster.

Budget:           Obama: \$390,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the account.

---

Business Loans Program Account: Delivered millions of loans, loan guarantees, contracts, counseling sessions and other forms of assistance to small businesses.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,075,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the account.

---

Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund: To assist small businesses seeking contracting opportunities in which a performance or bid bond is required. The program is administered through a private-public partnership between the SBA and the surety industry

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

## Other Programs, Committees and Boards Summary

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’.

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Federal Drug Control Programs			
	High-intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	194,000	0
	Other Federal Drug Control Programs	170,000	0
	Counter-drug Technology Assessment Center	9,000	0
Millennium Challenge Corporation			
	Millennium Challenge Corporation	2,164,000	0
International Security Assistance			
	Peacekeeping Operations	515,000	0
	Economic Support Fund	6,119,000	0
	Peacekeeping Operations	515,000	0
	Global Security Contingency Fund	20,000	0
	Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, De-mining, and Related Programs	603,000	0
	International Military Education and Training	42,000	21,000
	Foreign Military Financing Program	5,164,000	0
	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	162,000	0
	Foreign Military Financing Loan Program Account	37,000	0
Multilateral Assistance			
	Strategic Climate Fund	50,000	0
	Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	80,000	0
	Contribution to the International Development Association	1,412,000	0
	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank	202,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	207,000	0
	Contribution to the African Development Bank	157,000	0
	Clean Technology Fund	185,000	0
	Contribution to Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	12,000	0
	Debt Restructuring	37,000	0
	International Organizations and Programs	407,000	302,100
	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	297,000	0
	Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development	24,000	0
	International Affairs Technical Assistance Program	28,000	0
	Global Food Security Fund	135,000	0
Agency for International Development			
	Capital Investment Fund of the United States Agency for International Development.	138,000	0
	Loan Guarantees to Israel Program Account	6,000	0
	Conflict Stabilization Operations	2,000	0
	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	537,000	0
	Urban and Environmental Credit Program Account	4,000	0
	Tunisia Loan Guarantee Program Account	30,000	0
	Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development	1,287,000	0
	Operating Expenses, Office of Inspector General	62,000	0
	Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	26,000	0
	Development Fund for Africa	6,000	0
	Development Assistance Program	2,172,000	0
	Transition Initiatives	59,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund	85,000	0
	International Disaster Assistance	1,086,000	3,000
	Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	42,000	0
	Child Survival and Health Programs	48,000	0
	Development Credit Authority Program Account	63,000	0
	Development Credit Authority Program Account	10,000	0
	Property Management Fund	13,000	0
	Working Capital Fund	11,000	0
	Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund	4,000	0
	Gifts and Donations, Agency for International Development	-50,000	0
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds, AID	75,000	0
Overseas Private Investment Corporation			
	Overseas Private Investment Corporation Program Account	209,000	0
Trade and Development Agency			
	Trade and Development Agency	46,000	53,000
Peace Corps			
	Peace Corps	368,000	368,000
Inter-American Foundation			
	Inter-American Foundation	22,000	0
African Development Foundation			
	African Development Foundation	30,000	0
	Gifts and Donations	2,000	0
	Gifts and Donations	-1,000	0
International Monetary Programs			
	United States Quota IMF Direct Loan Program Account	17,000	0
	Loans to the IMF Direct Loan Program Account	17,000	0
Military Sales Program			

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Special Defense Acquisition Fund	0	0
	Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund	28,320,000	0
	Deposits, Advances, Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund	0	0
Special Assistance Initiatives			
	Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Fund	1,000	0
Military Retirement			
	Payment to Military Retirement Fund	64,751,000	64,751,000
	Military Retirement Fund	48,527,000	48,527,000
Retiree Health Care			
	Payment to Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	6,716,000	0
	Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund	9,994,000	0
Educational Benefits			
	Education Benefits Fund	412,000	0
American Battle Monuments Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	96,000	59,360
	Contributions	1,000	1,000
	Contributions, American Battle Monuments Commission	-1,000	-1,000
Armed Forces Retirement Home			
	General Fund Payment, Armed Forces Retirement Home	15,000	0
	Armed Forces Retirement Home	139,000	120,840
	Other Receipts, Armed Forces Retirement Home	-12,000	-14,000
	Property Sales/Leases, Armed Forces Retirement Home	-1,000	-1,000
Cemeterial Expenses			
	Salaries and Expenses	70,000	33,920
Forest and Wildlife Conservation, Military Reservations			
	Wildlife Conservation	7,000	0



Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Sales of Hunting and Fishing Permits, Military Reservations	-3,000	-3,000
Selective Service System			
	Salaries and Expenses	23,000	23,000
Corps of Engineers--Civil Works			
	Mississippi River and Tributaries	708,000	374,180
	Investigations	132,000	132,000
	Construction	3,381,000	1,468,100
	Operation and Maintenance	2,095,000	1,556,080
	Expenses	210,000	192,920
	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies	1,452,000	768,500
	Regulatory Program	193,000	184,440
	Washington Aqueduct	-1,000	-1,000
	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program	157,000	145,220
	Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works	8,000	3,180
	Special Recreation Use Fees, Corps of Engineers	-43,000	-42,400
	Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	-11,000	-11,000
	User Fees, Fund for Non-Federal Use of Disposal Facilities	-1,000	-1,000
	South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund	7,000	0
	Coastal Wetlands Restoration Trust Fund	108,000	0
	Inland Waterways Trust Fund	92,000	92,000
	Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds	405,000	318,000
	Contributions, Rivers and Harbors, Other Than Port and Harbor User Fees	-450,000	-450,000
	Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	833,000	811,960
	Permanent Appropriations	23,000	19,080
Administrative Conference of the United States			
	Salaries and Expenses	3,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation			
	Salaries and Expenses	6,000	0
Appalachian Regional Commission			
	Appalachian Regional Commission	53,000	0
	Fees for Services, Appalachian Regional Commission	-4,000	0
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	8,000	0
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	7,000	6,360
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation			
	Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	4,000	0
Central Intelligence Agency			
	Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	514,000	278,780
Commission of Fine Arts			
	Salaries and Expenses	2,000	0
	National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	2,000	0
Commission on Civil Rights			
	Salaries and Expenses	9,000	0
Committee for Purchase from People who are Blind or Severely Disabled, activities			
	Salaries and Expenses	4,000	0
Commodity Futures Trading Commission			
	Commodity Futures Trading Commission	226,000	108,120
	Customer Protection Fund	1,000	1,000
Consumer Product Safety Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	105,000	71,020
Corporation for Public Broadcasting			
	Corporation for Public Broadcasting	444,000	0
United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims			
	Salaries and Expenses	31,000	23,320
	Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Retirement Fund	2,000	2,000
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	28,000	23,320

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
District of Columbia Courts			
	Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	235,000	228,960
	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	43,460
	District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund	12,000	12,000
	Federal Payments, D.C. Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity	-10,000	-10,000
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	360,400
	Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	30,000	0
	Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Cost in the District of Columbia	15,000	15,000
	Federal Payment for School Improvement	60,000	43,460
	District of Columbia Federal Pension Fund	611,000	516,220
	Federal Contribution, DC Federal Pension Fund	-489,000	-360,400
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	355,000	0
	EEOC Education, Technical Assistance, and Training Revolving Fund	-2,000	0
Export-Import Bank of the United States			
	Export-Import Bank Loans Program Account	793,000	0
	Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank	3,000	0
Federal Communications Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	15,000	15,000

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Spectrum Auction Program Account	22,000	22,000
	Fees for Services	-23,000	-23,000
	Universal Service Fund	9,377,000	1,278,600
Deposit Insurance			
	Senior Unsecured Debt Guarantee	1,004,000	0
	Deposit Insurance Fund	22,178,000	22,178,000
FSLIC Resolution			
	FSLIC Resolution Fund	307,000	0
Orderly Liquidation			
	Orderly Liquidation Fund	627,000	627,000
FDIC_Office of Inspector General			
	Office of Inspector General	45,000	0
Federal Election Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	66,000	60,420
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council Appraisal Subcommittee			
	Registry Fees	2,000	2,000
Federal Labor Relations Authority			
	Salaries and Expenses	25,000	0
Federal Maritime Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	24,000	22,260
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service			
	Salaries and Expenses	46,000	0
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	17,000	8,480
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board			
	Program Expenses	143,000	103,880
	Reimbursement for Program Expenses, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board	-143,000	-103,880
Federal Trade Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	177,000	101,760
Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation			
	Payment to the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Memorial Trust Fund	1,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Trust Fund	3,000	0
	General Fund Payment, Harry S Truman Scholarship Trust Fund	-1,000	0
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development			
	Payment to the Institute	9,000	7,420
United States Inter-agency Council on Homelessness			
	United States Inter-agency Council on the Homelessness	3,000	0
International Trade Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	91,000	72,080
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation			
	James Madison Memorial Fellowship Trust Fund	2,000	0
Japan-United States Friendship Commission			
	Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund	3,000	0
Legal Services Corporation			
	Payment to Legal Services Corporation	362,000	366,760
Marine Mammal Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	3,000	0
Merit Systems Protection Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	43,000	0
National Archives and Records Administration			
	Operating Expenses	339,000	295,740
	National Historical Publications and Records Commission	11,000	6,360
	Repairs and Restoration	16,000	10,600
	Electronic Record Archives	53,000	53,000
	Office of the Inspector General - National Archives and Records Administration	4,000	0
	Records Center Revolving Fund	7,000	0
	National Archives Gift Fund	4,000	2,000
	Gifts and Bequests, National Archives Gift Fund	-4,000	-1,000
National Capital Planning Commission			

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Salaries and Expenses	8,000	8,000
National Council on Disability			
	Salaries and Expenses	3,000	0
National Credit Union Administration			
	Credit Union Share Insurance Fund	12,000	12,000
	Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund	2,000	2,000
	Temporary Corporate Credit Union Stabilization Fund	2,635,000	0
National Endowment for the Arts			
	National Endowment for the Arts: Grants and Administration	162,000	0
National Endowment for the Humanities			
	National Endowment for the Humanities: Grants and Administration	142,000	0
National Labor Relations Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	277,000	50,000
National Mediation Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	13,000	0
National Science Foundation			
	Research and Related Activities	6,464,000	4,618,420
	Education and Human Resources	1,087,000	875,560
	Agency Operations and Award Management	317,000	274,540
	Office of the Inspector General	13,000	0
	Office of the National Science Board	4,000	3,180
	Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	312,000	224,720
	Donations	111,000	0
	Donations, National Science Foundation	-25,000	-25,000
National Transportation Safety Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	102,000	85,860
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation			
	Payment to Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	215,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,060,000	919,020
	Office of Inspector General	11,000	0
	Nuclear Facility Fees, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	-910,000	-809,840
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	3,000	3,000
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	11,000	11,000
Office of Government Ethics			
	Salaries and Expenses	14,000	0
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation			
	Salaries and Expenses	8,000	0
Office of Special Counsel			
	Salaries and Expenses	19,000	18,020
Postal Service			
	Office of Inspector General	241,000	0
	Postal Regulatory Commission	14,000	14,000
	Payment to Postal Service Fund	75,000	75,000
	Postal Service Fund	2,260,000	2,310,800
Railroad Retirement Board			
	Dual Benefits Payments Account	51,000	51,000
	Federal Payments to the Railroad Retirement Accounts	622,000	380,540
	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Extended Benefit Payments	8,000	0
	Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account	32,000	31,000
	Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account	6,703,000	6,486,140
	Rail Industry Pension Fund	4,890,000	4,327,980
	Payment from the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, Rail Industry Pension Fund	-1,855,000	-1,375,880
	Limitation on the Office of Inspector General	1,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	110,000	102,980
	National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust	1,932,000	1,457,500
	Limitation on Administration	1,000	1,000
Securities and Exchange Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	180,000	105,000
	Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund	17,000	17,000
	Investor Protection Fund	111,000	111,000
Smithsonian Institution			
	Salaries and Expenses	662,000	589,360
	Facilities Capital	74,000	90,100
	Legacy Fund	7,000	7,000
	Salaries and Expenses, National Gallery of Art	118,000	106,000
	Repair, Restoration, and Renovation of Buildings, National Gallery of Art	38,000	18,020
	Operations and Maintenance, JFK Center for the Performing Arts	23,000	20,140
	Capital Repair and Restoration, JFK Center for the Performing Arts	20,000	20,000
	Salaries and Expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	12,000	9,540
State Justice Institute			
	State Justice Institute: Salaries and Expenses	6,000	4,240
Tennessee Valley Authority			
	Tennessee Valley Authority Fund	925,000	0
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum			
	Holocaust Memorial Museum	49,000	47,700
United States Institute of Peace			
	Operating Expenses	42,000	18,020
Intelligence Community Management Account			
	Intelligence Community Management Account	534,000	381,600



Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Institute of Museum and Library Services			
	Office of Museum and Library Services: Grants and Administration	276,000	63,500
	Gifts and Donations, Institute of Museum Services	-1,000	-1,000
United Mine Workers of America Benefit Funds			
	United Mine Workers of America 1992 Benefit Plan	72,000	40,280
	United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund	157,000	116,600
	Transfers from Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	0	-107,060
	United Mine Workers of America 1993 Benefit Plan	60,000	12,720
Corporation for National and Community Service			
	National and Community Service Programs, Operating Expenses	6,000	0
	Inspector General	1,000	0
	Salaries and Expenses	83,000	0
	Operating Expenses	755,000	0
	Gifts and Contributions	194,000	0
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation			
	Federal Payment to Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Trust Fund	2,000	0
	Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	7,000	0
	Fees for Services, Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund	-3,000	0
Other Commissions and Boards			
	Other Commissions and Boards	1,000	0
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board			
	Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	11,000	9,540
Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia			
	Public Defender Service for the District of Columbia	37,000	32,860

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Federal Payment to Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	207,000	195,040
Presidio Trust			
	Presidio Trust	4,000	4,000
Denali Commission			
	Denali Commission	55,000	0
	Denali Commission Trust Fund	18,000	0
Broadcasting Board of Governors			
	Broadcasting Capital Improvements	6,000	6,000
	International Broadcasting Operations	743,000	136,800
Delta Regional Authority			
	Delta Regional Authority	24,000	8,480
Vietnam Education Foundation			
	Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund	5,000	5,000
Election Assistance Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	11,000	0
	Election Reform Programs	24,000	0
Public Company Accounting Oversight Board			
	Public Company Accounting Oversight Board	229,000	0
Standard Setting Body			
	Payment to Standard Setting Body	39,000	0
Telecommunications Development Fund			
	Telecommunications Development Fund	4,000	0
Affordable Housing Program			
	Affordable Housing Program	198,000	0
Electric Reliability Organization			
	Electric Reliability Organization	200,000	0
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects			
	Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation	8,000	0
	Fees, Charges, and Commissions	-5,000	0
Federal Housing Finance Agency			

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Federal Housing Finance Agency, Administrative Expenses	229,000	0
	Office of Inspector General	9,000	0
National Infrastructure Bank			
	National Infrastructure Bank Program Account	22,000	0
Recovery Act Accountability and Transparency Board			
	Recovery Act Accountability and Transparency Board, Recovery Act	37,000	0
Northern Border Regional Commission			
	Northern Border Regional Commission	1,000	0
National Railroad Passenger Corporation Office of Inspector General			
	Salaries and Expenses	28,000	0
Securities Investor Protection Corporation			
	Securities Investor Protection Corporation	419,000	0
Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund			
	Payment to the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund	150,000	0
	Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund	63,000	0
Corporation for Travel Promotion			
	Travel Promotion Fund	100,000	0
Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection			
	Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection Fund	291,000	0
Indian Law and Order Commission			
	Indian Law and Order Commission	2,000	2,000
Allowances			
	Future Disaster Costs	125,000	125,000
Allowances			
	Debt Collection Initiatives	0	0
<b>Total programs, committees, boards</b>		<b>267,100,000</b>	<b>168,580,000</b>

Federal Drug Control Programs

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program: Provides assistance to Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States. There are currently 28 HIDTAs, which include approximately 16 percent of all counties in the United States and 60 percent of the U.S. population.

Budget:            Obama: \$194,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Other Federal Drug Control Programs: Outlines a comprehensive approach to reducing drug use and its consequences by endorsing a balance of prevention, treatment, and law enforcement, and restoring balance between demand and supply reduction programs.

Budget:            Obama: \$170,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Counter-drug Technology Assessment Center: The Budget Submission shows a negative \$11,328,000 for this program (rescission request). [Whether this program continues or not is difficult to ascertain. The OBAMA National Drug Control Program is involving every Executive Branch Department at some level in the *Strategy*]

Budget:            Obama: \$9,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate these programs.

---

Millennium Challenge Corporation: Provides these well-performing countries with large-scale grants to fund country-led solutions for reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,164,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. We are not going to borrow billions to give to OTHER countries to do better for their own citizens.

---

## International Security Assistance

- Peacekeeping Operations: Initially proposed as a five-year program (fiscal years 2005-2009), GPOI's mandate was renewed for a second five-year period (fiscal years 2010-2014). The primary objectives for the program's first five years (Phase I) included training 75,000 peacekeepers and building regional capacity to conduct peacekeeping operations. In Phase II, program emphasis has shifted from the direct training of peacekeepers to assisting partner country efforts to build sustainable,

indigenous peacekeeping training capacity.

Budget:            Obama: \$515,000,000.            A-Plan: \$0

Five year program to train UN peacekeepers [That don't behave very well] turns into a funnel for indigenous - in-house security - training. Terminate with extreme prejudice.

- Economic Support Fund: Provides grants to U.S.-based NGOs to work with indigenous agents of democratic change across the world to advance the President's Freedom Agenda and the Secretary's transformational diplomacy goal of working with partners to build sustainable democratic institutions.

Budget:            Obama: \$6,119,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Building democracies where ever we go. Terminate the program.

- Peacekeeping Operations: [Getting a specific description of this line item has been difficult. I believe it is a breakout of what we are spending on commitments to Peace Keeping missions of the UN, but am not sure]

Budget:            Obama: \$515,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. If we are to withdraw our troops back to our shore, then paying for others to take our place is no better.

- Global Security Contingency Fund: A fund jointly administered by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense to provide assistance to foreign countries to build the capacity of their military and other security forces, and to enhance their justice sector, rule of law programs and stabilization efforts under conditions of conflict or instability. It includes specific authority for the security forces of Yemen and Horn of Africa countries.

Budget:            Obama: \$20,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Nation building.

- Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, De-mining, and Related Programs: Account supports a broad range of U.S. national interests by funding critical, security-related programs. NADR programs serve as an important tool for working with foreign nations to reduce transnational threats to America's security, as well as to mitigate local threats that cause regional instabilities and humanitarian tragedies.

Budget:            Obama: \$603,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- International Military Education and Training: Provides training and education on a grant basis to students from allied and friendly nations.  
Budget:            Obama: \$42,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.

- Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$162,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Not a chance in hell - terminate the program.

- Foreign Military Financing Program: Provides grants for the acquisition of U.S. defense equipment, services and training, which promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons.  
Budget:            Obama: \$5,164,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

Foreign Military Financing Loan Program Account;  
Budget:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program

---

## Multilateral Assistance

Strategic Climate Fund: Supports three targeted programs: The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, the Forest Investment Program, and the Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries. Each program seeks to pilot new approaches and scaled-up activities to address climate change challenges in developing countries, while promoting low-carbon, climate resilient economic growth.

Budget:            Obama: \$50,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund and all it's little kiddie programs too.

---

Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank: We support efforts by

Latin America and the Caribbean countries to reduce poverty and inequality. We aim to bring about development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way.

Budget:            Obama: \$80,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

We are helping to fund a bank, in another country? No thanks. Terminate the program.

---

Contribution to the International Development Association: IDA complements the World Bank's other lending arm—the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)—which serves middle-income countries with capital investment and advisory services. IBRD and IDA share the same staff and headquarters and evaluate projects with the same rigorous standards. IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 81 poorest countries, 39 of which are in Africa.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,412,000,000 [See recommendation below]

Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

Budget:            Obama: \$207,000,000            A-Plan: \$0 x 2

Terminate both programs.

---

Contribution to the Asian Development Bank: A major source of development financing for the Asia and Pacific region.

Budget:            Obama: \$202,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Contribution to the African Development Bank: Help reduce poverty, improve living conditions for Africans and mobilize resources for the continent's economic and social development.

Budget:            Obama: \$157,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Contribution to Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund: Grant assistance to improve the investment climate in the region through three windows: a Technical Assistance Facility; a Human Resources Facility; and an Enterprise Development Facility, to which a revolving-loan and equity-investment fund is attached.

Budget:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development: Dedicated to eradicating rural poverty in developing countries. Seventy-five per cent of the world's poorest people - 1.4 billion women, children and men - live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods.

Budget:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Clean Technology Fund: Promotes investments to initiate a shift towards clean technologies. The CTF seeks to fill a gap in the international architecture for development finance available at more concessional rates than standard terms used by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and at a scale necessary to help provide incentives to developing countries to integrate nationally appropriate mitigation actions into sustainable development plans and investment decisions.

Budget:            Obama: \$185,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Debt Restructuring: [One part of this is for countries that owe the US money, whom we will cover if they don't continue to destroy rain forests. Yea...I thought so too]

Budget:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---



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:            Obama: \$407,000,000            A-Plan: \$302,100,000

Retain the programs at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: An international financing institution that invests the world's money to save lives. To date, it has committed US\$ 22.6 billion in 150 countries to support large-scale prevention, treatment and care programs against the three diseases.

Budget:            Obama: \$297,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

International Affairs Technical Assistance Program: Helps developing countries worldwide to strengthen their capacity to manage public finances – through efficient revenue collection, well-planned and executed budgets, judicious debt management, fundamentally sound banking systems, and strong controls to combat corruption and economic crimes.

Budget:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Global Food Security Fund: Multilateral trust fund administered by the World Bank that issues grants for projects designed to promote food security and agricultural development in the developing world. Grants are awarded to countries for projects aimed at raising agricultural productivity, reducing risk and vulnerability, and providing technical assistance and capacity building.

Budget:            Obama: \$135,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Agency for International Development: Supervises bilateral economic

development programs:

- Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development:  
Budget:        Obama: \$1,287,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Office of Inspector General:  
Budget:        Obama: \$62,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Working Capital Fund:  
Budget:        Obama: \$11,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Capital Investment Fund of the United States Agency for International Development: The principal U.S. agency to extend assistance to countries recovering from disaster, trying to escape poverty, and engaging in democratic reforms.  
Budget:        Obama: \$138,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Loan Guarantees to Israel Program Account: [for military purchases...best I can find out]  
Budget:        Obama: \$6,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Conflict Stabilization Operations: Key responsibility is the continued management of the Civilian Response Corps, civilian staff from various U.S. government agencies trained to enhance U.S. government engagements in fragile states and post-conflict environments while laying the path for longer-term development and peace.  
Budget:        Obama: \$2,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate program.
- Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia: [Individual initiatives are explained in multiple places, including monies for Ukraine for Chernobyl]  
Budget:        Obama: \$537,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the assistance.
- Urban and Environmental Credit Program Account: To provide loan guarantees that help market based financial institutions and instruments needed to address key sustainable development issues related to the adequate provision of water, sewer, sanitation and housing for the urban

poor.

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Tunisia Loan Guarantee Program Account: Focused on advancing peace and stability, including promoting responsiveness of central governments to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, addressing underlying causes of instability, and conflict resolution measures.

Budget:            Obama: \$30,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States: [Once significant, this budget is very small, however, it seems to be token at best]

Budget:            Obama: \$26,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Development Fund for Africa: To "help the poor majority of men and women...to participate in a process of long-term development through economic growth that is equitable, participatory, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant."

Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Development Assistance Program: A multi-sector development assistance program to help the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) reach its goal of establishing a peaceful, prosperous and stable community of nations – the ASEAN Community – by 2015.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,172,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Transition Initiatives: Supports U.S. foreign policy objectives by helping local partners advance peace and democracy in priority countries in crisis. [Can you say Libya - they did....]

Budget:            Obama: \$59,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

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

Budget:            Obama: \$1,086,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.

- Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union: [Small amounts for specific projects] The goal of providing the states of the former Soviet Union funds that support free market and democratic reforms through demilitarization, humanitarian and technical assistance.  
Budget:            Obama: \$42,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund: To provide “oversight and coordination of all resources and international activities of the United States Government to combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic.  
Budget:            Obama: \$85,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Child Survival and Health Programs: Focuses on improving health interventions around the world. The fund supports immunization, oral re-hydration, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, displaced and orphaned children, family planning, reproductive health, and the prevention, treatment, and control of HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria, and polio.  
Budget:            Obama: \$48,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the project.
- Development Credit Authority Program Account: Works with investors, local financial institutions, and development organizations to design and deliver investment alternatives that unlock financing for U.S. Government priorities.  
Budget:            Obama: \$73,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program
- Property Management Fund: Management of the real property overseas that it owns and leases on a long-term basis. Management includes accountability, maintenance, oversight, and reporting.  
Budget:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Release the properties, terminate the program.
- 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.  
Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Miscellaneous Trust Funds, AID: Account includes gifts and donations that the agency can spend on programs.  
Budget:            Obama: \$75,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Donate any funds to charities, terminate the program.

---

Overseas Private Investment Corporation Program Account: To help mobilize and facilitate U.S. private capital investment in developing and emerging market countries.

Budget:            Obama: \$209,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the account - if private investment wants to invest, let it.

---

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:            Obama: \$46,000,000            A-Plan: \$53,000,000

Retain the program at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$368,000,000            A-Plan: \$368,000,000

Retain the program.

---

Inter-American Foundation: An independent agency of the United States government dedicated to improving the well-being and civic engagement of the organized poor in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IAF makes grants directly to grassroots groups throughout the region.

Budget:            Obama: \$18,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

African Development Foundation: An independent Federal agency established to

support African-designed and African-driven solutions that address grassroots economic and social problems in conflict and post-conflict communities. [That requires a password to view their homepage]

Budget:            Obama: \$30,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

United States Quota IMF Direct Loan Program Account: [As far as I can tell, this is our ‘quota’ for operational expenses of the IMF Direct Loan Program.]

Budget:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the IMF with extreme prejudice and all it’s little kiddies too....

Loans to the IMF Direct Loan Program Account: [See above]

Budget:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

---

Military Sales Program

- Special Defense Acquisition Fund: A vehicle for the procurement of defense materials in anticipation of their sale or transfer to foreign governments.  
Budget:            Obama: \$-44,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the 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:            Obama: \$28,320,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Deposits, Advances, Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund

Budget:            Obama: \$-25,475,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Retain the program.

---

Special Assistance Initiatives

Tsunami Recovery and Reconstruction Fund: [6+ years we've been assisting...]

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. If further funds are necessary, find them in another AID program. [If I left any....]

---

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:            Obama: \$64,751,000,000            A-Plan: \$64,751,000,000  
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:            Obama: \$48,527,000,000            A-Plan: \$48,527,000,000

Retain the program.

---

Retiree Health Care: The statute establishes an accrual health care fund which has three sources of funding. The first is contributions from employing agencies, which cover the liability for future benefits accruing to current service members. The second is an annual payment from the general fund of the Treasury on the accrued unfunded liability, and the third source is income from the investment of fund balances.

- Payment to Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund.  
Budget:            Obama: \$6,716,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Federal Contributions, DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund: [Concurrent deduction in same amount

as payment]

- Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$9,994,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs. First, veterans can be treated at VA Hospitals and second, the Hospitalization Program will be available.

---

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:            Obama: \$412,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Employing Agency Contributions, Education Benefits Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-negative balances    A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$96,000,000            A-Plan: \$59,360,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$139,000,000            A-Plan: 120,840,000  
General Fund Payment, Armed Forces Retirement Home:  
[Concurrent deduction in same amount as payment]

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation

---

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:            Obama: \$70,000,000            A-Plan: \$33,920,000

Retain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$7,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Allow conservation groups to provide funding and permit money distributed 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:            Obama: \$23,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:           Obama: \$708,000,000           A-Plan: \$374,180,000  
Retain at 2008 budget level plus 6% for inflation.
- Civil Works, Investigations:  
Budget:           Obama: \$132,000,000           A-Plan: \$132,000,000  
Retain the program.
- Civil Works, Construction:  
Budget:           Obama: \$3,381,000,000           A-Plan: \$1,468,100,000  
Retain at 2008 budget level plus 6% for inflation.
- Civil Works, Operation and Maintenance:  
Budget:           Obama: \$2,095,000,000           A-Plan: \$1,556,080,000  
Retain at 2008 budget level plus 6% for inflation.
- Civil Works, Expenses:  
Budget:           Obama: \$210,000,000           A-Plan: \$192,920,000  
Retain at 2008 budget level plus 6% for inflation.
- Civil Works, Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies:  
Budget:           Obama: \$1,452,000,000           A-Plan: \$768,500,000  
Retain at 2008 budget level plus 6% for inflation.
- Civil Works, Regulatory Program:  
Budget:           Obama: \$193,000,000           A-Plan: \$184,440,000  
Review regulatory practices for State Rights control overreach - Retain at 2008 budget level plus 6% for inflation.
- Civil Works, Washington Aqueduct:  
Budget:           Obama: \$-negative [And has been for some time....]  
A-Plan: No change
- Civil Works, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program:  
Budget:           Obama: \$157,000,000           A-Plan: \$145,220,000  
Retain at 2008 budget level plus 6% for inflation.
- Civil Works, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works:  
Budget:           Obama: \$8,000,000           A-Plan: \$3,180,000

Retain at 2008 budget level plus 6% for inflation.

- Corps of Engineers, Receipts
  - Special Recreation Use Fees:  
Budget:           Obama: \$-43,000,000  
                          A-Plan: \$-42,400,000  
Indicated at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.
  - Receipts from Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes:  
Budget:           Obama: \$-11,000,000  
                          A-Plan: \$-11,000,000  
Maintain.
  - User Fees, Fund for Non-Federal Use of Disposal Facilities:  
Budget:           Obama: \$-1,000,000  
                          A-Plan: \$-1,000,000  
Maintain.
  - Contributions, Rivers and Harbors, Other Than Port and Harbor User Fees:  
Budget:           Obama: \$-450,000,000  
                          A-Plan: \$-450,000,000  
Maintain.
- Corps of Engineers, Trust Funds
  - Civil Works, South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$7,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program. Allow SD groups to manage
  - Civil Works, Coastal Wetlands Restoration Trust Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$108,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program. Allow local control to determine if appropriate and fund appropriately.
  - Civil Works, Inland Waterways Trust Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$92,000,000  
                          A-Plan: \$92,000,000  
Maintain.
  - Civil Works, Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds:  
Budget:           Obama: \$405,000,000  
                          A-Plan: \$318,000,000

Retain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

- Civil Works, Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$833,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$811,960,000  
Retain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

- Civil Works, Permanent Appropriations:  
Budget:           Obama: \$23,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$19,080,000  
Retain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

Administrative Conference of the United States, Salaries and Expenses:  
Independent federal agency dedicated to improving federal agency  
administrative processes and procedures.

Budget:           Obama: \$3,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Salaries and Expenses [The first  
program I reviewed back in 2008]: An independent federal agency that promotes  
the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic  
resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic  
preservation policy.

Budget:           Obama: \$6,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

Program has LEGAL authority to force agencies to consider ‘historic  
preservation’ which seems to be more than Advisory and should be less than  
independent. Terminate the program.

---

Appalachian Regional Commission: A regional economic development agency  
that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government.

- Appalachian Regional Commission:  
Budget:           Obama: \$53,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- General Fund Contributions:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Fees for Services:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program and allow the region to collect the fees and use appropriately.
- Miscellaneous Trust Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Turn over to regional control. Terminate.

Turn over control to the 13 states involved.

---

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:            Obama: \$7,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,360,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. Ensure that the Board is ADVISORY, not regulatory.

---

Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation: Provide a continuing source of highly qualified scientists, mathematicians, and engineers by awarding scholarships to college students who intend to pursue careers in these fields.

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$514,000,000            A-Plan: \$278,780,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. In 2011, trustees said the pension plan was going bankrupt and they needed higher funding to compensate. Review for reinstatement.

---

Commission of Fine Arts, Salaries and Expenses: Advises other Federal agencies, the President, Congress, and District of Columbia government officials on architectural design and other art matters affecting the preservation and enhancement of Washington D.C. in light of its role as the Nation’s Capital. CFA also advises government entities on design and aesthetics areas involving other Federal interests, and administers the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program, which provides operational support grants to D.C.-based non-profit organizations whose primary mission is performing or exhibiting the arts.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs: Grant program to support artistic and cultural programs in the District of Columbia. Its purpose is to provide grants for general operating support to organizations whose primary mission is performing, exhibiting, and/or presenting the arts.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Commission on Civil Rights, Salaries and Expenses: An independent, bipartisan, fact-finding federal agency, our mission is to inform the development of national civil rights policy and enhance enforcement of federal civil rights laws. We pursue this mission by studying alleged deprivations of voting rights and alleged discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin, or in the administration of justice.

Budget:            Obama: \$9,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Committee for Purchase from People who are Blind or Severely Disabled, activities, Salaries and Expenses: Provide employment opportunities for people who are blind or have other significant disabilities in the manufacture and delivery of products and services to the Federal Government.

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$226,000,000            A-Plan: \$108,120,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Customer Protection Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

ONE million? Right. Terminate the program or review for HIGHER funding.

---

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:            Obama: \$105,000,000            A-Plan: \$71,020,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Corporation for Public Broadcasting: **A private, nonprofit corporation** created by Congress in 1967. The mission of CPB is outlined in the Public Broadcasting Act. In brief, CPB's mission is to facilitate the development of, and ensure universal access to, non-commercial high-quality programming and telecommunications services.

Budget:            Obama: \$444,000,000            A-Plan: ~~\$444,000,000~~ \$0

~~Reduce to programming production and no broadcasting; estimated reduction-80% from 2008 levels. Terminate the program.~~

---

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:            Obama: \$31,000,000            A-Plan: \$23,320,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims Retirement Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$23,320,000

[In other words, DOE will try to hide problems...] Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

District of Columbia:

- Courts
  - Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts:  
Budget:            Obama: \$235,000,000



A-Plan: \$228,960,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$10,000,000  
                      Federal Payments, D.C. Judicial Retirement and  
                      Survivors Annuity: [Concurrent deduction in same  
                      amount as payment]  
                      A-Plan: \$10,000,000

Retain.

- District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$12,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$12,000,000

Retain.

- Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts:  
Budget:           Obama: \$59,000,000  
                      A-Plan: \$43,460,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Federal Support for Economic Development and Management Reforms in the District:

Budget:           Obama: \$23,000,000           A-Plan: \$23,000,000

Retain.

- Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Pension Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$489,000,000           A-Plan: \$360,400,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support:  
Budget:           Obama: \$30,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Cost in the District of Columbia:  
Budget:           Obama: \$15,000,000           A-Plan: \$15,000,000  
Retain the program.

- Federal Payment for School Improvement:  
Budget:           Obama: \$60,000,000           A-Plan: \$43,460,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% inflation

- District of Columbia Federal Pension Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$611,000,000            A-Plan: \$516,220,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Federal Contribution, DC Federal Pension Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-489,000,000            A-Plan: \$-360,400,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Salaries and Expenses:  
Responsible for enforcing federal laws that make it illegal to discriminate against a job applicant or an employee because of the person's race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information. It is also illegal to discriminate against a person because the person complained about discrimination, filed a charge of discrimination, or participated in an employment discrimination investigation or lawsuit.

Budget:            Obama: \$355,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

EEOC Education, Technical Assistance, and Training Revolving Fund: Is committed to providing training and technical assistance, outreach and education programs to assist employers, employees and stakeholder groups understand and prevent discrimination. We believe that discrimination can be averted if companies, federal agencies and individuals know their legal rights and responsibilities.

Budget:            Obama: \$-2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Export-Import Bank of the United States: An independent, self-sustaining federal agency whose assistance is designed to help create and maintain US jobs by financing the sale of American exports, primarily to emerging markets throughout the world.

- Export-Import Bank Loans Program Account:  
Budget:            Obama: \$793,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program

- Inspector General of the Export-Import Bank:  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program

This is another agency, ‘independent, self sustaining’ that is NOT self sustaining and can not be independent of the gov that both funds and directs it.

---

Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation Fund: A Federal government-controlled corporation established by the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. Congress created the Insurance Corporation to enhance the financial integrity of the Farm Credit System. The Corporation insures the timely payment of principal and interest on certain System notes, bonds, and other obligations issued to investors.

Budget:            Obama: \$-143,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$15,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$22,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$9,377,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,278,6000,000

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.

- Senior Unsecured Debt Guarantee: The Program is intended to promote confidence and liquidity in the banking system by eliminating counter-party risk through the guarantee of newly-issued senior unsecured debt of all FDIC-insured institutions, bank and financial holding companies, and select savings and loan holding companies. The FDIC guarantees senior unsecured debt with a maturity of more than 30 days, including commercial paper.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,004,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- 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:            Obama: \$22,178,000,000            A-Plan: \$22,178,000,000

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

- FSLIC Resolution Fund: the Corporation shall succeed the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation as conservator or receiver with

respect to any depository institution - (i) the accounts of which were insured before August 10, 1989 by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and (ii) for which a conservator or receiver was appointed before January 1, 1989.

Budget:            Obama: \$307,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

22 years? Enough. Terminate the program.

- Orderly Liquidation Fund: To be used to stabilize institutions taken over until they can be sold.

Budget:            Obama: \$627,000,000            A-Plan: \$627,000,000

Retain the program.

- Office of Inspector General:

Budget:            Obama: \$45,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$66,000,000            A-Plan: \$60,420,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. (Again with the ‘independent’.)

---

Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council Appraisal Subcommittee, Registry Fees: To: (1) oversee the appraiser regulatory programs established by the States, Territories and the District of Columbia (States); (2) monitor the requirements addressing appraisal standards for federal financial institutions; (3) maintain the National Registry of State certified and licensed appraisers; and (4) monitor and review operations of the Appraisal Foundation.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Shouldn't this be negative? From its ‘history’ page: ...to “provide that Federal financial and public policy interests in real estate transactions will be protected by requiring that real estate appraisals utilized in connection with federally related transactions are performed in writing, in accordance with uniform standards, by individuals whose competency has been demonstrated and whose

professional conduct will be subject to effective supervision.” Let’s just suggest that it has failed on this in a spectacular way and leave it at: Terminate the program with extreme prejudice.

---

Federal Labor Relations Authority, Salaries and Expenses: The FLRA is an independent administrative federal agency that was created by Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act (also known as the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute). The Statute allows certain non-postal federal employees to organize, bargain collectively, and to participate through labor organizations of their choice in decisions affecting their working lives.

Budget:            Obama: \$25,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program (and the ability of public sector employees to collectively bargain for wages and benefits).

---

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:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$22,260,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Salaries and Expenses: Mission is to improve labor-management relations, to promote collective bargaining and to enhance organizational effectiveness.

Budget:            Obama: \$46,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

If unions want to be supported, let them support it. Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$8,480,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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.

Program Expenses:

Budget:        Obama: \$143,000,000        A-Plan: \$103,880,000  
                  [Concurrent negative entry under 'reimbursement' I assume from  
                  the Program earnings as 'management costs']

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:        Obama: \$177,000,000        A-Plan: \$101,760,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation: To “award scholarships to persons who demonstrate outstanding potential for and who plan to pursue a career in public service,” and to conduct a nationwide competition to select Truman scholars.

- Payment to the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Memorial Trust Fund:  
Budget:        Obama: \$1,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
                  [Concurrent payment General Fund Payment, Harry S  
                  Truman Scholarship Trust Fund]
- Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Trust Fund:  
Budget:        Obama: \$3,000,000        A-Plan: \$0

Let it stand on it's own, terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$9,000,000            A-Plan: \$7,420,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

United States Inter-agency Council on the Homelessness: To coordinate the federal response to homelessness and to create a national partnership at every level of government and with the private sector to reduce and end homelessness in the nation while maximizing the effectiveness of the Federal Government in contributing to the end of homelessness.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

First, \$3m won't do it, even if 'coordinating' is all that is done. Second, after 40 years of trying, we still have record homelessness, so the 'response and partnership' is making things worse. Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$91,000,000            A-Plan: \$72,080,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

James Madison Memorial Fellowship Trust Fund: The purpose of improving teaching about the United States Constitution in secondary schools. The Foundation is an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the federal government. Funding for the Foundation's programs comes from Congress and generous contributions from individuals, foundations, and corporations.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0



Terminate the program - if individuals, foundations and corporations wish to continue it, all the Fund to be private.

---

Japan-United States Friendship Commission, Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund: An independent federal agency that provides support for training and information to help prepare Americans to better meet the challenges and opportunities in the US-Japan relationship through grant programs for institutions.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Payment to Legal Services Corporation: The single largest funder of civil legal aid for low-income Americans in the nation.

Budget:            Obama: \$362,000,000            A-Plan: \$366,760,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation (this is an increase over the budget).

---

Marine Mammal Commission, Salaries and Expenses: An independent agency of the U.S. Government, established to provide independent oversight of the marine mammal conservation policies and programs being carried out by federal regulatory agencies.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Merit Systems Protection Board, Salaries and Expenses: The Board assumed the employee appeals function of the Civil Service Commission and was given new responsibilities to perform merit systems studies and to review the significant actions of OPM.

Budget:            Obama: \$43,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

We have an organization in the government to make sure the government treats its employees well. How nice. Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$339,000,000            A-Plan: 295,740,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
  - 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:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,360,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
  - Repairs and Restoration:  
Budget:            Obama: \$16,000,000            A-Plan: \$10,600,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
  - Electronic Record Archives:  
Budget:            Obama: \$53,000,000            A-Plan: \$53,000,000  
Retain the program
  - Office of the Inspector General:  
Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  - Records Center Revolving Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$7,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  - National Archives Gift Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000  
                         [Concurrent receipt from NA Gift Fund]  
                         A-Plan: \$2,000,000  
Retain at 2008 levels.
-

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:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$8,000,000

Retain the program.

---

National Council on Disability, Salaries and Expenses: A small, independent federal agency charged with advising the President, Congress, and other federal agencies regarding policies, programs, practices, and procedures that affect people with disabilities.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate 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:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$12,000,000  
Retain the program.
- Central Liquidity Facility: A mixed ownership government corporation created to improve the general financial stability of credit unions by serving as a liquidity lender to credit unions experiencing unusual or unexpected liquidity shortfalls. Member credit unions own the CLF which exists within the NCUA.  
Budget:            Obama: \$negative.            A-Plan: \$maintain  
The budget has been as high as \$15 billion and also at zero. Retain.
- Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000  
To support credit unions that serve low-income communities; retain the program.

- Temporary Corporate Credit Union Stabilization Fund: Was created upon enactment of the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act. By implementing the Stabilization Fund, the NCUA Board is now able to use it to help stabilize the corporate credit union system.  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,635,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate 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 Endowment for the Arts: Grants and Administration: To support artistic excellence, creativity, and innovation for the benefit of individuals and communities. The NEA extends its work through partnerships with state arts agencies, local leaders, other federal agencies, and the philanthropic sector.

Budget:            Obama: \$162,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

National Endowment for the Humanities: Grants and Administration: An independent grant-making agency of the United States government dedicated to supporting research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities.

Budget:            Obama: \$142,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

National Labor Relations Board, Salaries and Expenses: An independent federal agency that protects the rights of private sector employees to join together, with or without a union, to improve their wages and working conditions.

Budget:            Obama: \$277,000,000            A-Plan: ~~\$50,000,000~~ \$0

~~Reduce budget to \$50,000,000 to allow for investigation and advisement ala EEOC. No regulatory or judicial authorities. Right...I terminated EEOC.~~

Terminate.

---

National Mediation Board, Salaries and Expenses: An independent agency that performs a central role in facilitating harmonious labor-management relations within two of the nation's key transportation modes--the railroads and airlines.

Budget:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$6,464,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,618,420,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Education and Human Resources:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,087,000,000            A-Plan: \$875,560,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Agency Operations and Award Management:  
Budget:            Obama: \$317,000,000            A-Plan: \$274,540,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Office of the Inspector General:  
Budget:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 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:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,180,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction:

Budget:            Obama: \$312,000,000            A-Plan: \$224,720,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$102,000,000            A-Plan: \$85,860,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Payment to Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation: To create opportunities for lower-income people to live in affordable homes in safe, sustainable neighborhoods that are healthy places for families to grow.

Budget:            Obama: \$215,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,060,000,000            A-Plan: \$919,020,000  
Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
  - Office of Inspector General:  
Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 

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:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$11,000,000

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

---

Office of Government Ethics, Salaries and Expenses: To foster high ethical standards for executive branch employees and strengthen the public's confidence that the Government's business is conducted with impartiality and integrity.

Budget:            Obama: \$14,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

**ANYONE** think this is working? Terminate the program.

---

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Salaries and Expenses:

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. This has been going on since 1974...done, over, finished, get on with it.

---

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:            Obama: \$19,000,000            A-Plan: \$18,020,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

## Postal Service

Office of Inspector General of the United States Postal Service: To be its eyes and ears to detect and prevent waste, fraud, theft, and misconduct.

Budget:            Obama: \$241,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate this program.

Retain the remainder in anticipation of privatizing:

- Postal Regulatory Commission:  
Budget:            Obama: \$14,000,000            A-Plan: \$14,000,000
- Payment to Postal Service Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$75,000,000            A-Plan: \$75,000,000
- Postal Service Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,260,000,000            A-Plan: 2,310,800,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$51,000,000            A-Plan: \$51,000,000  
Retain.
- Federal Payments to the Railroad Retirement Accounts:  
Budget:            Obama: \$622,000,000            A-Plan: \$380,540,000  
See recommendation below.
- Railroad Unemployment Insurance Extended Benefit Payments:  
Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account:  
Budget:            Obama: \$6,735,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,517,140,000  
See recommendation below.



- Receipts:
  - Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account, Income Tax Credits:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-264,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
  - Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account, Receipts from Federal Old-age Survivors Ins. Trust Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-3,959,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
  - Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account, Receipts from Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-486,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
  - Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account, General Fund Payment for Payroll Tax Holiday:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-146,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Rail Industry Pension Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$4,890,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,327,980,000  
See recommendation below.
- Payment from the National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust, Rail Industry Pension Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-1,855,000,000            A-Plan: \$-1,375,880,000  
See recommendation below.
- Federal Payments to Railroad Retirement Trust Funds, Rail Industry Pension Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-212,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
See recommendation below.
- Limitation on the Office of Inspector General:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Railroad Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$110,000,000            A-Plan: \$102,980,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,932,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,457,500,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Limitation on Administration:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$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 Apocalypse Plan Third Rail. The cost here, about \$11.4 billion, would not substantially increase the AP requirements. Retain by integrating with A-Plan Third Rail

---

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

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:            Obama: \$180,000,000            A-Plan: \$105,000,000  
Retain at 60% of previous pending review of policies.
  - Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$17,000,000  
Retain.
  - Investor Protection Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$111,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$662,000,000            A-Plan: \$589,360,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Facilities Capital:  
Budget:            Obama: \$74,000,000            A-Plan: \$90,100,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Legacy Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$7,000,000            A-Plan: \$7,000,000

Retain.

- Salaries and Expenses, National Gallery of Art:  
Budget:            Obama: \$118,000,000            A-Plan: \$106,000,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Repair, Restoration, and Renovation of Buildings, National Gallery of Art:  
Budget:            Obama: \$38,000,000            A-Plan: \$18,020,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Operations and Maintenance, JFK Center for the Performing Arts:  
Budget:            Obama: \$23,000,000            A-Plan: \$20,140,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Capital Repair and Restoration, JFK Center for the Performing Arts:  
Budget:            Obama: \$20,000,000            A-Plan: \$20,000,000  
Retain.
- Salaries and Expenses, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars:  
Budget:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$9,540,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,240,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$925,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$49,000,000            A-Plan: \$47,7000,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$42,000,000            A-Plan: \$18,020,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. However 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:            Obama: \$534,000,000            A-Plan: 381,600,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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: Obama: \$16,000,000            A-Plan: \$15,900,000

Grants: Obama: \$260,000,000      A-Plan: \$47,600,000

Retain the administration at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation and reduce the grants portion to 20% of the 2008 level.

---

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:      Obama: \$72,000,000      A-Plan: \$40,280,000
- United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund:  
Budget:      Obama: \$157,000,000      A-Plan: \$116,600,000
- Transfers from Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund:  
Budget:      Obama: \$-48,000,000      A-Plan: \$-107,060,000
- Federal Payment to United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund: Budget: Obama: \$-206,000,000      A-Plan: \$0
- United Mine Workers of America 1993 Benefit Plan:  
Budget:      Obama: \$60,000,000      A-Plan: \$12,720,000

Unfortunately, not one that can be just 'terminated'. The benefits could be integrated into the Apocalypse Third Rail at a much lower cost than the Railroad Pension costs - about 1/10 the cost. Pending re-alignment, retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Corporation for National and Community Service: A federal agency that engages more than five million Americans in service through Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America, and leads President Obama's national call to service initiative, United We Serve.

- National and Community Service Programs, Operating Expenses:  
Budget:      Obama: \$6,000,000      A-Plan: \$0
- Inspector General:  
Budget:      Obama: \$1,000,000      A-Plan: \$0

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:            Obama: \$83,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Operating Expenses:  
Budget:            Obama: \$755,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Payment from the General Fund, National Service Trust Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-212,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Gifts and Contributions:  
Budget:            Obama: \$194,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

An \$800 hundred million dollar VOLUNTEER program? Terminate the program.

---

United States Enrichment Corporation Fund: [A private corporation was formed to take over a couple of plants that created enriched uranium for commercial use; the assets of the corporation included this fund and the federal government earns profit from the work and the sale, sometimes a lot, sometimes a little.]

Budget:            Obama: \$-5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program by selling the remaining assets to the private market. Yes, I know, a private corporation making enriched uranium...sounds like a bad idea. I'm OK with reversing the private sale and letting the government 'buy' it back.

---

Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation: One of five federal foundations established by Congress, among purposes: Increase the awareness of the importance of, and promote the benefit and enjoyment of, the nation's natural resources; Foster a greater recognition and understanding of the role of the environment, public lands and resources in the development of the United States; Identify critical environmental issues.

- Federal Payment to Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Trust Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$7,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Fees for Services, Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$-3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- General Fund Payments, Morris K. Udall Scholarship Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program by privatizing it.

---

Other Commissions and Boards, Other Commissions and Boards: [Unspecified, unknown]

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate them.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$9,540,000

Similar to the NTSB. Review the parameters triggering an investigation, revise as appropriate. Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation

---

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:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$32,860,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
  - Federal Payment to Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia:  
Budget:            Obama: \$207,000,000            A-Plan: \$195,040,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 

Presidio Trust: A distinctive federal agency created to save an historic Army Base and transform it to serve a new national purpose.

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,000,000

Retain. Although funding is due to stop this year. No further allocations.

---

Denali Commission: An independent federal agency designed to provide critical utilities, infrastructure, and economic support throughout Alaska.

Budget:            Obama: \$55,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the commission.

Denali Commission Trust Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$18,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund.

---

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: Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,000,000  
Retain.
- International Broadcasting Operations:  
Budget: Obama: \$743,000,000            A-Plan: \$136,800,000  
Retain at 20% of previous funding.

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:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$8,480,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation 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:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,000,000

Retain.

---

Election Assistance Commission: An independent, bipartisan commission charged with developing guidance to meet Help America Vote Act requirements, adopting voluntary voting system guidelines, and serving as a national clearinghouse of information on election administration. EAC also accredits testing laboratories and certifies voting systems, as well as audits the use of Help America Vote Act funds. [HAVA creates new mandatory minimum standards for states to follow in several key areas of election administration. The law provides funding to help states meet these new standards, replace voting systems and improve election administration]

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Election Reform Programs:  
Budget:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. 10 years is enough help.

---

Public Company Accounting Oversight Board: A nonprofit corporation established by Congress to oversee the audits of public companies in order to protect investors and the public interest by promoting informative, accurate, and independent audit reports.

Budget:            Obama: \$229,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program (and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act) as the useless waste it has been.

---

Payment to Standard Setting Body: [Not a clue...many references to the standard setting bodies, but no 'body'. There appears to be at least a possibility that it is payment for services but....]

Budget:            Obama: \$39,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the payments, considering they are up 63% in the last 3 years.

---

Telecommunications Development Fund: [A venture capital fund of the Federal Government?] A Washington DC based venture capital fund focused on the communications sector. We partner with talented entrepreneurs and seek to build competitive and innovative technology and services companies.

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Affordable Housing Program: To provide home-ownership and rental housing opportunities for very low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.

Budget:            Obama: \$198,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

You mean OTHER THAN the Section 8 program? Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$200,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

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

---

Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation: To expedite and coordinate federal permitting and construction of a pipeline and enhance transparency and predictability of the federal regulatory system to deliver natural gas from the Arctic to American markets.

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

How is that Keystone working for ya? How many programs do we need to handle Alaskan issues? Terminate the program

---

Federal Housing Finance Agency, Administrative Expenses: Provide effective supervision, regulation and housing mission oversight of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks to promote their safety and soundness, support housing finance and affordable housing, and support a stable and liquid mortgage market.

Budget:            Obama: \$229,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program as it already does nothing.

Office of Inspector General:

Budget:            Obama: \$9,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

National Infrastructure Bank Program Account: PROPOSED bank, funded by the Fed to ‘invest’ in infrastructure projects jointly with private investors.

Budget:            Obama: \$22,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate, DOA.

---

Recovery Act Accountability and Transparency Board: A non-partisan, non-political agency created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 with two goals: To provide transparency of Recovery-related funds; To detect and prevent fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

Budget:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate what was never going to effectively do what it was intended to do.

---

Northern Border Regional Commission: To help address the community and economic development needs of the most severely distressed portions of the Northern Forest region.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

National Railroad Passenger Corporation Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses:

Budget:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Why is Amtrak's IG out here and not under Dept of Transportation? Terminate the program.

---

Securities Investor Protection Corporation: Acts as trustee or works with an independent court-appointed trustee in a missing asset case to recover funds. The statute that created SIPC provides that customers of a failed brokerage firm receive all non-negotiable securities that are already registered in their names or in the process of being registered.

Budget:            Obama: \$419,000,000.            A-Plan: \$0

MF Global. Anything else? Terminate the program.

Earnings on Investments, SIPC:

Budget:            Obama: \$-37,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Transfer the 'investments' to more appropriate areas. Terminate the 'fund' holding them.

---

Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund: An independent organization created to help people make informed health care decisions and improve health

care delivery.

Budget:            Obama: \$63,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Payment to the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$150,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
[Concurrent payment from the General Fund, Patient-Centered  
Outcomes Research Trust Fund]

Terminate the program.

---

Corporation for Travel Promotion, Travel Promotion Fund: Brand USA  
(formerly the Corporation for Travel Promotion) was created for the purpose of  
encouraging travelers from all over the world to visit the United States of  
America.

Budget:            Obama: \$100,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection Fund: The central mission is to make  
markets for consumer financial products and services work for Americans —  
whether they are applying for a mortgage, choosing among credit cards, or using  
any number of other consumer financial products.

Budget:            Obama: \$291,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate before it becomes entrenched.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000

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

---

Allowances, Future Disaster Costs:

Budget:            Obama: \$125,000,000            A-Plan: \$125,000,000

Retain the rainy day fund program.

---

## Executive Branch - Authorities Summary

Account Name	Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan	Reduction
<b>White House</b>	414,000	324,120	21.7%
<b>Dept of Commerce</b>	11,351,000	3,289,780	71.0%
<b>Dept of Interior</b>	26,051,000	8,380,020	67.8%
<b>Dept of Transportation</b>	84,679,000	10,820,004	87.2%
<b>NASA</b>	17,676,000	31,186,440	-76.4%
<b>Dept of Treasury</b>	633,463,000	396,727,872	37.4%
<b>Dept of Homeland Security</b>	60,921,000	30,074,196	50.6%
<b>Dept of Defense</b>	707,707,000	636,237,240	10.1%
<b>Dept of Vet Affairs</b>	132,412,000	127,672,830	3.6%
<b>OPM</b>	88,636,000	75,304,060	15.0%
<b>Dept of Justice</b>	36,119,000	18,875,100	47.7%
<b>Dept of State</b>	30,613,000	10,841,240	64.6%
<b>Total Executive Branch Authorities</b>	1,830,042,000	1,349,732,902	26.2%

## Executive Office of the President Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
The White House			
	Compensation of the President	0	0
	Compensation of the President and the White House Office	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	4,240
Council of Economic Advisers			
	Salaries and Expenses	4,000	2,000
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality			
	Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,000	0
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council			
	Salaries and Expenses	14,000	8,480
Office of Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	120,000	97,520
Office of Management and Budget			
	Office of Management and Budget	89,000	89,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
	Office of National Drug Control Policy	28,000	0
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	48,760
Unanticipated Needs			
	Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation	11,000	0



Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Integrated, Efficient and Effective Uses of Information Technology	3,000	0
	Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund	4,000	0
<b>Total White House</b>		414,000	324,120

The White House: [Where oh where is the President's Pay....]

- Office and Residence of the President:  
Budget:        Obama: \$64,000,000        A-Plan: \$55,120,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Operating Expenses:  
Budget:        Obama: \$12,000,000        A-Plan: \$12,000,000  
Retain.
- White House Repair and Restoration:  
Budget:        Obama: \$1,000,000        A-Plan: \$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:        Obama: \$6,000,000        A-Plan: \$4,240,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000

Retain at 50% of 2008 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.

---

Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, Salaries and Expenses: Coordinates Federal environmental efforts and works closely with agencies and other White House offices in the development of environmental policies and initiative.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Council/Office.

---

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:            Obama: \$120,000,000            A-Plan: \$97,520,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. I'd eliminate the EEO office.

---

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:            Obama: \$89,000,000            A-Plan: \$89,000,000

Retain.

---

Office of National Drug Control Policy: Emphasis on community-based

prevention programs, early intervention programs in healthcare settings, aligning criminal justice policies and public health systems to divert non-violent drug offenders into treatment instead of jail, funding scientific research on drug use, and, through the Affordable Care Act, expanding access to substance abuse treatment.

Budget:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the office.

---

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:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,000,000

Retain the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$49,000,000            A-Plan: \$48,760,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Unanticipated Needs [Slush fund, petty cash, couple bucks throwing around money]

- Partnership Fund for Program Integrity Innovation: Created within the OMB in 2010 with \$37.5 million in initial funding, the Partnership Fund allows Federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to pilot innovative ideas for improving assistance programs in a controlled environment. The pilot projects funded by the Partnership Fund address Federal assistance programs that are administered in cooperation with the states, or where Federal-state cooperation could otherwise be beneficial. Each pilot is

carefully evaluated to determine best practices for other states and agencies and inform future policy decisions by the Administration and Congress.

Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Integrated, Efficient and Effective Uses of Information Technology: To be used as a central Government fund to establish common hosting for central IT services, creating a set of common platforms for universal tasks. These services could include citizen engagement platforms, collaboration solutions, and accountability dashboards.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund: [For construction of infrastructure, security support and handouts to Liberia, Sudan and Jordan...I don't know why....]

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000 [down from \$18 billion in 2004/5 and  
\$840 million in 2008]

A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund.

---

## Department of Commerce Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Departmental Management			
	Salaries and Expenses	158,000	73,140
	Office of the Inspector General	43,000	0
Economic Development Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	37,000	0
	Economic Development Assistance Programs	494,000	0
Bureau of the Census			
	Salaries and Expenses	296,000	212,000
	Periodic Censuses and Programs	887,000	490,000
	Census Working Capital Fund	204,000	0
Economic and Statistical Analysis			
	Salaries and Expenses	100,000	84,800
International Trade Administration			
	Operations and Administration	369,000	85,600
	Grants to Manufacturers of Worsted Wool Fabrics	10,000	0
Bureau of Industry and Security			
	Operations and Administration	104,000	0
Minority Business Development Agency			
	Minority Business Development	24,000	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	4,923,000	1,477,000
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office			
	Salaries and Expenses	68,000	68,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology			
	Scientific and Technical Research and Services	620,000	487,600
	Construction of Research Facilities	159,000	115,540
	Industrial Technology Services	202,000	181,260
	Working Capital Fund	52,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Departmental Management			
National Telecommunications and Information Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	52,000	14,840
	Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction	12,000	0
	Information Infrastructure Grants	1,000	0
	Broadband Technology Opportunities Program, Recovery Act	2,227,000	0
	Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund	309,000	0
Total Dept of Commerce		11,351,000	3,289,780

### Departmental Management

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:           Obama: \$158,000,000           A-Plan: \$73,140,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Office of the Inspector General:  
Budget:           Obama: \$43,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the office.

---

Economic Development Administration: To lead the federal economic development agenda by promoting innovation and competitiveness, preparing American regions for growth and success in the worldwide economy.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:           Obama: \$ 37,000,000           A-Plan: \$0
- Economic Development Assistance Programs:  
Budget:           Obama: \$494,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs.

---

Bureau of the Census: The leading source of quality data about the nation's

people and economy.

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:            Obama: \$296,000,000            A-Plan: \$212,000,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Periodic Censuses and Programs:  
Budget:            Obama: \$887,000,000            A-Plan: \$490,000,000  
Reduce budget 50% from 2008.
- Census Working Capital Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$204,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the fund.

---

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:            Obama: \$100,000,000            A-Plan: \$84,800,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$369,000,000            A-Plan: \$85,600,000  
Retain.
- Grants to Manufacturers of Worsted Wool Fabrics:  
Budget:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the grants.



Bureau of Industry and Security, Operations and Administration: Advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic objectives by ensuring an effective export control and treaty compliance system and promoting continued U.S. strategic technology leadership.

Budget:            Obama: \$104,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Minority Business Development: An entrepreneurship focused organization committed to wealth creation in minority communities. The Agency's mission is to actively promote the growth and competitiveness of large, medium and small minority business enterprises.

Budget:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$4,923,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,477,000,000

Apparently never been budgeted before. Retain at 30% of proposed pending review.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$68,000,000            A-Plan: \$68,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$620,000,000            A-Plan: \$487,600,000
- Construction of Research Facilities:  
Budget:            Obama: \$159,000,000            A-Plan: \$115,540,000
- Industrial Technology Services:  
Budget:            Obama: \$202,000,000            A-Plan: \$181,260,000
- Working Capital Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$52,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Retain (terminate the Working Capital Fund) at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$52,000,000            A-Plan: \$14,840,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction:  
Budget:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Information Infrastructure Grants:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the grants.
- Broadband Technology Opportunities Program, Recovery Act:  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,227,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Digital Television Transition and Public Safety Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$309,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the fund.

## Department of the Interior Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Bureau of Land Management			
	Management of Lands and Resources	966,000	169,000
	Construction	18,000	1,800
	Oregon and California Grant Lands	115,000	0
	Helium Fund	0	0
	Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	30,000	4,400
	Land Acquisition	20,000	0
	Range Improvements	8,000	2,000
	Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	56,000	0
	Permanent Operating Funds	182,000	34,700
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	21,000	0
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management			
	Ocean Energy Management	131,000	0
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement			
	Regulation and Technology	124,000	50,880
	Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	302,000	0
	Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans	206,000	0
	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	217,000	0
Bureau of Reclamation			
	Water and Related Resources	1,314,000	141,600
	California Bay-Delta Restoration	60,000	0
	Taos Settlement Fund	2,000	2,000
	Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund	11,000	0
	Upper Colorado River Basin Fund	24,000	0
	Working Capital Fund	2,000	0
	Policy and Administration	65,000	12,000
	Central Valley Project Restoration Fund	55,000	0
	San Joaquin Restoration Fund	19,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	San Joaquin River Restoration Fund Receipts	0	0
	Reclamation Water Settlements Fund	36,000	36,000
	Colorado River Dam Fund, Boulder Canyon Project	92,000	84,800
	Reclamation Trust Funds	13,000	0
Central Utah Project			
	Central Utah Project Completion Account	28,000	0
	Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account	4,000	0
United States Geological Survey			
	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,163,000	1,044,100
	Working Capital Fund	0	0
	Contributed Funds	1,000	0
United States Fish and Wildlife Service			
	Resource Management	1,319,000	223,872
	Construction	58,000	20,776
	Multinational Species Conservation Fund	8,000	0
	State and Tribal Wildlife Grants	81,000	0
	Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	5,000	0
	Land Acquisition	78,000	0
	Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	406,000	0
	National Wildlife Refuge Fund	14,000	0
	National Wildlife Refuge Fund	8,000	0
	Migratory Bird Conservation Account	49,000	0
	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	90,000	0
	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	51,000	0
	North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	47,000	0
	Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS	6,000	0
	Private Stewardship Grants	1,000	0
	Landowner Incentive Program	12,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Coastal Impact Assistance	71,000	0
	Sport Fish Restoration	480,000	445,200
	Contributed Funds	5,000	0
	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	6,000	848
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement			
	Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	30,000	0
	Oil Spill Research	13,000	1,272
National Park Service			
	Operation of the National Park System	2,244,000	2,032,020
	Construction (and Major Maintenance)	263,000	354,040
	National Recreation and Preservation	66,000	62,540
	Park Partnership Project Grants	8,000	3,180
	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	93,000	0
	Historic Preservation Fund	85,000	17,596
	Other Permanent Appropriations	164,000	20,140
	Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations	149,000	41,340
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	22,000	5,936
Forest Service			
	National Forest Fund	54,000	0
	National Forest System	5,867,000	1,481,880
	Forest Service Permanent Appropriations	580,000	290,000
	Land Acquisition	88,000	0
	Forest Service Trust Funds	118,000	59,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education			
	Operation of Indian Programs	2,343,000	28,196
	White Earth Settlement Fund	3,000	0
	Construction	235,000	61,056
	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
	Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	9,000	0
	Operation and Maintenance of Quarters	6,000	6,000

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations	99,000	99,000
Departmental Offices			
	Salaries and Expenses	262,000	112,360
	Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	2,075,000	0
	National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	3,000	3,000
	National Forests Fund, Payment to States	8,000	0
	Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	19,000	0
	Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payment to Counties	4,000	0
	Trust Land Consolidation Fund	50,000	0
Insular Affairs			
	Assistance to Territories	91,000	57,240
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1,000	1,000
	Compact of Free Association	253,000	197,160
	Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	248,000	136,740
Office of the Solicitor			
	Salaries and Expenses	65,000	61,480
Office of Inspector General			
	Salaries and Expenses	49,000	0
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians			
	Federal Trust Programs	156,000	147,000
	Tribal Special Fund	328,000	280,900
	Tribal Trust Fund	100,000	74,200
National Indian Gaming Commission			
	National Indian Gaming Commission, Gaming Activity Fees	18,000	15,900
Department-Wide Programs			
	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	387,000	0
	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	19,000	0
	Wildland Fire Management	604,000	200,764
	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	6,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	54,000	0
	Working Capital Fund	68,000	0
	Interior Franchise Fund	392,000	83,104
<b>Total Dept of Interior</b>		26,051,000	8,380,020

Receipts : 2012 Budget (gross) \$-7,887,000,000 ; (net) \$-591,000,000

- Working Capital Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$68,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the Fund.
- Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:           Obama: \$49,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

#### Departmental Offices

- Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:           Obama: \$262,000,000           A-Plan: \$112,360,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- National Forests Fund, Payment to States:  
Budget:           Obama: \$8,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the fund payments.
- Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes:  
Budget:           Obama: \$19,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Return to the States, terminate the program.
- Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payment to Counties:  
Budget:           Obama: \$4,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program by turning over to the States.
- Trust Land Consolidation Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$50,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the fund.

- Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments:  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,075,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate but review as significant holdings will be transferred to the States along with associated revenues/receipts.
- 

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

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,000,000

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

---

Payments in Lieu of Taxes: Federal payments to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries

Budget:            Obama: \$387,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Central Hazardous Materials Fund: To allow the Department to better deal with those contaminated sites requiring medium to long-term cleanup under the Superfund law. The Department is prohibited by statute from using the Superfund. [Note: The website for this has not been updated since 2009 and most of the information is from 2007]

Budget:            Obama: \$19,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund.

---

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:            Obama: \$604,000,000            A-Plan: \$200,764,000

Retain and reduce budget to 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. Reduction



in lands under management will require less federal funding of this management program.

---

Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund: In partnership with affected state, tribal and federal trustee agencies, the NRDA Restoration Program conducts damage assessment, the first step toward resource restoration, used to provide the basis for determining needs.

Budget:            Obama: \$60,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Fund.

---

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:            Obama: \$392,000,000            A-Plan: \$83,104,000

Retain the Fund at 20% of 2012 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.

---

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:            Obama: \$966,000,000            A-Plan: \$169,000,000  
Reduce to 20% of 2008 level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.
- Construction:  
Budget:            Obama: \$18,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,800,000  
Reduce to 20% of 2008 level for reduced management needs of reduced

land holdings.

- Oregon and California Grant Lands:  
Budget:            Obama: \$115,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate by turning over the land to the states.
- Helium Fund: The actual spending is about \$175,000,000 and is offset by sales of Helium that results from the processing of oil and natural gas from federal hands. Commercial, private sector production occurs. Secondary purpose of the fund was to pay off a debt, that is paid off next year.  
Budget:            Obama: \$-62,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 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:            Obama: \$30,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,400,000  
Reduce to 20% of 2008 level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.
- Land Acquisition:  
Budget:            Obama: \$20,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Inconsistent with the Plan. Terminate the program.
- Range Improvements: Is used to construct on-the-ground projects, such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, and wildlife-livestock water developments.  
Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000  
Reduce to 20% of 2008 level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.
- Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts: Provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties.  
Budget:            Obama: \$56,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 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:            Obama: \$182,000,000            A-Plan: \$34,700,000

Reduce to 10% of 2008 level for reduced management needs of reduced land holdings.

- **Miscellaneous Trust Funds:** Funds that are contributed to the BLM. The contributions cover various operating expenses. The appropriation consists of both current and permanent appropriations. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands.  
Budget:            Obama: \$21,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the funds (assumption that most of the contributions will go to states that will control the land).

---

**Bureau of Ocean Energy Management:** Responsible for overseeing the safe and environmentally responsible development of energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Budget:            Obama: \$131,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

**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:            Obama: \$124,000,000            A-Plan: \$50,880,000

Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts:  
Budget:        Obama: \$302,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Supplemental Payments to UMWA Health Plans:  
Budget:        Obama: \$206,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

---

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund: Used for reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by past coal mining, including, but not limited to, reclamation and restoration of abandoned surface mine areas, abandoned coal processing areas, and abandoned coal refuse disposal areas; sealing and filling abandoned deep mine entries and voids; planting of land adversely affected by past coal mining to prevent erosion and sedimentation; prevention, abatement, treatment, and control of water pollution created by coal mine drainage including restoration of stream beds, and construction and operation of water treatment plants; prevention, abatement, and control of burning coal refuse disposal areas and burning coal in-situ; and prevention, abatement, and control of coal mine subsidence.

Budget:        Obama: \$217,000,000        A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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]

- Working Capital Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the fund.

- Policy and Administration:  
Budget:            Obama: \$65,000,000            A-Plan: \$12,000,000  
Reduce to 20% of 2008 level pending reorganization.
- Reclamation Trust Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the funds.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,314,000,000            A-Plan: \$141,600,000

Reduce to 20% of 2008 level pending reorganization.

---

California Bay-Delta Restoration: Established for the purpose of developing a comprehensive, long-term solution to the complex and interrelated problems in the Bay-Delta. The program's focus is on the health of the ecosystem and improving water management. In addition, this program addresses the issues of uncertain water supplies, aging levees, and threatened water quality.

Budget:            Obama: \$60,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. California's issues, let California deal with it.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000

Retain.

---

Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund: Defraying the costs of operation, maintenance, and replacements of, and emergency expenditures for, all facilities of the projects, within such separate limitations as may be included in annual appropriation Acts; and payments to reimburse water users in the State of Arizona for losses sustained as a result of diminution of the production of hydroelectric power at Coolidge Dam, Arizona, resulting from exchanges of water between users in the States of Arizona and New Mexico.

Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Receipts for Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$-101,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund by transferring it to joint ownership by the States involved.

---

Upper Colorado River Basin Fund: The CRSP Act “authorized a separate fund in the Treasury of the United States to be known as the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund... for carrying out provisions of this Act other than Section 8”.

Money appropriated for construction of CRSP facilities, except recreation and fish and wildlife facilities constructed under Section 8, is transferred to the Basin Fund from the General Fund of the Treasury. Revenues derived from operation of the CRSP and participating projects are deposited in the Basin Fund. Most of the revenues come from sales of hydroelectric power and transmission services. The Basin Fund also receives revenues from M&I water service sales, rents, salinity funds from the Lower Colorado Basin (as a pass-through for the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program), and miscellaneous revenues collected in connection with the operation of the CRSP and participating projects. Revenues and appropriated funds are accounted for separately in the Basin Fund. Basin Fund revenues must first be used to repay costs associated with the operation, maintenance, and replacements of, and emergency expenditures for, the CRSP initial units.

Budget:            Obama: \$24,000,000 (net)            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund by transferring it to joint ownership by the States involved.

---

Central Valley Project Restoration Fund: In 1992, Congress passed the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) to address the impacts of the Central

Valley Project on fish and wildlife and associated habitats. Section 3406(b) identified 35 “restoration” activities that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must undertake, and established a restoration fund to pay for these activities. Power users and water users make annual restoration fund payments, with power users also being responsible for a portion of the irrigators’ share when irrigators are not able to pay. Upon “completion” of all restoration activities, the Secretary is to reduce restoration fund payments.

After 16 years and over \$1 billion of obligated funds, only 7 of 34 restoration activities have been completed. The Bureau of Reclamation recently concluded that the time for completing all projects is “unknown, but can be expected to require many more years,” likely “decades,” and could cost “another several hundred million dollars.”

Budget:            Obama: \$55,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund/project. Among the reasons for the slow progress is the fact that required payments from end users has made delivery of water cost prohibitive and drought and other environmental factors - endangered species - have caused plans to be scrapped after significant spending and effort. Another program that is going to live forever, so kill it now.

---

San Joaquin Restoration Fund: To continue planning, engineering, environmental compliance, fishery management, water operations, and public involvement activities related to the restoration and water management goals in the Settlement. The Restoration goal is to restore and maintain fish populations in “good condition” in the main stem of the San Joaquin River below Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River, including naturally-reproducing and self-sustaining populations of salmon and other fish.

Budget:            Obama: \$19,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

San Joaquin River Restoration Fund Receipts:

Budget:            Obama: \$-24,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Fund by transfer to the State of California.

---

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:            Obama: \$36,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$92,000,000            A-Plan: \$84,800,000

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 at 2008 level plus 6% and review for future budget needs and possible transfer to the states.

---

Central Utah Project: Located in the central and east central part of Utah. It is the largest water resources development program ever undertaken in the State. The project provides Utah with the opportunity to beneficially use a sizable portion of its allotted share of the Colorado River water. Project irrigation water will be provided to Utah's rural areas in the Uintah and Bonneville Basins. Water will also be provided to meet the municipal and industrial requirements of the most highly developed part of the State along the Wasatch Front.

- Central Utah Project Completion Account: Responsibility for construction was handed off to the state in 1992 and yet funds keep flowing for 'non-construction mitigation efforts' - environmental payoffs [see below]:  
Budget:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Account:  
Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,163,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,044,100,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Working Capital Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-27,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Contributed Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate both Working Capital and Contributed Funds.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,319,000,000            A-Plan: \$223,872,000
- Construction:  
Budget:            Obama: \$ 58,000,000            A-Plan: \$20,776,000
- Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations:  
Budget:            Obama: \$ 6,000,000            A-Plan: \$848,000

Reduce to 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation pending reorganization of federal/state lands.

- Land Acquisition:  
Budget:            Obama: \$ 78,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Contributed Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$ 5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs.

- Multinational Species Conservation Fund: The Service's *Wildlife Without Borders* program awards grants to projects aimed at conserving globally-

valued **endangered species found outside U.S. Borders.**

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- State and Tribal Wildlife Grants: For the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished.  
Budget:            Obama: \$81,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation: Supports bird conservation throughout the Western Hemisphere. Matched by \$14 million in contributions from partners, the projects will support habitat restoration, environmental education, population monitoring, and other priority activities within the ranges of neotropical migratory birds in the United States, Canada, Mexico and 23 Latin American and Caribbean countries.  
Budget:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration: Federal aid to States for management and restoration of wildlife. Funds from an 11 percent excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition apportioned to States on a formula basis for paying up to 75 percent of the cost approved projects. Project activities include acquisition and improvement of wildlife habitat, introduction of wildlife into suitable habitat, research into wildlife problems, surveys and inventories of wildlife problems, acquisition and development of access facilities for public use, and hunter education programs, including construction and operation of public target ranges.  
Budget:            Obama: \$406,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- National Wildlife Refuge Fund: Supports the nation's system of public lands and waters set aside to conserve America's fish, wildlife and plants.  
Budget:            Obama: \$22,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
[Combined with general budget allowance]
- Migratory Bird Conservation Account: Acquires important migratory bird breeding areas, resting areas, and wintering areas under the authority of the *Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended*, and the *Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, as amended*. Areas acquired become units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. These acquisitions, with State-level review and approval, contribute to the Secretary of the Interior's goal to conserve important migratory bird habitat.  
Budget:            Obama: \$ 49,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund: Provides grants to States and Territories to participate in a wide array of voluntary conservation projects for candidate, proposed, and listed species. The

program provides funding to States and Territories for species and habitat conservation actions on non-Federal lands.

Budget:            Obama: \$141,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- North American Wetlands Conservation Fund: Provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife.

Budget:            Obama: \$ 47,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Recreation Enhancement Fee Program, FWS: Allows the government to charge a fee for recreation use of public lands managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, The Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, The Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service collects fees at more than 100 National Wildlife Refuges. At least 80% of all fees collected at a refuge are reinvested back into that refuge to provide quality recreational facilities and opportunities to our visitors. The remaining 20% is used in that geographic region.

Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Private Stewardship Grants: Provided grants and other assistance on a competitive basis to individuals and groups engaged in local, private, and voluntary conservation efforts that benefit federally listed, proposed, or candidate species, or other at-risk species. [But for some reason the website indicates the that program ended in 2007...how curious...]

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Landowner Incentive Program: Provides state fish and wildlife agencies grant funds to establish or expand habitat protection and restoration programs on private land for "at risk" species [Another terminated program from 2007 that continues...]

Budget:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Coastal Impact Assistance: Authorized to distribute \$250 million to offshore oil producing States and their coastal political subdivisions (CPS). This money is shared among Alabama, Alaska, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas and is allocated to each producing State and eligible CPS based upon legislated allocation formulas.

Budget:            Obama: \$71,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs by 1) returning land to state control along with fee generation to support; 2) allow conservation funds to be self-sustaining private

efforts.

- Sport Fish Restoration: Supports research, hatchery construction, public education, and the construction and maintenance of thousands of fishing and boating access sites.  
Budget:            Obama: \$480,000,000            A-Plan: \$445,200,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 

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

- Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement: Provide sustained regulatory oversight that is focused on compliance by operators with environmental regulations, as well as making sure that operators keep the promises they have made at the time they obtain their leases, submit their plans, and apply for their permits.  
Budget:            Obama: \$30,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- 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:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,272,000

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:            Obama: \$2,244,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,032,020,000
- Construction (and Major Maintenance):  
Budget:            Obama: \$263,000,000            A-Plan: \$354,040,000
- 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:            Obama: \$66,000,000            A-Plan: \$62,540,000

- Park Partnership Project Grants:

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,180,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Land Acquisition and State Assistance: Provides matching grants to States and through States to local units of government, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation sites and facilities.

Budget:            Obama: \$93,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate, let states handle their own 'State Parks'.

- Historic Preservation Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$85,000,000            A-Plan: \$17,596,000

- Other Permanent Appropriations:

Budget:            Obama: \$164,000,000            A-Plan: \$20,140,000

- Recreation Fee Permanent Appropriations:

Budget:            Obama: \$149,000,000            A-Plan: \$41,340,000

- Miscellaneous Trust Funds:

Budget:            Obama: \$22,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,936,000

Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,343,000,000            A-Plan: \$28,196,000

- Construction:  
Budget:            Obama: \$235,000,000            A-Plan: \$61,056,000

Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation

- Operation and Maintenance of Quarters:  
Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$99,000,000            A-Plan: \$99,000,000
- Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians:  
Budget:            Obama: \$172,000,000            A-Plan: \$172,000,000  
[Most of these claims are because the federal govern screwed over tribes....some things never change....]

Retain

- Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account:  
Budget:            Obama: \$9,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- White Earth Settlement Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs. The White Earth Settlement is 20 yrs old...if we haven't identified and paid off someone at this point, they don't exist.

---

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:            Obama: \$91,000,000            A-Plan: \$57,240,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,000,000  
Retain.
- Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance:  
Budget:            Obama: \$248,000,000            A-Plan: \$136,740,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$253,000,000            A-Plan: \$197,160,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$65,000,000            A-Plan: \$61,480,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. 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:            Obama: \$156,000,000            A-Plan: \$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 at 2008 levels with efforts made to reduce the amount of funds in trust.

- Tribal Special Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$328,000,000            A-Plan: \$280,900,000
- Tribal Trust Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$100,000,000            A-Plan: \$74,200,000

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 at 2008 level 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:            Obama: \$18,000,000            A-Plan: \$15,900,000

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 the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$5,867,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,481,880,000

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:            Obama: \$580,000,000            A-Plan: \$290,000,000  
Review appropriations for elimination or reduce concurrent with management/ownership responsibilities. Estimated reduction 50%.
  - Forest Service Trust Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$118,000,000            A-Plan: \$59,000,000  
Transfer funds to state management consistent with transfer of management/ownership.
  - Land Acquisition:  
Budget:            Obama: \$88,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Additional funds for additional purchases are inconsistent with plans.  
Terminate the program.
-

## Department of Transportation Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Immediate Transportation Investments			
	Immediate Transportation Investments	5,690,000	0
Office of the Secretary			
	Salaries and Expenses	144,000	45,580
	Supplemental Discretionary Grants for a National Surface Transportation System, Recovery Act	505,000	0
	Financial Management Capital	14,000	0
	Office of Civil Rights	11,000	0
	Minority Business Outreach	15,000	0
	Transportation Planning, Research, and Development	22,000	16,960
	National Infrastructure Investments	104,000	0
	New Headquarters Building	3,000	0
	Minority Business Resource Center Program	1,000	0
	Cyber Security Initiatives	9,000	9,000
	Research and Development	68,000	15,000
	Working Capital Fund	118,000	0
	Working Capital Fund, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center	123,000	0
	Essential Air Service and Rural Airport Improvement Fund	54,000	0
	Payments to Air Carriers	149,000	0
Federal Aviation Administration			
	Operations	4,879,000	2,248,260
	Facilities and Equipment, Recovery Act	25,000	0
	Grants-in-aid for Airports, Recovery Act	15,000	0
	Aviation Insurance Revolving Fund		
	Administrative Services Franchise Fund	43,000	11,660
	Trust Fund Share of FAA Activities (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	5,061,000	5,061,000
	Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	3,850,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	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	126,140
Federal Highway Administration			
	Emergency Relief Program	866,000	0
	Highway Infrastructure Investment, Recovery Act	2,021,000	0
	Payment to the Transportation Trust Fund	0	0
	TIFIA General Fund Program Account, Federal Highway Administration, Transportation	0	0
	Highway Infrastructure Programs	133,000	0
	Appalachian Development Highway System	32,000	0
	Appalachian Development Highway System (Transportation Trust Fund)	2,000	0
	Federal-aid Highways	38,980,000	0
	Miscellaneous Appropriations	104,000	18,868
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	86,000	12,932
	Miscellaneous Transportation Trust Funds	36,000	0
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration			
	National Motor Carrier Safety Program	8,000	0
	Motor Carrier Safety	9,000	0
	Motor Carrier Safety Grants	313,000	0
	Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs	249,000	0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration			
	Operations and Research	161,000	38,000
	Consumer Assistance to Recycle and Save Program	19,000	0
	National Driver Register Modernization	2,000	0
	Operations and Research (Transportation Trust Fund)	113,000	0
	Highway Traffic Safety Grants	654,000	0
Federal Railroad Administration			

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Operating Subsidy Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	466,000	0
	Northeast Corridor Improvement Program	2,000	0
	Emergency Railroad Rehabilitation and Repair	8,000	0
	Capital and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	984,000	0
	Safety and Operations	208,000	115,540
	Railroad Safety Technology Program	42,000	0
	Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	6,000	0
	Intercity Passenger Rail Grant Program	20,000	0
	Rail Line Relocation and Improvement Program	20,000	0
	Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service	1,248,000	0
	Next Generation High-speed Rail	3,000	0
	Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project	11,000	0
	Railroad Research and Development	33,000	33,000
	Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Program	17,000	0
Federal Transit Administration			
	Transit Capital Assistance, Recovery Act	1,287,000	0
	Fixed Guideway Infrastructure Investment, Recovery Act	132,000	0
	Administrative Expenses	100,000	10,000
	Job Access and Reverse Commute Grants	7,000	0
	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	150,000	30,000
	Formula Grants	309,000	0
	Grants for Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Reductions	8,000	0
	Capital Investment Grants	2,070,000	0
	Research and University Research Centers	78,000	15,600
	Discretionary Grants (Transportation Trust	13,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Fund, Mass Transit Account)		
	Transit Formula Grants	8,537,000	0
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation			
	Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	15,000	15,000
	Operations and Maintenance	32,000	18,020
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration			
	Operational Expenses	20,000	3,604
	Hazardous Materials Safety	45,000	5,300
	Pipeline Safety	91,000	6,784
	Emergency Preparedness Grants	45,000	2,544
	Trust Fund Share of Pipeline Safety	21,000	3,816
Office of Inspector General			
	Salaries and Expenses	85,000	0
Surface Transportation Board			
	Salaries and Expenses	28,000	5,936
Maritime Administration			
	Ready Reserve Force	102,000	40,800
	Maritime Security Program	193,000	163,240
	Operations and Training	199,000	121,900
	Ocean Freight Differential	175,000	0
	Maritime Guaranteed Loan (title XI) Program Account	56,000	0
	Maritime Guaranteed Loan (title XI) Program Account	43,000	0
	Ship Disposal	26,000	8,000
	Assistance to Small Shipyards	37,000	0
	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>10,820,004</b>

Receipts : 2012 Budget (gross) \$-351,000,000 ; (net) \$-35,000,000

Immediate Transportation Investments: Provides \$50 billion in immediate transportation investments to support critical infrastructure projects, improving Americas roads, bridges, transit systems, border crossings, railways, and runways.

Budget:            Obama: \$5,690,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

#### 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:            Obama: \$144,000,000            A-Plan: \$45,580,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Office of Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses:  
Budget:            Obama: \$85,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 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:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,936,000  
Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation reflecting fewer programs to supervise and regulate.

- Supplemental Discretionary Grants for a National Surface Transportation System, Recovery Act: This new \$1.5 billion discretionary grant program will be administered by the DOT Office of the Secretary and will be the subject of subsequent guidance.  
Budget:            Obama: \$505,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Financial Management Capital: Multi-year business transformation initiative to streamline and standardize the financial systems and business processes across the Department of Transportation. The initiative includes upgrading and enhancing the commercial software used for DOT's financial systems, improving the cost and performance data provided to managers, and instituting new accounting standards and mandates.  
Budget:            Obama: \$14,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Office of Civil Rights: Responsible for enforcing laws and regulations that prohibit discrimination in federally-operated and assisted transportation programs. This office also handles all civil rights cases related to Department of Transportation employees.  
Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Minority Business Outreach: Provides contractual support to assist small, women-owned, Native American, and other disadvantaged business firms in securing contracts and subcontracts resulting from transportation-related Federal support.  
Budget:            Obama: \$15,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program
- 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:            Obama: \$22,000,000            A-Plan: \$16,960,000  
Reduce to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- National Infrastructure Investments: Discretionary grants to be awarded to a State, local government, transit agency, or a collaboration among such entities on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant impact on the Nation, a metropolitan area, or a region.  
Budget:            Obama: \$104,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.



- New Headquarters Building: [Mostly completed]  
Budget:           Obama: \$3,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
No request is being made for after 2012. No further spending.
- Minority Business Resource Center Program: Provides assistance in obtaining short-term working capital for minority, women-owned and other disadvantaged businesses and Small Business Administration 8(a) firms. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, this account records the subsidy costs for this program associated with guaranteed loans, as well as administrative expenses of this program.  
Budget:           Obama: \$1,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 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:           Obama: \$9,000,000           A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$68,000,000            A-Plan: \$15,000,000

Projected budget for 2013 is \$15,000,000. Retain at that level. 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.

- Working Capital Fund: Finances common administrative services and other services that are centrally performed in the interest of economy and efficiency.

Budget:            Obama: \$118,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Fund

- Working Capital Fund, Volpe National Transportation Systems Center: Finances multidisciplinary research, evaluation, analytical and related activities undertaken at the Volpe Center in Cambridge, MA.

Budget:            Obama: \$123,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund, allow research to be done by privatizing the Center.

- Essential Air Service and Rural Airport Improvement Fund: Payments to the airports for services. The collection of user fees for services provided by the FAA to aircraft that neither take off nor land in the United States, commonly known as overflight fees. The Act permanently appropriated the first \$50,000,000 of such fees for the Essential Air Service program and rural airport improvements. To the extent that fee collections fall below \$50,000,000 the law requires the difference to be covered by Federal Aviation Administration funds.

Budget:            Obama: \$54,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

They are looking to increase this to \$100,000,000. Terminate at the federal level.

- 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:            Obama: \$149,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.

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:           Obama: \$4,879,000,000           A-Plan: \$2,248,260,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Facilities and Equipment, Recovery Act: Finances major capital investments related to modernizing and improving air traffic control and airway facilities, equipment, and systems.  
Budget:           Obama: \$25,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Grants-in-aid for Airports, Recovery Act: Discretionary grants were allocated to qualified airports based on a project priority system that addresses airport safety and security, runway safety, increased capacity, and mitigation of environmental impacts.  
Budget:           Obama: \$15,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Aviation Insurance Revolving Fund: Program provides aviation insurance coverage for aircraft used in connection with certain Government contract operations by a Department or Agency that agrees to indemnify the Secretary of Transportation for any losses covered by the insurance. The premium program provides war risk insurance coverage at a premium based on activity.  
Budget:           Obama: \$-188,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program. Replace equipment damaged in use by government contract.
- 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:           Obama: \$43,000,000           A-Plan: \$11,660,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$5,061,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,061,000,000

Retain at current level.

- Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund): To assist those airports that need the most help, the Administration proposes to focus Federal grants to support smaller commercial and general aviation airports that do not have access to additional revenue or other outside sources of capital. The Budget also proposes to allow large and medium hub airports to increase the non-Federal Passenger Facility Charge thereby, giving large and medium hub airports greater flexibility to generate their own revenue.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,850,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- 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:            Obama: \$2,833,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,602,300,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$188,000,000            A-Plan: \$126,140,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation

---

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]

- Emergency Relief Program: For necessary expenses resulting from a major disaster declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Budget:            Obama: \$866,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Why do we need almost a billion dollars allocated for a disaster that has not been declared, yet. Terminate the budget allocation. At best insure a fund has been set aside for immediate access if necessary. Over a billion was allocated in 2008, steadily decreasing amounts til 2012 budget proposal so we have put away, or just spent almost \$3 billion on...what?
- Highway Infrastructure Investment, Recovery Act: To invest in transportation, environmental protection, and other infrastructure that will provide longer term economic benefits to the Nation. The Recovery Act funds augmented existing investments, authorized by the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,021,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.
- Payment to the Transportation Trust Fund: To pay for a long term surface transportation re-authorization by utilizing savings from ramping down overseas military operations.

Budget:            Obama: \$0 [after \$8billion in 2008?]            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate as indicated.
- TIFIA General Fund Program Account, Federal Highway Administration, Transportation: This non-budgetary account records all cash flows to and from the Government resulting from lines of credit made under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program: Federal credit program for eligible surface transportation projects of regional or national significance under which the U.S. Department of Transportation may provide three forms of credit assistance – secured (direct) loans, loan guarantees, and standby lines of credit. The program's fundamental goal is to attract new investment capital to projects capable of generating revenues through user charges or dedicated funding sources and to complement existing funding sources by filling market gaps, thereby leveraging substantial private capital for critical improvements to the nation's surface transportation system.

Budget:            Obama: \$-32,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program in the sense that no more credit should be issued, no more guarantees.
- Highway Infrastructure Programs: The restoration, repair, and construction of highway infrastructure, and other activities.

Budget:            Obama: \$133,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Let states maintain their segments.

- Appalachian Development Highway System: For the necessary expenses relating to construction of, and improvements to, corridors of the Appalachian Development Highway System; [as of 1998: provides funds for the construction of the Appalachian corridor highways in 13 States to promote economic development and to establish a State-Federal framework to meet the needs of the region. More than 92 percent of the ADHS is located on the National Highway System (NHS). The ADHS is 76 percent complete – after 14 years.]  
Budget:            Obama: \$32,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program. Let the states involved finish paying for it.
- Appalachian Development Highway System (Transportation Trust Fund): For the necessary expenses for the Appalachian Development Highway System as distributed to the following States: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 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:            Obama: \$38,980,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$104,000,000            A-Plan: \$18,868,000  
And yet, there is a \$104 million. Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation and 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:            Obama: \$86,000,000            A-Plan: \$12,932,000

Interesting how no request equals millions of dollars. Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation an REVIEW!

- Miscellaneous Transportation Trust Funds: Funds received by this account come completely from entities (governmental and nongovernmental) outside of FHWA. FHWA holds these funds in trust until they outlay.

Budget:            Obama: \$36,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

No actual spending? Terminate the programs.

---

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, to promote safe commercial motor vehicle operation and reduce truck and bus crashes. The agency also is charged with reducing fatalities associated with commercial motor vehicles through education, regulation, enforcement, and research and innovative technology, thereby achieving a safer and more secure transportation environment. Additionally, FMCSA is responsible for enforcing Federal motor carrier safety and hazardous materials regulations for all commercial vehicles entering the United States along its southern and northern borders.

- National Motor Carrier Safety Program: Provides financial assistance to States to reduce the number and severity of accidents and hazardous materials incidents involving commercial motor vehicles (CMV).

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Motor Carrier Safety: Regulates and supports the Nation's interstate commercial carrier industry. FMCSA's primary mission is to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities involving large trucks and buses.

Budget:            Obama: \$9,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Motor Carrier Safety Grants: Support States to conduct compliance reviews, identify and apprehend traffic violators, conduct roadside inspections, and support safety audits on new entrant carriers.

Budget:            Obama: \$313,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs: For payment of obligations incurred in the implementation, execution and administration of motor carrier safety operations and programs.

Budget:            Obama: \$249,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs.

---

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:            Obama: \$161,000,000            A-Plan: \$38,000,000

Projected 2013 Budget at \$38,000,000, retain at that level.

- Consumer Assistance to Recycle and Save Program: To accelerate motor fuel savings nationwide and provide incentives to registered owners of high polluting automobiles to replace such automobiles with new fuel efficient and less polluting automobiles or public transportation.

Budget:            Obama: \$19,000,000 [Cash for more clunkers??!]

A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- National Driver Register Modernization: Funding to continue the modernization of national driver register. The national driver register provides a critical service to states in the process of determining whether to issue a driver license to applicants, as there is no other national database that provides this information as the result of a single inquiry.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Operations and Research (Transportation Trust Fund):

Budget:            Obama: \$113,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Highway Traffic Safety Grants: Funds available for the planning or executing of highway traffic safety programs, such as 'Highway Safety



Programs"; ``Combined Occupant Protection Grants"; ``State Traffic Safety Information System Improvements"; "Impaired Driving Countermeasures"; "Distracted Driving Grants"; ``High Visibility Enforcement Program"; and ``Motorcyclist Safety"; also for grants to States that enact and enforce laws to prevent distracted driving, and for the development, and placement of broadcast media to support the enforcement of state distracted driving laws.

Budget:            Obama: \$654,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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.

- Operating Subsidy Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation: Better known as Amtrak, is a for-profit corporation that operates intercity passenger rail services in 46 States and the District of Columbia, in addition to serving as a contractor in various capacities for several commuter rail agencies.

Budget:            Obama: \$466,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Allow the States to manage it. If it IS for profit, then it can show one.

- Capital and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation:

Budget:            Obama: \$984,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program however some of the debt servicing probably has to continue. Review for appropriate appropriation levels.

- Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation:

Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Northeast Corridor Improvement Program: [Authorized in **1979**] Linking Boston, New York, Washington, and intermediate cities, Amtrak's Northeast Corridor (NEC) main line is America's most highly-developed high-speed rail corridor, having benefited from over \$4 billion in direct Federal funding under the Northeast Corridor Improvement Project that had its roots in the High-Speed Ground transportation Act of 1965 and

the railroad restructuring legislation of the mid-1970s. In addition, investments in NEC development are part of Amtrak's annual capital program, and often include participation by the commuter rail authorities that make use of NEC infrastructure for many of their extensive operations.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
 Terminate the program.

- Emergency Railroad Rehabilitation and Repair: To cover up to 80% of the cost of a project to repair and rehabilitate Class II and Class II railroad infrastructure damaged by hurricanes, floods, and natural disasters, provided that the infrastructure is located in a county that has been identified in a Disaster Declaration for Public Assistance issued by the President.

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
 Terminate the program.

- 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:            Obama: \$208,000,000            A-Plan: \$115,540,000  
 Retain the program at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation

- Railroad Safety Technology Program: Facilitate the deployment of train control technologies, train control component technologies, processor-based technologies, electronically controlled pneumatic brakes, rail integrity inspection systems, rail integrity warning systems, switch position indicators and monitors, remote control power switch technologies, track integrity circuit technologies, and other new or novel railroad safety technology.

Budget:            Obama: \$42,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
 Terminate the program.

- Intercity Passenger Rail Grant Program: Created to help address the nation's transportation challenges by making strategic investments in an efficient network of passenger rail corridors that connect communities across the country. These investments focus on three key objectives: Building new high-speed rail corridors that expand and fundamentally improve passenger transportation in the geographic regions they serve; Upgrading existing intercity passenger rail corridors to improve reliability, speed, and frequency of existing services; and Laying the groundwork for future high-speed rail services through corridor and state planning efforts.

Budget:            Obama: \$20,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Rail Line Relocation and Improvement Program: For construction projects that improve the route or structure of a rail line and: are carried out for the purpose of mitigating the adverse effects of rail traffic on safety, motor vehicle traffic flow, community quality of life, or economic development; or involve a lateral or vertical relocation of any portion of the rail line.

Budget:            Obama: \$20,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service: [Part of the Recovery Act] To improve and deploy high speed passenger rail systems.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,248,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Next Generation High-speed Rail: Seeks to demonstrate technology that will facilitate the incremental development of high-speed rail (HSR) passenger service that has air or road competitive door-to-door trip times between major city pairs and reliable, high quality, cost-effective service.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project: A comprehensive development initiative to adaptively reuse the historic James A. Farley Building and the Western Annex (collectively referred to as the Farley Complex), introduce inter-city rail, commuter rail, and subway improvements that would enhance access to the existing Pennsylvania Station (Penn Station) tracks and platforms, reconstruct and improve critical station and circulation elements at the existing Penn Station, and implement transit-oriented development at or in the vicinity of Penn Station.

Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. If NY wants to redevelop the area, let it pay for it.

- 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:            Obama: \$33,000,000            A-Plan: \$33,000,000  
Retain the program.

- Railroad Rehabilitation and Improvement Program: To acquire, improve, or rehabilitate inter-modal or rail equipment or facilities, including track, components of track, bridges, yards, buildings and shops; Refinance outstanding debt incurred for the purposes listed above; and Develop or establish new inter-modal or railroad facilities.

Budget:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate 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:            Obama: \$100,000,000            A-Plan: \$10,000,000  
Retain at 10% of request to reflect fewer administrative responsibilities.
- Transit Capital Assistance, Recovery Act: To support the capital needs of public transportation systems in both urbanized and rural areas. To make investments that reduce the overall energy use and greenhouse gas emissions of transit systems.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,287,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Fixed Guideway Infrastructure Investment, Recovery Act: Provide capital assistance for the modernization of existing fixed guideway systems such as heavy rail, commuter rail, light rail, monorail, trolleybus, aerial tramway, inclined plane, cable car, automated guideway transit, ferryboats, and that portion of motor bus service operated on exclusive or controlled rights-of-way, and high-occupancy-vehicle (HOV) lanes.

Budget:            Obama: \$132,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Job Access and Reverse Commute Grants: To address the unique transportation challenges faced by welfare recipients and low-income persons seeking to obtain and maintain employment.

Budget:            Obama: \$7,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- 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:            Obama: \$150,000,000            A-Plan: \$30,000,000  
Reduce by 80% and allow local jurisdictions to fund.

- Formula Grants: Programs are funded to States based on formulas of population.  
Budget:            Obama: \$309,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Grants for Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Reductions: Capital grants to transit agencies to implement technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency, reduce dependency on fossil fuels and increase the use of environmentally sustainable practices and materials.  
Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Capital Investment Grants: Allocates funds for major transit capital projects that are locally planned, implemented, and operated. These projects include heavy rail, light rail, commuter rail, bus rapid transit, ferries, and streetcar systems that are implemented in communities across the country.  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,070,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Research and University Research Centers: Support for research education and technology transfer activities aimed at addressing regional and national transportation problems.  
Budget:            Obama: \$78,000,000            A-Plan: \$15,600,000  
Retain the program at 20% of budget request.
- Discretionary Grants (Transportation Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account):  
Budget:            Obama: \$13,000,000 [In 2012, no additional liquidating cash is requested to pay previously incurred obligations in the Discretionary Grants account.]  
A-Plan: \$0

Great, terminate it and any funds remaining returned.

- Transit Formula Grants: For capital projects to finance the planning, acquisition, construction, cost-effective lease, improvement, and maintenance of equipment and facilities for use in transit. One percent of the funds apportioned to urbanized areas with a population of at least 200,000 must be expended for transit enhancements. For urbanized areas with populations under 200,000, funds may be used to finance transit operating costs.

Budget:            Obama: \$8,537,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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]

Budget:            Obama: \$15,000,000            A-Plan: \$15,000,000

Retain

Operations and Maintenance:

Budget:            Obama: \$32,000,000            A-Plan: \$18,020,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$20,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,604,000

- 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:            Obama: \$45,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,300,000

- Pipeline Safety: The Federal safety authority for the nation's 2.3 million miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines.

Budget:            Obama: \$91,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,784,000

- 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:            Obama: \$45,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,544,000

- Trust Fund Share of Pipeline Safety: To help fund efforts designed to minimize oil spills into water and environmentally sensitive areas.

Budget:            Obama: \$21,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,816,000

Retain and review the programs at 20% of 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$102,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$193,000,000            A-Plan: \$163,240,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$199,000,000            A-Plan: \$121,900,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Ocean Freight Differential: Ocean freight differential is the difference in cost incurred in the movement of ocean cargoes. In general, when applied to cargo preference policy implementation, it is the cost difference between using U.S.-flag carriers and foreign-flag carriers. Cargo preference provides a revenue source to help sustain a privately-owned U.S.-flag merchant marine by requiring shippers of certain U.S. government-sponsored cargoes to use U.S.-flag vessels.

Budget:            Obama: \$175,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Maritime Guaranteed Loan (title XI) Program Account: To provide a Federal guarantee of private sector debt for domestic ship construction and shipyard modernization. Title XI is designed to foster and sustain the U.S. shipbuilding and repair industry and support the continued existence of a U.S. merchant marine by supporting new ship construction in U.S. shipyards.

Budget:            Obama: \$99,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Ship Disposal: Responsible for the administration and management of the disposal of non-retention National Defense Reserve Fleet vessels.

Budget:            Obama: \$26,000,000            A-Plan: \$8,000,000

Retain the program at projected 2013 level.

- Assistance to Small Shipyards: To make grants for capital improvements and related infrastructure investments at qualified shipyards that will



facilitate the efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and quality of domestic ship construction for commercial and Federal Government use.

Budget:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- 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:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000

Retain and review.

- Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Maritime Administration:

Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$11,000,000

Retain.

---

## NASA Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
	Office of Inspector General	39,000	0
	Science, Aeronautics and Technology	2,000	47,700
	Human Space Flight	4,000	9,540
	Science, Aeronautics, and Exploration	104,000	11,284,760
	Space Operations	4,545,000	6,862,440
	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
	Working Capital Fund	0	0
	Science, Space, and Technology Education Trust Fund	1,000	1,000
Total NASA		17,676,000	31,186,440

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.

- Office of Inspector General:  
Budget:           Obama: \$39,000,000           A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- Working Capital Fund:  
Budget:           Obama: \$-19,000,000           A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,996,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,996,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$279,000,000            A-Plan: \$279,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$47,700,000

Really? \$2million? Return to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$3,818,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,818,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$568,000,000            A-Plan: \$568,000,000

Retain.

---

Human Space Flight[basically the Shuttle program]:

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$9,540,000

Return to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation to 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:            Obama: \$4,545,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,862,440,000

Return to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$192,000,000            A-Plan: \$192,000,000

Retain.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$104,000,000            A-Plan: \$11,284,760,000

Return to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$4,976,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,976,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$152,000,000            A-Plan: \$152,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,000,000

Retain.

---

## Department of the Treasury Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network			
	Salaries and Expenses	112,000	17,596
Departmental Offices			
	Salaries and Expenses	350,000	50,456
	Office of Inspector General	28,000	0
	Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs	14,000	0
	Counter-terrorism Fund	1,000	0
	Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	154,000	0
	Terrorism Insurance Program	105,000	0
	GSE Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements	39,745,000	0
	GSE Mortgage-Backed Securities Purchase Program Account	155,000	0
	Office of Financial Stability	457,000	0
	Administrative Expenses, Recovery Act	2,000	0
	Troubled Asset Relief Program Account	7,858,000	0
	Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program	48,000	0
	Troubled Asset Relief Program Equity Purchase Program	18,675,000	0
	Troubled Asset Relief Program, Housing Programs	13,619,000	0
	Grants to States for Low-Income Housing Projects in Lieu of Low-Income Housing Credit Allocations	635,000	0
	Grants for Specified Energy Property in Lieu of Tax Credits, Recovery Act	5,800,000	0
	Small Business Lending Fund Program Account	42,000	0
	State Small Business Credit Initiative	859,000	0
	Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	326,000	0
	Exchange Stabilization Fund	0	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Working Capital Fund	27,000	0
	Treasury Franchise Fund	5,000	0
	Presidential Election Campaign Fund	206,000	0
	Financial Research Fund	120,000	0
	Treasury Forfeiture Fund	262,000	0
	Capital Magnet Fund, Community Development Financial Institutions	5,000	0
Federal Financing Bank			
	Federal Financing Bank	0	0
Fiscal Service			
	Biomass Energy Development	0	0
	Salaries and Expenses, Fiscal Service	363,000	72,600
	Salaries and Expenses, Fiscal Service	141,000	0
	Reimbursements to Federal Reserve Banks	118,000	118,000
	Payment of Government Losses in Shipment	1,000	1,000
	Financial Agent Services	645,000	551,200
	Payment to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Recovery Trust Fund	436,000	436,000
	Payment to FRA for AMTRAK Debt Restructuring	309,000	0
	Payment to the Resolution Funding Corporation	2,628,000	0
	Interest on Uninvested Funds	12,000	0
	Restitution of Forgone Interest	538,000	0
	Federal Interest Liabilities to States	2,000	0
	Interest Paid to Credit Financing Accounts	16,221,000	5,730,360
	Federal Reserve Bank Reimbursement Fund	329,000	329,000
	Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts	5,915,000	838,460
	Check Forgery Insurance Fund	3,000	600
	Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset	85,000	0
	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund	2,000	0
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau			



Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Salaries and Expenses	100,000	0
	Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico	487,000	0
Bureau of Engraving and Printing			
	Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund	140,000	23,320
United States Mint			
	United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund	122,000	61,000
Internal Revenue Service			
	Refunding Internal Revenue Collections, Interest	3,068,000	0
	Payment Where Recovery Rebate Exceeds Liability for Tax	50,000	0
	Payment Where Earned Income Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	52,247,000	0
	Taxpayer Services	2,208,000	463,800
	Enforcement	5,262,000	115,000
	Operations Support	3,893,000	755,600
	Business Systems Modernization	328,000	275,600
	Payment Where Child Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	22,464,000	0
	Payment Where Health Coverage Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	192,000	0
	Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration	6,000	0
	Payment Where Alternative Minimum Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	200,000	0
	Payment Where Tax Credit to Aid First-Time Homebuyers Exceeds Liability for Tax	315,000	0
	Payment Where Certain Tax Credits Exceed Liability for Corporate Tax	10,000	0
	Payment Where American Opportunity Credit Exceeds Liability for TAX	6,365,000	0
	Payment Where Making Work Pay Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	500,000	0
	Build America Bond Payments, Recovery Act	3,456,000	0
	Payment Where COBRA Credit Exceeds	193,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Liability for Tax		
	Payment Where Tax Credit for Certain Government Retirees Exceeds Liability for Tax	1,000	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
	Payment Where Adoption Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	537,000	0
	Payment Where Small Business Health Insurance Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax	141,000	0
	Therapeutic Discovery Program Grants and Administration	8,000	0
	Informant Payments	100,000	4,400
	Private Collection Agent Program	8,000	0
Comptroller of the Currency			
	Public Enterprise Fund, Comptroller of the Currency	227,000	0
	Assessment Funds		
Interest on the Public Debt			
	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>396,727,872</b>

Responsible for promoting economic prosperity and ensuring the financial security of the United States. The Department is responsible for a wide range of activities such as advising the President on economic and financial issues,

encouraging sustainable economic growth, 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.

Receipts : 2012 Budget (gross) \$-88,342,000,000; (net) \$-72,996,000,000  
[Mostly interest]

---

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:            Obama: \$112,000,000            A-Plan: \$17,596,000

Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

#### Departmental Offices:

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

Budget:            Obama: \$350,000,000            A-Plan: \$50,456,000

Retain at 20% of the 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Office of Inspector General:

Budget:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration: To provide independent oversight of IRS activities. [As opposed to ....the Office of the Inspector General?]

Budget:            Obama: \$154,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Administrative Expenses, Recovery Act: Supports the implementation and administration of a number of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act tax.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs: For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services and for repairs and renovations to buildings owned by the Department of the Treasury.

Budget:            Obama: \$14,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Working Capital Fund: Central services for Treasury Department bureaus funded through the Department of the Treasury Working Capital Fund include: telecommunications, printing, duplicating, graphics, computer support/usage, personnel/payroll, automated financial management systems, training, short-term management assistance, procurement, information technology services, equal employment opportunity services, and environmental health and safety services.

Budget:            Obama: \$27,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the fund.

- Treasury Franchise Fund: Is revolving in nature and provides accounting, procurement, travel, human resources, and information technology services through the Fiscal Service, Administrative Resource Center (ARC). Services are provided to Federal customers, on a reimbursable, fee-for-service basis.

Budget:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

---

Counter-terrorism Fund: Most of the balances in this account were transferred to the Department of Homeland Security in accordance with the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The remaining resources were used to fund projects related to domestic and international terrorism. This schedule reflects remaining balances in the account.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Then terminate the item.

---

Terrorism Insurance Program: Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) extended the Terrorism Insurance Program for seven years, through 2014. This extension of TRIA added a requirement for commercial property and casualty insurers to make available coverage for losses from domestic, as well as foreign, acts of terrorism, and extends TRIA coverage for those losses. While the Budget does not forecast any specific act of terrorism, on a probabilistic basis and using market- driven data, the Budget projects annual outlays and recoupment for TRIA. On this basis, the Budget baseline projects net spending of \$584 million over the 2013–2017 period and \$780 million over the 2013–2022 period.

Budget:            Obama: \$105,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

So, the Government mandates that insurers make coverage available, then fund a program to cover the losses. Why not treat the event like a natural disaster? Terminate the program.

---

GSE Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements: To purchase obligations and other securities issued by three housing related Government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs): Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs).

Budget:            Obama: \$39,745,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

GSE Mortgage-Backed Securities Purchase Program Account: A temporary program to purchase mortgage-backed securities (MBS) issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which carry the GSEs' standard guarantee against default. The purpose of the program was to promote liquidity in the mortgage market and, thereby, affordable home-ownership by stabilizing the interest rate spreads between mortgage rates and Treasury issuances.

Budget:            Obama: \$155,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate both programs and put the assets back out on the street.

---

- Office of Financial Stability: The official government site providing information and data related to the 2008 Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA) & Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP).  
Budget:            Obama: \$457,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- **Troubled Asset Relief Program Account:** This account records the subsidy costs associated with the TARP direct loans obligated and loan guarantees (including modifications of direct loans or loan guarantees that resulted from obligations or commitments in any year). The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis using a risk-adjusted discount rate, as required by EESA. The direct loan programs serviced by this account include the Automotive Industry Financing Program (AIFP), Term-Asset Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF), Public-Private Investment Program (PIIP) and the Small Business Lending Initiative (SBLI). The AIFP was developed to prevent a significant disruption to the American automotive industry, which would have resulted in widespread damage to the U.S. economy. The TALF was developed to stimulate investor demand for certain types of eligible asset-backed securities, specifically those backed by loans to consumers and small businesses, and ultimately, bring down the cost and increase the availability of new credit to consumers and businesses. The PIIP was developed to improve the condition of financial institutions by facilitating the removal of legacy assets from their balance sheets. The SBLI was developed to provide additional liquidity to the Small Business Administration's 7(a) market so that banks are able to make more small business loans. The guaranteed loan commitments that were serviced by this account include the Asset Guarantee Program (AGP). The AGP provided guarantees for assets held by systemically significant financial institutions (Bank of America and Citigroup) that faced a risk of losing market confidence due in large part to a portfolio of distressed or illiquid assets.

Budget:            Obama: \$7,858,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- **Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program:** Charged with a mission of transparency, oversight, and enforcement related to the taxpayer's investments to stabilize financial markets through EESA. In order to fulfill its mission, SIGTARP investigates fraud, waste, and abuse related to the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), thereby being a voice for, and protecting the interests of taxpayers.

Budget:            Obama: \$48,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- **Troubled Asset Relief Program Equity Purchase Program:** This account records the subsidy costs associated with TARP equity purchase obligations (including modifications of equity purchases that resulted from obligations in any year).

Budget:            Obama: \$18,675,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

- Troubled Asset Relief Program, Housing Programs: The Making Home Affordable (MHA) Program was launched in March 2009. The centerpiece of MHA is its first lien modification program, the Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP), which offers affordable and sustainable mortgage modifications to responsible homeowners at risk of losing their homes to foreclosure. Other MHA programs provide temporary mortgage payment relief to unemployed borrowers; increase affordability by modifying second mortgages when a corresponding first mortgage is modified under HAMP; assist borrowers whose loans are highly over-leveraged by encouraging servicers to reduce principal; and for borrowers who are unable to retain home-ownership, provide a dignified transition to more affordable housing through a short sale or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure.  
Budget:            Obama: \$13,619,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the TARP programs.

---

Grants to States for Low-Income Housing Projects in Lieu of Low-Income Housing Credit Allocations: To finance construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of qualified low-income building for low-income housing in lieu of low-income housing tax credits. Treasury will award Section 1602 grants to State housing credit agencies in an amount equal to their low-income housing grant election amount.

Budget:            Obama: \$635,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Grants for Specified Energy Property in Lieu of Tax Credits, Recovery Act: Provides payments for specified energy property (including qualified facilities that produce electricity from wind and certain other renewable resources; qualified fuel cell property; solar property; qualified small wind energy property; geothermal property; qualified micro turbine property; combined heat and power system property; and geothermal heat pump property).

Budget:            Obama: \$5,800,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate both programs.

---

Small Business Lending Fund Program Account: A dedicated investment fund that encourages lending to small businesses by providing capital to qualified community banks and community development loan funds (CDLFs) with assets of less than \$10 billion.

Budget:            Obama: \$42,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

State Small Business Credit Initiative: Funded with \$1.5 billion, inclusive of administrative costs, to strengthen State programs that support lending to small businesses and small manufacturers.

Budget:            Obama: \$859,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Capital Magnet Fund, Community Development Financial Institutions: To assist Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) and other non-profits to expand financing for the development, rehabilitation and purchase of affordable housing and economic development projects in distressed communities.

Budget:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account: Promotes economic and community development through investment in and assistance to CDFIs, which include community development banks, credit unions, loan funds, and venture capital funds, in order to expand the availability of financial services and affordable credit for under-served populations, including distressed urban, rural, Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native communities.

Budget:            Obama: \$326,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the programs.

---

Exchange Stabilization Fund: Authorized to deal in gold, foreign exchange, and other instruments of credit and securities, as the Secretary considers necessary, consistent with U.S. obligations in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) regarding orderly exchange arrangements and a stable system of exchange rates.

Budget:            Obama: \$-292,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminating the IMF funding, so terminate this also. If IMF is retained, review



this for re-authorization.

---

Presidential Election Campaign Fund: In recent years, less than 10% of individuals have elected to make this designation, resulting in less than \$40 million paid into the Fund annually.

Budget:            Obama: \$206,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Financial Research Fund: To fund the Financial Stability Oversight Council (established under Dodd-Frank), its member agencies, and the public by improving the quality, transparency, and accessibility of financial data and information, by conducting and sponsoring research related to financial stability, and by promoting best practices in risk management.

Budget:            Obama: \$120,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund.

---

Treasury Forfeiture Fund: Supports Federal, state, and local law enforcement's use of asset forfeiture as a powerful tool to punish and deter criminal activity.

Budget:            Obama: \$262,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Used and abused, terminate the fund.

---

Federal Financing Bank: To reduce the costs of certain Federal and federally assisted borrowing and to ensure the coordination of such borrowing from the public in a manner least disruptive to private financial markets and institutions. FFB loans are also used to finance direct agency activities such as construction of Federal buildings by the General Services Administration, activities of the U.S. Postal Service, and recent financial stabilization initiatives of the National Credit Union Administration.

Budget:            Obama: \$-256,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the Bank.

---

Biomass Energy Development: To provide loan guarantees for the construction of biomass-to-ethanol facilities. **The three loans guaranteed by this account went into default.** The guarantees have been paid off, and the assets of all but one of the projects have been liquidated. The one remaining project, the New Energy Corporation (formerly the New Energy Company of Indiana), entered into a Forbearance agreement with DOE in April 2009 due to financial issues. It remains unclear as to when Quarterly payments will resume. The New Energy loan maturity date is 12/31/2012. However due to the current financial situation of the company and the status of the ethanol market, the ability of the company to make payments in 2012 and to close out the loan on 12/31/2012 is uncertain but under evaluation at this time.

Budget:            Obama: \$-6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0, \$0, \$0 and **\$0**

Terminate. Another example of the government trying to pick winners and losers and only getting losers.

---

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:            Obama: \$504,000,000            A-Plan: \$72,600,000

Retain at 20% of requested.

---

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:            Obama: \$118,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$329,000,000            A-Plan: \$329,000,000

Retain. Review for appropriate fee structures.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$645,000,000            A-Plan: \$551,200,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. Review for appropriate fee structures.

---

Payment to FRA for AMTRAK Debt Restructuring: Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act (PRIIA) of 2008, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak), may make agreements to restructure (including repay) Amtrak's indebtedness, including leases, outstanding as of the date of enactment of PRIIA. This authorization expires two years after the date of enactment of PRIIA.

Budget:            Obama: \$309,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

This has expired, yet...terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,628,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

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

---

Interest on Uninvested Funds: Established for the purpose of paying interest on certain uninvested funds placed in trust in the Treasury in accordance with various statutes.

Budget:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Better accounting or better cash management - terminate the benefit to government programs.

---

Restitution of Forgone Interest: The Treasury pays interest to the Government Securities Investment Fund from the general fund of the Treasury when funds could not be invested as a result of a debt issuance suspension.

Budget:            Obama: \$538,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program as it has gotten out of hand.

---

Federal Interest Liabilities to States: Interest is paid to states when Federal funds are not transferred to states in a timely manner.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$0

Get timely. Or better yet, lets get rid of the Fed giving money to the States.  
Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$16,221,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,730,360,000

Transfer principle balances as they occur as the financing expenses has tripled in 3 years. Review and reduce to 2008 level.

---

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:            Obama: \$5,915,000,000            A-Plan: \$838,460,000

Apparently the government is losing many more cases as this number is 7 times greater than just 3 years ago. Reduce to 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$600,000

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

---

Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset: The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, collects duties assessed pursuant to a countervailing duty order, an anti-dumping duty order, or a finding under the Anti-dumping Act of 1921. Under a provision enacted in 2000, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, through the Treasury, distributes these duties to affected domestic producers. These distributions provide a significant additional subsidy to producers that already gain protection from the increased import prices provided by the tariffs. The authority to distribute assessments collected after October 1, 2007 has been repealed.

Budget:            Obama: \$85,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

And therefore we don't need any additional funding. Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$436,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.

---

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau: Enforces various Federal laws and regulations relating to alcohol and tobacco by working directly and in cooperation with other agencies to: (1) provide the most effective and efficient system for the collection of all revenue that is rightfully due, eliminate or prevent tax evasion and other criminal conduct, (2) prevent consumer deception relating to alcohol beverages, ensure that regulated alcohol and tobacco products comply with various Federal commodity, product integrity, and distribution requirements, and (3) provide high quality customer service while imposing the least regulatory burden.

Salaries and Expenses.

Budget:            Obama: \$100,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program and the federal taxes that go with them.

---

Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico: Excise taxes collected under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States on articles produced in Puerto Rico and either transported to the United States or consumed on the island are covered-over (paid) to Puerto Rico.

Budget:            Obama: \$487,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Let Puerto Rico collect it's own taxes. If we are going to treat PR as a state, then there should be no taxation for 'trade' with it. If we are going to treat it as a sovereign then we don't impose taxes on their products used in their country. Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$140,000,000            A-Plan: \$23,320,000

For some unknown reason (misprinting a billion dollars?) this request is 536% more than 2008. Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. Maybe with all the money printing we need more presses.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$122,000,000            A-Plan: \$61,000,000

Retain at 50% of the budget. Review as the budget request was significantly higher(100%).

---

Internal Revenue Service: Collects the revenue that funds the government and administers the nation's tax laws. During calendar year 2011, the IRS processed more than 237 million tax returns. In the same fiscal year, the IRS collected \$2.415 trillion in taxes (gross receipts before tax refunds), totaling 92 percent of Federal Government receipts.

Refunding Internal Revenue Collections, Interest: Under certain circumstances interest is paid on Internal Revenue collections that must be refunded.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,068,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Reduction in programs and taxation should significantly reduce the need for this. Review with intent to terminate.

Payment Where “x” Exceeds Liability for Tax:

Budget:            Obama: \$82,215,000,000            A-Plan: \$(see below)

Table 1: Tax Credit Payouts

Recovery Rebate:	\$50,000,000
Earned Income Credit:	\$52,247,000,000
Child Tax Credit:	\$22,464,000,000
Health Coverage Tax Credit:	\$192,000,000
Alternative Minimum Tax Credit:	\$200,000,000
Tax Credit to Aid First-Time Home-buyers:	\$315,000,000
Certain Tax Credits Exceed Liability for Corp Tax:	\$10,000,000
American Opportunity Credit:	\$6,365,000,000



Making Work Pay Credit:	\$500,000,000
COBRA Credit:	\$193,000,000
Tax Credit for Certain Government Retirees:	\$1,000,000
Adoption Credit:	\$537,000,000
Small Business Health Insurance Tax Credit:	\$141,000,000

Terminate the programs by implementation of Revenue Plan and we save \$82 billion.

---

**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:            Obama: \$2,208,000,000            A-Plan: \$463,800,000

Reduce to 20% of 2008 level.

---

**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:            Obama: \$5,262,000,000            A-Plan: \$115,000,000

Reduce to 20% of discretionary level funding of 2008 level.

---

**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:            Obama: \$3,893,000,000            A-Plan: \$755,600,000

Reduce to 20% of 2008 level.

---

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:            Obama: \$328,000,000            A-Plan: \$275,600,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration: Operating resources to administer the advance payment feature of the Trade Adjustment Assistance health coverage tax credit (HCTC) program, which assists dislocated workers with their health insurance premiums.

Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Program's termination on January 1, 2014; we can speed it up.

---

#### 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:            Obama: \$3,456,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$27,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$744,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$21,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$33,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.

---

Therapeutic Discovery Program Grants and Administration: Provided tax credits and grants to qualifying entities that show significant potential to produce new and cost-saving therapies, support U.S. jobs, and increase U.S. competitiveness. Credits and grants are for qualifying investments made during a taxable year beginning in 2009 or 2010. The total amount of credits and grants that may be allocated under the program shall not exceed \$1,000,000,000 for the 2-year period beginning with 2009. This account also includes the administrative costs of carrying out the program.

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$100,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,400,000

Was significantly increased and should be reduced to 20% of 2008 level.

---

Private Collection Agent Program: Allows the IRS to use private collection contractors to supplement its own collection staff efforts to ensure that all taxpayers pay what they owe. The IRS used this authority to contract with several private debt collection agencies starting in 2006. In March 2009, the IRS allowed its private debt collection contracts to expire, thereby administratively terminating the program.

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

And yet, there is more money allocated. TERMINATE once and for all.

---

## Comptroller of the Currency

Public Enterprise Fund, Comptroller of the Currency: Pursuant to Title III of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Act), the OCC assumed responsibility for the supervision and regulation of Federal savings associations (thrifts) from the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), which was dissolved by the Act. Implementation of the Act required the transfer of certain supervisory authorities and personnel associated with consumer compliance activities to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and the integration of OTS functions and personnel into the OCC. To transfer the OTS Fund balance with Treasury to the OCC in accordance with the Act, this temporary OCC Public Enterprise Fund was established.

Budget:            Obama: \$227,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Budget projects that the Public Enterprise Fund will disburse all remaining funds and cease to exist in 2013. Good, it should be done, lets make sure.

Assessment Funds: The income of OCC is derived principally from assessments paid by national banks and interest on investments in U.S. Government securities.

Budget:            Obama: \$-47,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Skip the assessments. Where is the funding for the operation of this OCC?

---

#### Interest on the Public Debt

Interest on Treasury Debt Securities (gross):

Budget:            Obama: \$255,324,000,000    A-Plan: \$255,324,000,000

Interest Paid to Trust Fund Receipt Accounts - Shadow Account:

Budget:            Obama: \$179,972,000,000    A-Plan: \$95,410,000,000

Interest Paid to Expenditure Accounts - Shadow Account:

Budget:            Obama: \$4,461,000,000        A-Plan: \$4,217,000,000

Interest Paid to Federal Fund Receipt Accounts - Shadow Account:

Budget:            Obama: \$10,578,000,000      A-Plan: \$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	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Departmental Management and Operations			
	Departmental Operations	736,000	308,460
	Office of the Chief Information Officer	635,000	243,800
	Analysis and Operations	334,000	261,820
	Working Capital Fund	406,000	0
	Gifts and Donations	1,000	0
Office of the Inspector General			
	Operating Expenses	133,000	0
Citizenship and Immigration Services			
	Citizenship and Immigration Services	3,056,000	2,100,920
United States Secret Service			
	Operating Expenses	1,684,000	1,451,140
	Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	10,000	4,240
	Contribution for Annuity Benefits, United States Secret Service	245,000	237,440
Transportation Security Administration			
	Federal Air Marshals	1,002,000	800,300
	Aviation Security	5,441,000	623,916
	Surface Transportation Security	122,000	0
	Transportation Security Support	1,305,000	109,392
	Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	-6,000	0
	Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	127,000	0
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	4,520,900
	Automation Modernization, Immigration and Customs Enforcement	22,000	22,000

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Construction	6,000	6,000
Customs and Border Protection			
	Customs and Border Protection	10,962,000	7,302,340
	Automation Modernization, Customs and Border Protection	391,000	391,000
	Construction, Customs and Border Protection	694,000	336,020
	Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology	805,000	402,000
	Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	559,000	472,760
	Payments to Wool Manufacturers	16,000	0
	International Registered Traveler	14,000	0
	Electronic System for Travel Authorization	59,000	55,000
	Refunds, Transfers, and Expenses of Operation, Puerto Rico	132,000	89,040
	US Customs Refunds, Transfers and Expenses, Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods	4,000	4,000
United States Coast Guard			
	Retired Pay	1,264,000	1,222,180
	Operating Expenses	6,809,000	5,602,100
	Environmental Compliance and Restoration	16,000	11,660
	Reserve Training	126,000	127,200
	Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	1,913,000	1,144,800
	Alteration of Bridges	61,000	61,000
	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	19,000	13,780
	Medicare-eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Homeland Security	262,000	0
	Supply Fund	10,000	10,000
	Yard Fund	29,000	3,180
	Boat Safety	114,000	114,000
	Trust Fund Share of Expenses	45,000	45,000

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Maritime Oil Spill Programs	87,000	65,720
National Protection and Programs Directorate			
	Office of Health Affairs	167,000	0
	United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology	402,000	374,180
	Federal Protective Service		19,000
	Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	1,150,000	568,160
	National Protection and Programs Directorate	60,000	26,500
	Bio-defense Countermeasures	283,000	283,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
	Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	303,000	115,000
	State and Local Programs	4,393,000	3,042,200
	United States Fire Administration and Training	49,000	34,980
	Salaries and Expenses	1,312,000	437,780
	National Pre-disaster Mitigation Grants	4,000	0
	Disaster Relief	10,282,000	1,844,400
	Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account	76,000	0
	Emergency Food and Shelter	201,000	0
	Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery	18,000	18,000
	Administrative and Regional Operations	34,000	34,000
	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program		0
	National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund	180,000	0
	National Flood Mitigation Fund	16,000	0
	First Responder Stabilization Fund	600,000	0
	National Flood Insurance Fund	798,000	0
Science and Technology			
	Research, Development, Acquisitions and Operations	941,000	203,308
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office			



Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Research, Development, and Operations	417,000	292,560
	Management and Administration	37,000	26,500
	Systems Acquisition	156,000	106,000
<b>Total Dept of Homeland Sec</b>		60,921,000	30,074,196

Receipts : 2012 Budget (gross) \$-6,661,000,000 ; (net) \$-6,239,000,000

### 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:            Obama: \$736,000,000            A-Plan: \$308,460,000  
 Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$635,000,000            A-Plan: \$243,800,000  
 Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$334,000,000            A-Plan: \$261,820,000  
 Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Working Capital Fund: To deliver cost-effective support services throughout DHS, the Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides a mechanism for shared service costs to be distributed and recouped, and facilitates the delivery and oversight of shared services.  
 Budget:            Obama: \$406,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
 Terminate the fund.

- Office of the Inspector General, Operating Expenses: An independent and objective inspection, audit, and investigative body to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in DHS's programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations.

Budget:            Obama: \$133,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$3,056,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,100,920,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. Review.

---

#### 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:            Obama: \$1,684,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,451,140,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,240,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Contribution for Annuity Benefits:

Budget:            Obama: \$245,000,000            A-Plan: \$237,440,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

## 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:            Obama: \$1,002,000,000            A-Plan: \$800,300,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- **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:            Obama: \$5,441,000,000            A-Plan: \$623,916,000  
Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. This program doubled in size from 2008-2012. Retain but review for transfer to local control/funding.
- **Surface Transportation Security:** Is mandated to protect the surface transportation system and to ensure the freedom of movement and the security of people and commerce. This mission is accomplished largely by a consortium of Federal, State, local, and private entities coordinated by TSA to optimize resources in a risk-based approach to security. In addition to sector and modal planning and coordination, TSA provides operational deterrence support through surface security inspectors, canine teams, and Visible Inter-modal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams. TSA also provides other protective resources such as: training, personnel funding; screening and detection programs; voluntary guidelines and best practices; regulations; security and process standards; vulnerability and risk assessment teams; and subject matter expertise to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for surface transportation security grant programs.  
Budget:            Obama: \$122,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate: We have state police functions without having a federal posse jumping on the highways.
- **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:            Obama: \$1,305,000,000            A-Plan: \$109,392,000  
Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. More than doubled in

size in 4 yrs. Review to eliminate redundancy and federal control over local efforts.

- Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing: To reduce the probability of a successful terrorist or other criminal attack to the transportation system through application of threat assessment methodologies that are intended to identify known or suspected terrorist threats working or seeking access to the Nation's transportation system.  
Budget:            Obama: \$121,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 

#### 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:            Obama: \$238,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$41,000,000            A-Plan: \$41,000,000  
Retain.
- 

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:            Obama: \$5,352,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,520,900,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$22,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,000,000  
Retain.

---

## 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:            Obama: \$10,962,000,000            A-Plan: \$7,302,340,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$391,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$694,000,000            A-Plan: \$336,020,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$805,000,000            A-Plan: \$402,000,000

Retain and review, budget request for 2013 is half of the 2012 budget request.
- 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:            Obama: \$559,000,000            A-Plan: \$472,760,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Payments to Wool Manufacturers: The Enforce Trade Law and Collect Revenue subprogram supports the collection of duties, taxes, and fees tied to cargo that is imported into the United States. CBP collects for over one dozen government agencies and collected a total of \$32 billion in 2010. CBP processes associated trade payments that relate to refunds of duty, drawback and distribution of funds collected related to specific trade programs, such as the Payment to Wool Manufacturers and the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Offset Act. Since the enactment of The Trade and Development Act, CBP has disbursed over \$110 million to wool manufacturers and since the enactment of CDSOA on October 1, 2000, CBP has disbursed over \$2.5 billion to affected domestic producers.

Budget:            Obama: \$16,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program and the tariffs.

- International Registered Traveler: Program that incorporates technologies, such as biometrics and e- passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international passengers. All applicants must be pre-approved, and they must undergo a rigorous background check and interview before enrollment. Global Entry allows expedited clearance for pre-approved and low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States.

Budget:            Obama: \$14,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.
- 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:            Obama: \$59,000,000            A-Plan: \$55,000,000

Retain the program at planned 2013 level.
- 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:            Obama: \$132,000,000            A-Plan: \$89,040,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation but review for appropriate local control.
- US Customs Refunds, Transfers and Expenses, Unclaimed and Abandoned Goods:

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,264,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,222,180,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Operating Expenses: Operating and maintenance funding for new and existing Coast Guard programs, projects and activities.

Budget:            Obama: \$6,809,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,602,100,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$16,000,000            A-Plan: \$11,660,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$126,000,000            A-Plan: \$127,200,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$1,913,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,144,800,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$61,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$19,000,000            A-Plan: \$13,780,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Medicare-eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, Homeland Security: For future Medicare- eligible retirees currently serving on active duty in the Coast Guard, as well as retiree dependents and their potential survivors.

Budget:            Obama: \$262,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate for the Hospitalization Program.

- 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:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$29,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,180,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$114,000,000            A-Plan: \$114,000,000

Retain.

- Trust Fund Share of Expenses:  
Budget:        Obama: \$45,000,000        A-Plan: \$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:        Obama: \$87,000,000        A-Plan: \$65,720,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:        Obama: \$60,000,000        A-Plan: \$26,500,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Office of Health Affairs: Provides health and medical expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats. OHA's responsibilities include: serving as the principal advisor to the Secretary and FEMA Administrator on medical and public health issues; leading and coordinating biological and chemical defense activities; providing medical and scientific expertise to support DHS preparedness and response efforts; and leading the Department's workforce health and medical oversight activities.  
Budget:        Obama: \$167,000,000        A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate. There are other agencies doing work that can support this effort.
- 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:            Obama: \$402,000,000            A-Plan: \$374,180,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$negative for the last several years  
                         A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$1,150,000,000            A-Plan: \$568,160,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$283,000,000            A-Plan: \$283,000,000  
Retain and review for redundancy with DOD programs.

---

## 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:            Obama: \$303,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$4,393,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,042,200,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- United States Fire Administration and Training: To foster a solid foundation for our fire and emergency services stakeholders in prevention, preparedness, and response.

Budget:            Obama: \$49,000,000            A-Plan: \$34,980,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$1,312,000,000            A-Plan: \$437,780,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- National Pre-disaster Mitigation Grants:

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Program is terminating, let it go.

- 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:            Obama: \$10,282,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,844,400,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. There are NO, ZERO, ZIP reasons for this to go from \$1.7b to \$10.3b in 3 years with NO ‘events’ having occurred.

- Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account: Authorizes two types of direct loans: (1) section 319 (State Share) loans to States for the non-Federal portion of cost-shared Stafford Act programs, and (2) section 417 (Community Disaster) loans to local governments that incurred substantial losses of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster and require financial assistance in order to perform governmental functions.

Budget:            Obama: \$76,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- **Emergency Food and Shelter:** Provides grants to nonprofit and governmental organizations at the local level through the National Board to supplement and expand ongoing efforts to provide shelter, food, and supportive services for hungry and homeless people across the Nation.  
Budget:            Obama: \$201,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate. This is not a national program requirement.
- **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:            Obama: \$18,000,000            A-Plan: \$18,000,000  
Retain.
- **Administrative and Regional Operations:** Incorporates the essential command and control functions of the Agency.  
Budget:            Obama: \$34,000,000            A-Plan: \$34,000,000  
Retain.
- **Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program:** Assists State, tribal, and local governments in the development and conduct of off-site radiological emergency preparedness plans within the emergency planning zones of Nuclear Regulatory Commission.  
Budget:            Obama: \$-30,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- **National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund:** Provides “technical and financial assistance to State and local governments to assist in the implementation of pre-disaster hazard mitigation measures [e.g., property acquisition and elevation, minor localized flood mitigation measures, safe rooms, wildfire, seismic retrofit projects] that are cost-effective and designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property...”.  
Budget:            Obama: \$180,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- **National Flood Mitigation Fund:** Provides funding to States, federally recognized Indian tribal governments, and communities so that cost-effective measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures.  
Budget:            Obama: \$16,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program. Locals can handle their own mitigation efforts.

- First Responder Stabilization Fund: Grants to states, local communities.  
Budget:            Obama: \$600,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the fund.
- 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:            Obama: \$798,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate but review for possible re-authorization; determine if private firms can provide coverage.

---

## 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:            Obama: \$941,000,000            A-Plan: \$203,308,000

Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation and review for redundancy with other departmental research.

---

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:            Obama: \$417,000,000            A-Plan: \$292,560,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$26,500,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$156,000,000            A-Plan: \$106,000,000

Retain at 40% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

## 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 them slightly different, their purpose is the same.

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Military Personnel			
	Concurrent Receipt Accrual Payments to the Military Retirement Fund	5,376,000	5,376,000
	Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, all branches	10,845,000	0
	Military Personnel, Marine Corps	14,236,000	13,050,720
	Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	650,000	604,800
	Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,969,000	2,004,480
	Military Personnel, Navy	27,605,000	26,975,160
	Military Personnel, Army	48,854,000	48,146,400
	National Guard Personnel, Army	8,085,000	8,223,120
	Reserve Personnel, Army	4,411,000	4,138,560
	Military Personnel, Air Force	29,334,000	27,282,960
	Reserve Personnel, Air Force	1,757,000	1,460,160
	National Guard Personnel, Air Force	3,063,000	3,092,040
Operation and Maintenance			
	Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide	39,494,000	29,150,000
	United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	13,000	13,000
	Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities	1,257,000	0
	Office of the Inspector General	350,000	0
	Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund	215,000	0
	Defense Health Program	32,380,000	25,976,360



Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	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 Defense Sites	132,000	132,000
	Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	164,000	77,380
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	9,333,000	9,145,400
	Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	304,000	310,200
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy	49,050,000	42,941,800
	Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	1,434,000	1,465,200
	Operation and Maintenance, Army	82,025,000	82,431,800
	Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	7,138,000	6,982,800
	Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	3,106,000	2,715,900
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	45,056,000	44,984,500
	Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,438,000	3,187,800
	Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	6,074,000	5,974,100
	Afghanistan Security Forces Fund	10,155,000	3,127,500
	Iraq Security Forces Fund	896,000	0
	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund	84,000	0
	Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund	362,000	0
	Disposal of Department of Defense Real Property	73,000	0
	Lease of Department of Defense Real Property	74,000	0
	Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery	7,000	0
	Miscellaneous Special Funds	8,000	8,000

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Allied Contributions and Cooperation Account	800,000	0
Procurement			
	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund	1,560,000	312,000
	Procurement, Defense-wide	4,834,000	4,277,880
	National Guard and Reserve Equipment	1,092,000	766,800
	Defense Production Act Purchases	161,000	59,400
	Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense	1,551,000	1,483,920
	Procurement, Marine Corps	3,357,000	7,455,240
	Aircraft Procurement, Navy	18,294,000	11,087,280
	Weapons Procurement, Navy	3,276,000	2,917,080
	Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	1,544,000	1,177,200
	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	16,437,000	12,079,800
	Other Procurement, Navy	5,618,000	5,976,720
	Aircraft Procurement, Army	6,403,000	4,590,000
	Missile Procurement, Army	1,835,000	1,585,440
	Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	4,415,000	5,786,640
	Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,246,000	2,620,080
	Other Procurement, Army	19,093,000	23,833,440
	Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund	2,217,000	3,454,920
	Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	17,701,000	12,356,280
	Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	1,304,000	980,640
	Missile Procurement, Air Force	7,427,000	4,402,080
	Other Procurement, Air Force	19,504,000	19,855,800
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation			
	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	10,718,000	10,718,000

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Evaluation, Army		
	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	26,523,000	26,523,000
Military Construction			
	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	263,940
	Military Construction, Defense-wide	2,947,000	1,172,360
	Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	3,367,000	1,438,420
	Military Construction, Navy Reserve	38,000	72,080
	Military Construction, Army	5,586,000	2,262,040
	Military Construction, Army National Guard	749,000	686,880
	Military Construction, Army Reserve	346,000	146,280
	Military Construction, Air Force	1,564,000	1,212,640
	Military Construction, Air Force Reserve	41,000	64,660
	Military Construction, Air National Guard	150,000	250,160
Family Housing			
	Family Housing Construction, Army	21,000	439,900
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Army	539,000	778,040
	Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps	6,000	139,920
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps	356,000	416,580
	Family Housing Construction, Air Force	416,000	776,980
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	443,000	713,380
	Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	51,000	45,580

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Department of Defense Family Housing Improvement Fund	270,000	452,620
	Homeowners Assistance Fund	8,000	0
Revolving and Management Funds			
	National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund		
	National Defense Sea-lift Fund	1,379,000	1,580,460
	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	1,308,040
	Working Capital Fund, Defense-Wide	323,000	250,000
	Buildings Maintenance Fund	-12,000	0
	Pentagon Reservation Maintenance Revolving Fund	104,000	78,440
National Nuclear Security Administration			
	Weapons Activities	7,978,000	6,406,640
	Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation	2,414,000	1,849,700
	Office of the Administrator	423,000	392,200
	Naval Reactors	1,152,000	839,520
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
Total Depart of Defense		707,707,000	636,237,240

Receipts : 2012 Budget (gross) \$-1,845,000,000 ; (net) \$-1,034,000,000

Contributions for Burden sharing and Other Cooperative Activities (Kuwait):  
Budget:            Obama: \$-209,000,000            A-Plan: \$-209,000,000

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

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

Note that these contributions of \$889,000,000 come from the countries where our troops are stationed. Removing the troops removes the reason for the contributions. These funds are included in the AP budget numbers pending changes in our troop deployments.

---

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:            Obama: \$-44,000,000            A-Plan: \$-44,000,000

Retain.

---

Concurrent Receipt Accrual Payments to the Military Retirement Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$5,376,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,376,000,000

Retain.

---

Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Fund Contribution, all branches:

Budget:            Obama: \$10,845,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

This is up 5-fold in the last three years and can be replaced by the Hospitalization Plan. Terminate.

---

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

- Marine Corps:  
Budget:            Obama: \$14,236,000,000      A-Plan: \$13,050,720,000
- Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps:  
Budget:            Obama: \$650,000,000            A-Plan: \$604,800,000
- Reserve Personnel, Navy:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,969,000,000      A-Plan: \$2,004,480,000
- Navy:  
Budget:            Obama: \$27,605,000,000      A-Plan: \$26,975,160,000
- Army:  
Budget:            Obama: \$48,854,000,000      A-Plan: \$48,146,400,000
- National Guard Personnel, Army:  
Budget:            Obama: \$8,085,000,000      A-Plan: \$8,223,120,000
- Reserve Personnel, Army:  
Budget:            Obama: \$4,411,000,000      A-Plan: \$4,138,560,000
- Air Force:  
Budget:            Obama: \$29,334,000,000      A-Plan: \$27,282,960,000
- Reserve Personnel, Air Force:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,757,000,000      A-Plan: \$1,460,160,000
- National Guard Personnel, Air Force:  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,063,000,000      A-Plan: \$3,092,040,000

Personnel cost increases ranged from .08 to 18%,(2008 to 2012) with the lowest on the National Guard and Navy Reserve. Retain at 2008 level plus 8% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$39,494,000,000      A-Plan: \$29,150,000,000  
 This was an increase of 28% and is retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.

- 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:            Obama: \$49,050,000,000      A-Plan: \$42,971,800,000  
 Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.
  
- Navy Reserve:  
 Budget:            Obama: \$1,434,000,000      A-Plan: \$1,465,200,000  
 Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.
  
- 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:            Obama: \$9,333,000,000      A-Plan: \$9,145,400,000  
 Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.
  
- Marine Corps Reserve:  
 Budget:            Obama: \$304,000,000      A-Plan: \$310,200,000  
 Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.
  
- 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-to-day operating costs at 78 installations.  
 Budget:            Obama: \$82,025,000,000      A-Plan: \$82,431,800,000

Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.

- Army National Guard:  
Budget:            Obama: \$7,138,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,982,800,000  
Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.
- Army Reserve:  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,106,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,715,900,000  
Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.
- 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:            Obama: \$45,056,000,000            A-Plan: \$44,984,500,000  
Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.
- Air Force Reserve:  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,438,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,187,800,000  
Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.
- Air National Guard:  
Budget:            Obama: \$ 6,074,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,974,100,000  
Retained at 2008 level plus 10% for inflation and increased costs.

---

## Operation and Maintenance - Foreign

- Afghanistan Security Forces Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$10,155,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,127,500,000  
My preference is to withdraw troops now and let the country hang, but I will settle for 50% reduction of 2008 level with full reduction in 2014 with troop withdrawal.
- Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$362,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate. We should not be trying to build infrastructure where there has never existed infrastructure and certainly not when we need to be repairing our own.
- Iraq Security Forces Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$896,000,000            A-Plan: \$0



Terminate. Obama wanted us all out, we should be all out.

- Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$84,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Are you kidding? Terminate.
- 

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:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$13,000,000

I understand that UCMJ is a different kettle of fish from ‘civilian’ law, but why is this not under Judicial? Retain but review for organization re-alignment.

---

Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities: The National Guard of a state can be used as a full time member of a state’s drug interdiction and police activities. This item pays the Guardsman their usual pay and benefits as if on duty with the DOD.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,257,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate. If the State is using them, and they are the State's to begin with, let them pay to use them for State reasons. Our military, and that includes the Guard and Reserve are not police to be used against our own citizens.

---

Office of the Inspector General:

Budget:            Obama: \$350,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund: The acquisition, technology, and logistics mission in DoD is carried out primarily by an identified set of personnel in the military departments and defense agencies known as the Defense Acquisition Workforce (DAW). The purpose of the Fund is to ensure the DoD has the capacity in both personnel and skills needed to perform its acquisition mission, provide appropriate oversight of contractor

performance and ensure that the Department receives best value for expenditure of public resources. [In other words, this is the response of the DoD to complaints that it buys \$20,000 hammers and pays \$500/gallon for ketchup.]

Budget:            Obama: \$215,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Regular training budgets can handle internal efforts and if it is done by civilians (rather than uniformed service) then hiring can focus on experienced staff. Review and reauthorize if necessary.

---

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:            Obama: \$32,380,000,000            A-Plan: \$25,976,360,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$393,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$218,000,000            A-Plan: \$78,000,000

2013 Budget forecast is 1/3 that of 2012; retain at that level and review for appropriate program authorization.

---

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:            Obama: \$164,000,000            A-Plan: \$77,380,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

#### Property Administration

- Disposal of Department of Defense Real Property: Real property and related improvements under the control of a Military Department (other than property at a military installation designated for closure or realignment) that are determined by the Secretary of the Military Department to be excess to the needs of that Department shall be made available for transfer without reimbursement to other Military Departments. If the property is not transferred to another Military Department, the Secretary of the Military Department shall request the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA) to transfer or dispose of such property in accordance with applicable laws. Any proceeds generated from transfer or disposal will be deposited into a special fund Treasury receipt account.

Budget:            Obama: \$73,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

This is the cost of administering? This has increased from \$3m; terminate but review for appropriate funding. Deposit account suggests \$1m to \$32m in receipts, not a good return.

- Lease of Department of Defense Real Property: To lease non-excess real and personal property under its control that is not needed for a public use for the time that it is leased. All fees received from such leases (other

than from leases of property at a military installation designated for closure or realignment) shall be deposited into a special fund Treasury receipt account.

Budget:            Obama: \$74,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Like it's cousin above, this is the administrative part of a program to lease useful, but not needed now property/equipment. The apparent result of this program is \$20m. It is cheaper to maintain and leave unleased. Terminate the program.

- Overseas Military Facility Investment Recovery: Purpose of the account is to collect payments from host nations for the value of new construction and improvements made by the United States at overseas military installations being returned.

Budget:            Obama: \$7,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

This was and has been \$0 for some time, not sure why the program has gone active except to possibly recoup some funds from Iraq. Terminate the program. Abandon.

- Miscellaneous Special Funds: [No description was available but did indicate there are facilities]

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$800,000,000            A-Plan: \$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.

---

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

- Procurement, Defense-wide:  
Budget:            Obama: \$4,834,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,277,880,000
- Procurement, Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,217,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,454,920,000
- 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:            Obama: \$161,000,000            A-Plan: \$59,400,000
- Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,551,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,483,920,000
- National Guard and Reserve Equipment:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,092,000,000            A-Plan: \$766,800,000
- Procurement, Marine Corps:  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,357,000,000            A-Plan: \$7,455,240,000
- Aircraft Procurement, Navy:  
Budget:            Obama: \$18,294,000,000            A-Plan: \$11,087,280,000
- Weapons Procurement, Navy:  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,276,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,917,080,000
- Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,544,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,177,200,000
- Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy:  
Budget:            Obama: \$16,437,000,000            A-Plan: \$12,079,800,000
- Other Procurement, Navy:  
Budget:            Obama: \$5,618,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,976,720,000
- Aircraft Procurement, Army:  
Budget:            Obama: \$6,403,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,590,000,000
- Missile Procurement, Army:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,835,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,585,440,000
- Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army:

Budget:	Obama: \$4,415,000,000	A-Plan: \$5,786,640,000
• Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund:		
Budget:	Obama: \$1,560,000,000	A-Plan: \$312,000,000
• Procurement of Ammunition, Army:		
Budget:	Obama: \$2,246,000,000	A-Plan: \$2,620,080,000
• Other Procurement, Army:		
Budget:	Obama: \$19,093,000,000	A-Plan: \$23,833,440,000
• Aircraft Procurement, Air Force:		
Budget:	Obama: \$17,701,000,000	A-Plan: \$12,356,280,000
• Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force:		
Budget:	Obama: \$1,304,000,000	A-Plan: \$980,640,000
• Missile Procurement, Air Force:		
Budget:	Obama: \$7,427,000,000	A-Plan: \$4,402,080,000
• Other Procurement, Air Force:		
Budget:	Obama: \$19,504,000,000	A-Plan: \$19,855,800,000

Procurement programs to 2008 levels plus 8%.

---

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:	Obama: \$19,353,000,000
		A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$183,000,000            A-Plan: \$183,000,000

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

Total spending is 1% greater than 2008, retain at specified levels.

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:            Obama: \$2,947,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,172,360,000
- Navy and Marine Corps:  
Budget:            Obama: \$3,367,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,438,420,000
- Navy Reserve:  
Budget:            Obama: \$38,000,000            A-Plan: \$72,080,000

- Army:  
Budget:            Obama: \$5,586,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,262,040,000
- Army National Guard:  
Budget:            Obama: \$749,000,000            A-Plan: \$686,880,000
- Army Reserve:  
Budget:            Obama: \$346,000,000            A-Plan: \$146,280,000
- Air Force:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,564,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,212,640,000
- Air Force Reserve:  
Budget:            Obama: \$41,000,000            A-Plan: \$64,660,000
- Air National Guard:  
Budget:            Obama: \$150,000,000            A-Plan: \$250,160,000

The 2012 Budget average is 62% higher than 2008 and yet the 2013 projected is almost the same as 2008. Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$25,000,000            A-Plan: \$25,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$412,000,000            A-Plan: \$412,000,000



- Department of Defense Base Closure Account 2005:  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,612,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$230,000,000            A-Plan: \$263,940,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

## 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:            Obama: \$21,000,000            A-Plan: \$439,900,000
- Family Housing Construction, Navy and Marine Corps:  
Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$139,920,000
- Family Housing Construction, Air Force:  
Budget:            Obama: \$416,000,000            A-Plan: \$776,980,000

I needed to recheck these numbers...\$6m for Navy and Marine Family Housing Construction? That is all that was in the budget. Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation which would be significant increases in all cases.

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:            Obama: \$539,000,000            A-Plan: \$778,040,000
- Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Navy and Marine Corps:  
Budget:            Obama: \$356,000,000            A-Plan: \$416,580,000
- Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Air Force:  
Budget:            Obama: \$443,000,000            A-Plan: \$713,380,000
- Family Housing Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide:  
Budget:            Obama: \$51,000,000            A-Plan: \$45,580,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation, also significant increases.

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:            Obama: \$270,000,000            A-Plan: \$452,620,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation, a significant increase.

Homeowners Assistance Fund: To assist eligible homeowners who face financial loss when selling their primary residence homes in areas where real estate values have declined because of a base closure or realignment announcement.

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$8,000,000

Retain.

---

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:            Obama: \$-20,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$1,379,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,580,460,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$-12,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$104,000,000            A-Plan: \$78,440,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation

---

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:            Obama: \$-515,000,000            A-Plan: \$400,000,000
- Navy:  
Budget:            Obama: \$141,000,000            A-Plan: \$250,000,000
- Air Force:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-44,000,000            A-Plan: \$250,000,000
- Defense Commissary Agency:  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,377,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,308,040,000
- Defense-Wide:  
Budget:            Obama: \$323,000,000            A-Plan: \$250,000,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. 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:            Obama: \$7,978,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,406,640,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$2,414,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,849,700,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Office of the Administrator: Appropriation supports the Federal personnel and resources necessary to plan, manage, and oversee operations.  
Budget:           Obama: \$423,000,000           A-Plan: \$392,200,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:           Obama: \$1,152,000,000           A-Plan: \$839,520,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:           Obama: \$894,000,000           A-Plan: \$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:           Obama: \$28,000,000           A-Plan: \$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:           Obama: \$5,174,000,000           A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$480,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$132,000,000            A-Plan: \$132,000,000  
Retain.

---

## 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:            Obama: \$20,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$468,000,000            A-Plan: \$44,000,000

Foreign National Employees Separation Trust Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$-44,000,000            A-Plan: \$-44,000,000

See the problem here? The Trust Fund paid out \$44m but \$468m was

appropriated. The \$44m was consistent with other years but the \$468m was 10x the running average of the previous five years. Someone paying off someone? Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$116,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$79,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$35,000,000            A-Plan: \$35,000,000  
Retain.

---

## Department of Veteran's Affairs Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse 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
	Filipino Veterans Equity Compensation Fund	10,000	0
	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
	Post-Vietnam Era Veterans Education Account	1,000	0
	United States Government Life Insurance Fund	6,000	0
	Veterans Special Life Insurance Fund	49,000	9,800
Departmental Administration			
	Construction, Major Projects	1,003,000	560,740



Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Construction, Minor Projects	751,000	437,780
	National Cemetery Administration	250,000	177,020
	General Administration	2,395,000	2,395,000
	Information Technology Systems	3,563,000	2,108,340
	Office of Inspector General	116,000	0
	Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities	261,000	0
	Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries	33,000	33,000
	Supply Fund		3,000
	Franchise Fund	24,000	0
<b>Total Dept of Vet Affairs</b>		132,412,000	127,672,830

Receipts : 2012 Budget (gross) \$-3,252,000,000 ; (net) \$-507,000,000

#### 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:            Obama: \$2,395,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,395,000,000  
Retain.
- Office of Inspector General:

Budget:            Obama: \$116,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
- 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:            Obama: \$1,003,000,000            A-Plan: \$560,740,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$751,000,000            A-Plan: \$437,780,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$250,000,000            A-Plan: \$177,020,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$33,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$3,563,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,108,340,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities: Provide funding to assist States to acquire or construct State nursing home and domiciliary facilities and to remodel, modify, or alter existing hospital, nursing home and domiciliary facilities in State homes, for furnishing care to veterans.

Budget:            Obama: \$261,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

- Supply Fund: Responsible for the operation and maintenance of a supply system for the VA; a self-sustaining fund.

Budget:            Obama: \$-477,000,000 [This is significantly higher than past decade]

A-Plan: \$3,000,000

Retain at minimum funding level.

- Franchise Fund: Provides VA program offices with common administrative services and is financed on a fee-for-service basis.  
Budget:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$0,  
Can't be doing a great job if it consistently needs funding. Terminate the separate funding.

---

## 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:            Obama: \$5,403,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$41,282,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$572,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$5,432,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$93,000,000            A-Plan: \$93,000,000

I would normally reset these at 2008 plus inflation, but wounded care has been increasing at greater than inflation rates, retain at projected levels.

- 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:            Obama: \$242,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$27,000,000            A-Plan: \$27,000,000  
Retain and review.
- 

## 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:            Obama: \$201,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$100,000,000            A-Plan: \$100,000,000
- Readjustment Benefits: Payments for education and training for eligible Vets and dependents, as well as special assistance to disabled Vets.

Budget:            Obama: \$12,115,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$51,785,000,000            A-Plan: \$51,785,000,000

- Pensions benefits: Provides monthly payments to Vets with non-service-connected disabilities who served in a time of war.

Budget:            Obama: \$4,207,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$1,813,000,000            A-Plan: \$80,900,000

Two billion to 'encourage' private lenders? Reduce to 10% of 2008 level and review for possible termination.

---

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:            Obama: \$14,000,000            A-Plan: \$14,000,000

Retain.

---

Filipino Veterans Equity Compensation Fund: Provides a one-time payment to eligible persons who served in the Philippines during WWII.

Budget:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

One-time for service that occurred 70 years ago? This is the third year of funding and it is over \$200,000,000 so far. Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$23,000,000

Retain at 2008 level 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:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,000,000

Retain at 2008 level 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:            Obama: \$1,130,000,000            A-Plan: \$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 2008 level and review.

---

Post-Vietnam Era Veterans Education Account: Serves as a depository and disbursing account for the contributory-matching education program.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

This program ended additional new participants in the 80's. Fold any new into other programs and terminate this.

---

United States Government Life Insurance Fund: Started in 1919 and closed in 1951, finances converted insurance issued under War Risk Insurance Act of 1914.

Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate. Average age is over 80 with life expectancies in the 60s at the time. It would be cheaper to just issue the benefit than manage the program.

---

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

Budget:            Obama: \$49,000,000            A-Plan: \$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	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Office of Personnel Management			
	Salaries and Expenses	234,000	121,900
	Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	31,976,000	32,794,280
	Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	10,737,000	9,233,660
	Office of Inspector General	3,000	0
	Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	45,000	45,000
	Flexible Benefits Plan Reserve		0
	Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	102,000	102,000
	Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	79,666,000	67,331,200
	General Fund Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-31,976,000	-32,794,280
	Re-employed Annuitants Salary Offset, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	-51,000	0
	Employees Life Insurance Fund	2,000	2,000
	Employees Life Insurance Fund	-2,102,000	-1,531,700
	Employees and Retired Employees Health Benefits Funds	0	0
Total OPM		88,636,000	75,304,060

Recruit, retain and honor a world-class workforce. With the enactment of the Affordable Care Act, OPM has been designated as the agency responsible for implementing and overseeing multi-state qualified health plans for the American public. This will be the first time that OPM will administer a program for a population outside of the Federal family. [OPM will be a major administrator of Obamacare mandated programs]

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:            Obama: \$234,000,000            A-Plan: \$121,900,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation. Terminate the Obamacare program modifications.

---

Office of Inspector General:

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$31,976,000,000            A-Plan: \$32,794,280,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$10,737,000,000            A-Plan: \$9,233,660,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation; review for Hospitalization Program impacts.
- Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance:  
Budget:            Obama: \$45,000,000            A-Plan: \$45,000,000  
Retain and review if the policy terminating retirement benefits is

implemented .

---

Flexible Benefits Plan Reserve: Contains reserve resources required under the Office of Personnel Management's contract with the administrator of the Flexible Benefits program. This account is funded by payments from Federal agencies based on the participation of their employees in the program and from net forfeitures. Account assets are available to indemnify the administrator when benefit payments exceed contributions, and for program enhancements.

Budget:            Obama: \$-9,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program consistent with Hospitalization Program.

---

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:            Obama: \$79,768,000,000            A-Plan: \$67,433,200,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation 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:            Obama: \$-31,976,000,000            A-Plan: \$-32,794,280,000  
                         [concurrent payment to the Fund]  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Re-employed Annuitants Salary Offset, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund: A retiree's annuity and pay upon re-employment in the Federal Government depends upon whether he or she retired on the basis of a regular, involuntary, or disability retirement. Potential benefits that may be earned as a result of the re-employment service depend primarily on the length of such service. The pay received during re-employment is offset by the allocable amount of annuity.

Budget:            Obama: \$-51,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program of re-hiring people that have already retired from government service.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000  
Retain.
- Employees Life Insurance Fund:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-2,102,000,000            A-Plan: \$-1,531,700,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

A Trust Revolving Fund created by Federal Employees Health Benefits Act. The FEHB fund provides for the cost of health benefits for: 1) active employees; 2) employees who retired after June 1960, or their survivors; 3) those annuitants transferred from the Retired Employees Health Benefits (REHB) program; and 4) the related expenses of OPM in administering the program. The Retired Employee Health Benefits fund, created by the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, provides for: 1) the cost of health benefits for retired employees and survivors who enroll in a Government-sponsored uniform health

benefits plan; 2) the contribution to retired employees and survivors who retain or purchase private health insurance; and 3) expenses of OPM in administering the program.

- Employees and Retired Employees Health Benefits Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$32,000,000            A-Plan: \$0
- Employees and Retired Employees Health Benefits Funds:  
Budget:            Obama: \$-1,252,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program consistent with Hospitalization Program.

---

## Department of Justice Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
General Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	120,000	90,100
	Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications	108,000	23,320
	Justice Information Sharing Technology	26,000	26,000
	Detention Trustee	1,545,000	1,306,980
	Office of Inspector General	90,000	0
	Administrative Review and Appeals	304,000	262,880
	National Drug Intelligence Center	23,000	5,000
	Working Capital Fund	369,000	0
United States Parole Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	13,000	11,660
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	791,820
	Construction	12,000	12,000
	Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	263,000	198,220
	Salaries and Expenses, Antitrust Division	60,000	46,000
	Salaries and Expenses, United States Attorneys	1,898,000	1,814,720
	Salaries and Expenses, United States Marshals Service	982,000	932,800
	September 11th Victim Compensation (general Fund)	200,000	200,000
	Salaries and Expenses, Community Relations Service	10,000	0
	Federal Prisoner Detention	1,418,000	1,418,000
	Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System Fund, U.S. Marshals	3,000	3,000
	Assets Forfeiture Fund	2,080,000	0
	United States Trustee System Fund	204,000	204,000
Radiation Exposure Compensation			

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Payment to Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund	60,000	0
	Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund	54,000	0
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	2,166,640
	Construction	167,000	31,800
Drug Enforcement Administration			
	Salaries and Expenses	2,002,000	1,922,840
	Construction	8,000	2,000
	Diversion Control Fee Account	302,000	223,660
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives			
	Salaries and Expenses	1,211,000	1,116,180
	Construction	1,000	0
Federal Prison System			
	Buildings and Facilities	216,000	216,000
	Salaries and Expenses	6,539,000	5,573,480
	Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated	16,000	0
Office of Justice Programs			
	Weed and Seed Program Fund	11,000	0
	Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	215,000	125,000
	Public Safety Officer Benefits	87,000	87,000
	State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,754,000	0
	Juvenile Justice Programs	362,000	0
	Community Oriented Policing Services	800,000	0
	Violence against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	465,000	0
	Community Oriented Policing Stabilization Fund	2,400,000	0

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	Salaries and Expenses, Office of Justice Programs	101,000	10,000
	Crime Victims Fund	776,000	0
<b>Total Dept of Justice</b>		36,119,000	18,875,100

Receipts : 2012 Budget (gross) \$-717,000,000 ; (net) \$-572,000,000

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: Obama: \$120,000,000 A-Plan: \$90,100,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Tactical Law Enforcement Wireless Communications: To support the operation, maintenance, and modernization of DOJ tactical radio systems.  
Budget: Obama: \$108,000,000 A-Plan: \$23,320,000  
Retain at 20% of 2008 level plus 6% for inflation 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: Obama: \$26,000,000 A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$1,545,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,306,980,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Office of Inspector General:  
Budget:            Obama: \$90,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Retain ONLY as a Branch-wide program.
- 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:            Obama: \$304,000,000            A-Plan: \$262,880,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 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:            Obama: \$23,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,000,000  
Retain at projected 2013 level.

---

#### Working Capital Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$369,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund.

---

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:            Obama: \$13,000,000            A-Plan: \$11,660,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000  
Retain.

- General Legal Activities: For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for.

Budget:            Obama: \$810,000,000            A-Plan: \$791,820,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Antitrust Division: To promote economic competition through enforcing and providing guidance on antitrust laws and principles.

Budget:            Obama: \$60,000,000            A-Plan: \$46,000,000  
Retain at projected 2013 level

- 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:            Obama: \$1,898,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,814,720,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- 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:            Obama: \$982,000,000            A-Plan: \$932,800,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- National Security Division: To carry out the Departments highest priority: to combat terrorism and other threats to national security. The NSD, which consolidates the Departments 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:            Obama: \$96,000,000            A-Plan: \$0 \$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:            Obama: \$12,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$263,000,000            A-Plan: \$198,220,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$200,000,000            A-Plan: \$200,000,000

Retain and review for duplication with other funds.

---

Community Relations Service, Salaries and Expenses: To assist state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in enhancing their effectiveness in building their capacity to advance public safety through the implementation of community policing strategies.

Budget:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,418,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$3,000,000

Retain.

---

Assets Forfeiture Fund: A repository of the proceeds of forfeitures under any law enforced and administered by the Department of Justice. The primary purpose of the Fund is to provide a stable source of resources to cover the costs of an effective Asset Forfeiture Program (AFP), including the costs of seizing,

evaluating, inventorying, maintaining, protecting, advertising, forfeiting, and disposing of property seized for forfeiture.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,080,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. The corruption inherent in seizing assets and forcing people to sue to regain wrongfully held assets has found many departments utilizing seizures as a revenue source.

---

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:            Obama: \$204,000,000            A-Plan: \$204,000,000

Retain.

---

Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund: Program was designed as an alternative to litigation in that the statutory criteria do not require claimants to establish causality. Specifically, if the claimant can satisfy the requirements outlined in the statute, which include demonstrating that he or she contracted a compensable disease after working or residing in a designated location for a specified period of time, he or she qualifies for compensation.

Budget:            Obama: \$54,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Payment to Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$60,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$528,000,000            A-Plan: \$528,000,000

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

---

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:            Obama: \$7,980,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,166,640,000  
This appropriation has tripled in three years. Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
  - 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:            Obama: \$167,000,000            A-Plan: \$31,800,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- 

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:            Obama: \$2,002,000,000            A-Plan: \$ 1,922,840,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Construction: To expand the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).

Budget:            Obama: \$8,000,000            A-Plan: \$2,000,000  
Retain at projected 2013 level.

- 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:            Obama: \$302,000,000            A-Plan: \$223,660,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,211,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,116,180,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Construction: [The current budget justification lists NO construction requests....this must be a 'placeholder' amount]  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$216,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$6,539,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,573,480,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

- Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated: A wholly owned Government corporation that operates at no cost to the U.S. taxpayer. The Corporation is authorized to operate industries in Federal penal and correctional institutions and disciplinary barracks. FPI provides a program of constructive work and services wherein job skills can be developed and work habits acquired. Earnings from the Corporation's activities are used for all operating costs of the Corporation, including purchase of raw materials and equipment, staff salaries and benefits, compensation to inmates employed with FPI performing in work details, and compensation to former inmates for injuries they received while employed with FPI.

Budget:            Obama: \$16,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program. Beyond the limited scope (25% or so of the prison population), the 'sales' portion was enhanced by Federal Law mandating the purchases of a significant portion of the output by government agencies. This affected the general economy but also specific industries adversely. And, it is not cost 'free'.

---

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:            Obama: \$101,000,000            A-Plan: \$10,000,000  
Retain at 10% of projected.

- Weed and Seed Program Fund: (Proposed for replacement by the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program proposed for funding under the State and Local Law Enforcement heading.) A unique strategy combining law enforcement efforts targeting violent crime, criminal gang activity, and drug and gun trafficking with crime prevention and community development strategies. These strategies strengthen communities and help them prevent the return of the criminal activity addressed by law enforcement efforts. **Although no funding is requested for this program in FY 2012**, OJP is requesting \$30.0 million for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program designed to replace and build on concepts employed in the Weed and Seed Program.

Budget:            Obama: \$11,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program as planned.

- 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:            Obama: \$215,000,000            A-Plan: \$125,000,000  
Retain at 20% of 2008 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:            Obama: \$87,000,000            A-Plan: \$87,000,000  
Retain.

- State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Includes programs that establish and build on partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments, and faith-based and community organizations. These programs provide federal leadership on high-priority criminal justice concerns such as violent crime, criminal gang activity, illegal drugs, information sharing, and related justice system issues.

Budget:            Obama: \$1,754,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.

- Juvenile Justice Programs: To support state and local efforts to prevent juvenile delinquent behavior and address juvenile crime. Funds support block grant and demonstration programs, research and evaluation, and training and technical assistance to facilitate development of effective programs.



Budget:            Obama: \$362,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program

- Community Oriented Policing Services: Advances the practice of community policing in America's state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies. COPS does its work principally by sharing information and making grants to police departments around the United States.  
Budget:            Obama: \$800,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  - Violence against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs: Four priorities: 1) preventing violence against women; 2) addressing sexual assault; 3) extending our programming to under-served communities; and 4) restoring and protecting economic security to victims of violence.  
Budget:            Obama: \$465,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  - Community Oriented Policing Stabilization Fund: For the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers.  
Budget:            Obama: \$2,400,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
  - Crime Victims Fund: Providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims' service programs and victimization prevention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims' needs and increase offender accountability.  
Budget:            Obama: \$776,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the program.
-

## Department of State Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Administration of Foreign Affairs			
	Diplomatic and Consular Programs	11,480,000	6,422,540
	Capital Investment Fund	99,000	0
	Conflict Stabilization Operations	67,000	0
	Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	774,000	50,300
	Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	29,000	27,560
	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	24,000	9,540
	Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,000	21,000
	Office of the Inspector General	148,000	0
	Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	1,192,000	1,217,940
	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
	Working Capital Fund		0
	Foreign Service National Defined Contributions Retirement Fund	1,000	0
	Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	865,000	834,220
	Foreign Service National Separation Liability Trust Fund	28,000	22,260
	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	5,000	0
International Organizations and Conferences			
	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	1,646,000	0
	Contributions to International Organizations	1,593,000	0
International Commissions			
	Salaries and Expenses, IBWC	51,000	29,680
	Construction, IBWC	89,000	9,540

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
	American Sections, International Commissions	10,000	10,000
	International Fisheries Commissions	36,000	27,560
Other			
	United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	15,000	15,000
	East-West Center	20,000	20,000
	National Endowment for Democracy	139,000	0
	Payment to the Asia Foundation	24,000	0
	Complex Crises Fund	24,000	0
	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,054,000	0
	Global HIV/AIDs Initiative	43,000	0
	Global Health Programs	7,714,000	1,034,560
	Democracy Fund	204,000	0
	Migration and Refugee Assistance	2,072,000	1,122,540
	Andean Counter-drug Programs	148,000	0
	International Center, Washington, D.C.	1,000	1,000
	International Litigation Fund	3,000	0
	Israeli Arab and Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Programs	1,000	0
<b>Total Department of State</b>		30,613,000	10,841,240

**Shape (?)** and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.

Receipts : 2012 Budget (gross) \$-349,000,000 ; (net) \$-300,000,000

#### 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:            Obama: \$11,480,000,000            A-Plan: \$6,422,540,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Capital Investment Fund: Sustains the Department's program of investment in information technology (IT).

Budget:            Obama: \$99,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Conflict Stabilization Operations: Helps countries and people find the road away from conflict and toward peace. By creating new opportunities for advancing democracy, promoting sustainable economic growth, and strengthening the rule of law in fragile states.

Budget:            Obama: \$67,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$774,000,000            A-Plan: \$50,300,000

Retain at 10% of 2008 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:            Obama: \$29,000,000            A-Plan: \$27,560,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$9,540,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$21,000,000            A-Plan: \$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?

---

Office of the Inspector General:

Budget:            Obama: \$148,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,192,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,217,940,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Payment to Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$286,000,000            A-Plan: \$256,520,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$8,480,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,000,000

Retain.

---

Working Capital Fund: **Does not receive direct appropriations.** [?] The Working Capital Fund generates revenues through the sale of goods and services to “customers” from the Department and other federal agencies. The revenue collected from these “customers” is used to pay for the acquisition of resources needed to ensure the continuous operation of the various working capital fund activities.

Budget:            Obama: \$-631,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Foreign Service National Defined Contributions Retirement Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$865,000,000            A-Plan: \$834,220,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$28,000,000            A-Plan: \$22,260,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

### Miscellaneous Trust Funds:

Budget:            Obama: \$5,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the funds.

---

### International Organizations and Conferences:

- Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities: Funds expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping, which is the principal use for which CIPA funds are utilized, promotes the peaceful resolution of conflict.  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,646,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the programs.
- Contributions to International Organizations: Enables U.S. participation in the United Nations and over forty other international organizations that advance U.S. foreign policy objectives in every region of the world. International organizations facilitate collective action by the world community to combat violent extremism; limit the spread of nuclear and chemical weapons; achieve balanced and sustainable economic growth; and forge solutions to the threats of armed conflict, hunger, poverty, disease, and climate change.  
Budget:            Obama: \$1,593,000,000            A-Plan: \$0  
Terminate the programs.

While the screaming is going to be loud and steady, contributions to the UN are better directed at locations that 1) are a direct benefit to the United States and 2) the recipients are not actively trying to kill us.

---

### 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:            Obama: \$51,000,000            A-Plan: \$29,680,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.
- Construction: Projects undertaken independent of, or with, Mexico to rehabilitate or improve water deliveries, flood control, boundary preservation, and sanitation.  
Budget:            Obama: \$89,000,000            A-Plan: \$9,540,000  
Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$10,000,000            A-Plan: \$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:            Obama: \$36,000,000            A-Plan: \$27,560,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

**OTHER (?)**

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:            Obama: \$20,000,000            A-Plan: \$20,000,000

Retain

---

National Endowment for Democracy: A non-profit organization created in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Through its **worldwide grants** program, NED assists those abroad who are working to build democratic institutions and spread democratic values. NED's four affiliated core institutes – the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), the International Republican Institute (IRI), and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) – represent public American institutions that work abroad in sectors that are critical to the development of democracy.

Budget:            Obama: \$139,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Payment to the Asia Foundation: A private, non-governmental organization (NGO) that advances U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific region. For 57 years, working through its network of 17 offices in Asia, TAF has been a well recognized American organization, with programs grounded in Asia. TAF helps solve local and regional problems in cooperation with and in support of Asian partners. TAF has local credibility, a **nuanced** understanding of the issues facing each country, and extensive access to and relationships with host governments, local non-governmental groups and the private sector.

Budget:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program by combining with East-West Center.

---

Complex Crises Fund: To support contingency operations including in Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen, and Egypt.

Budget:            Obama: \$24,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement: Coordinates policy and programs to combat a range of transnational crime and other illicit threats to U.S. national security interests including: money laundering and terrorist financing; alien smuggling; intellectual property theft; cyber crime and cyber security; kleptocracy; and corruption.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,054,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

Global HIV/AIDs Initiative: [Gone is the specific and replaced with]These and other health-related goals find definition in the Global Health Initiative, a multi-year U.S. commitment to help partner countries achieve the health-related MDGs and improve measurable health outcomes by strengthening health systems and building upon proven results.

Budget:            Obama: \$43,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$7,714,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,034,560,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

Democracy Fund: Continuing support for civil society projects and activities that promote democratic growth through the **UN Democracy Fund**.

Budget:            Obama: \$204,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund, or our participation in it.

---

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:            Obama: \$2,072,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,122,540,000

Retain at 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund:

Budget:            Obama: \$15,000,000            A-Plan: \$15,000,000

Retain.

---

Andean Counter-drug Programs: Responsible for supporting anti-drug initiatives in Colombia and other South American countries.

Budget:            Obama: \$148,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,000,000

Retain. I would prefer this to be a private endeavor and should review with that in mind.

---

---

International Litigation Fund: Used to defray the expenses of the US in major international litigation before international tribunals, such as trade arbitration.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the fund.

---

Israeli Arab (IA) and Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship (EEF) Programs:

- IA: Funds scholarships for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States.
- EEF: Identifies, empowers and links emerging leaders from around the world, helping them to achieve consequential outcomes across sectors and borders;

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate the program

---

## Legislative Branch

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Senate		1,232,000	940,000
House of Representatives		1,511,000	1,362,000
Joint Items			
	Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office	23,000	4,240
Office of Compliance			
	Salaries and Expenses	4,000	4,000
Capitol Police			
	Salaries and expenses	376,000	278,990
Congressional Budget Office			
	Salaries and Expenses	44,000	39,220
Architect of the Capitol			
	Architect of the Capitol	498,000	498,000
Botanic Garden			
	Botanic Garden	17,000	8,480
Library of Congress			
	Library of Congress	640,000	640,000
Government Printing Office			
	Office of Superintendent of Documents: Salaries and Expenses	232,000	34,980
Government Accountability Office			
	Salaries and Expenses	566,000	519,400
Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions			
	See Legislative committees	55,000	14,000
<b>Total Legislative Branch</b>		<b>5,198,000</b>	<b>4,343,310</b>

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:            Obama: \$1,232,000,000            A-Plan: \$940,000,000

Maintained at the 2013 projected appropriation. And given the lack of a budget, the reduction is warranted in my opinion.

---

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:            Obama: \$1,511,000,000            A-Plan: \$1,362,000,000

Maintained at the 2013 projected appropriation.

---

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:            Obama: \$23,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,240,000

Maintained at the 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$4,000,000

Maintained.

---

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:            Obama: \$376,000,000            A-Plan: \$278,990,000

Maintained at the 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$44,000,000            A-Plan: \$39,220,000

Maintained at the 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$498,000,000            A-Plan: \$498,000,000

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:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$8,480,000

Maintained at the 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$640,000,000            A-Plan: \$640,000,000

Maintained.

---

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:            Obama: \$232,000,000            A-Plan: \$34,980,000

Maintained at the 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$566,000,000            A-Plan: \$519,400,000

Maintained at the 2008 level plus 6% for inflation.

---

## Legislative Branch - Boards and Commissions Summary

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Foreign information and exchange activities			
	Payment to Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund	10,000	0
	Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund	14,000	0
	Payment from the General Fund, Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund	-10,000	0
Health care services			
	Medicare Payment Advisory Commission	4,000	0
	Medicaid and Chip Payment and Access Commission	9,000	0
Legislative functions			
	Commission on International Religious Freedom	3,000	0
	John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Trust Fund	2,000	0
	Payments, John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development	-1,000	0
Other general government			
	Other Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions	1,000	0
	Other Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions	6,000	0
	United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission	3,000	0
	Capital Construction, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission	14,000	14,000
Total Legislative Committees		55,000	14,000

Medicare Payment Advisory Commission, Medicare: An independent Congressional agency established by the Balanced Budget Act to advise the U.S. Congress on issues affecting the Medicare program. The Commission's statutory mandate is quite broad: In addition to advising the Congress on payments to private health plans participating in Medicare and providers in Medicare's traditional fee-for-service program, MedPAC is also tasked with analyzing access to care, quality of care, and other issues affecting Medicare.

Budget:            Obama: \$4,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate.

---

Medicaid and Chip Payment and Access Commission, Health care services: MACPAC is tasked with reviewing state and federal Medicaid and CHIP access and payment policies and making recommendations to Congress, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the states on a wide range of issues affecting Medicaid and CHIP populations, including health care reform.

Budget:            Obama: \$9,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate. With prejudice.

---

United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, Other general government: To monitor, investigate, and submit to Congress an annual report on the national security implications of the bilateral trade and economic relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China, and to provide recommendations, where appropriate, to Congress for legislative and administrative action.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate.

---

Commission on International Religious Freedom, Legislative functions: USCIRF is an independent, bipartisan U.S. federal government commission. The principal responsibilities are to review the facts and circumstances of violations of religious freedom internationally and to make policy recommendations to the President, the Secretary of State and Congress.

Budget:            Obama: \$3,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate.

---

Capital Construction, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, Other general government:

Budget:            Obama: \$14,000,000            A-Plan: \$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!

---

Open World Leadership Center Trust Fund, Foreign information and exchange activities: Conducts the only exchange program in the U.S. legislative branch and has hosted more than 13,000 emerging leaders from Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Georgia, Moldova, Lithuania, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan, our newest country.

Budget:            Obama: \$14,000,000  
                         Payment from the General Fund: \$-10,000,000  
                         Concurrent payment from the Trust Fund  
                         A-Plan: \$0

Terminate.

---

John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Trust Fund, Legislative functions: Develops and delivers a portfolio of unique programs for young people, leaders in local, state and federal government and congressional staff. These programs promote public service as a noble calling, enhance leadership skills and foster relationships among leaders with similar concerns.

Budget:            Obama: \$2,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Payments, John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development, Legislative functions:

Budget:            Obama: \$-1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate. Convert to a private foundation.

---

Other Legislative Branch Boards and Commissions: [See Appendix D for a list of boards and commissions; many are covered elsewhere, but some probably fall into here despite my efforts to ferret out details]

Legislative functions:

Budget:            Obama: \$1,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Other general government:

Budget:            Obama: \$6,000,000            A-Plan: \$0

Terminate.

---

## Judicial Branch

Bureau Name		Obama 2012 Budget	Apocalypse Plan
	Account Name		
Judicial Retirement Funds			
	Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	186,000	68,900
	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	5,018,040
	Judiciary Information Technology Fund	141,000	141,000
Supreme Court of the United States			
	Salaries and Expenses	80,000	66,780
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit			
	Salaries and Expenses	37,000	25,440
United States Court of International Trade			
	Salaries and Expenses	22,000	15,900
Administrative Office of the United States Courts			
	Salaries and Expenses	87,000	79,500
Federal Judicial Center			
	Salaries and Expenses	30,000	25,440
United States Sentencing Commission			
	Salaries and Expenses	17,000	14,840
Total Current Judiciary Branch		7,685,000	5,455,840
United States Tax Court			
	Salaries and Expenses	55,000	48,760
Total combined Judicial Branch		7,740,000	5,504,600

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.

Budget:            Obama: \$186,000,000            A-Plan: \$68,900,000

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 at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$7,085,000,000            A-Plan: \$5,018,040,000

Maintain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$141,000,000            A-Plan: \$141,000,000

Maintain.

---

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:            Obama: \$80,000,000            A-Plan: \$66,780,000

Maintain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$37,000,000            A-Plan: \$25,440,000

Maintain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$22,000,000            A-Plan: \$15,900,000

Maintain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$87,000,000            A-Plan: \$79,500,000

Maintain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$30,000,000            A-Plan: \$25,440,000

Maintain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$17,000,000            A-Plan: \$14,840,000

Maintain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

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:            Obama: \$55,000,000            A-Plan: \$48,760,000

Maintain at 2008 levels plus 6% for inflation.

---

# **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
  
- Food Safety and Inspection Service
- Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Foreign Agricultural Service
  - Food for Peace Title II Grants
  - McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- Nutrition Programs Administration
  - Child Nutrition Programs

### **Department of Health and Human Services**

- Food and Drug Administration
- Health Resources and Services 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

## **Department of Health and Human Services**

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**

Employment and Training Administration  
Workers Compensation Programs  
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances  
Employee Benefits Security Administration  
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  
Wage and Hour Division  
H-1 B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection  
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

## **Department of 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  
Science  
Non-defense Environmental Cleanup  
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability  
Nuclear Energy

(move from NASA)

Advanced Research Projects Agency

### Energy Programs

Nuclear Waste Disposal  
Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning  
Fund  
Ultra-deep water and Unconventional Natural Gas and Other  
Petroleum Research Fund

Departmental Administration

## **Environmental Protection Agency**

Science and Technology  
Environmental Programs and Management  
Buildings and Facilities  
Pesticide Registration Fund  
Hazardous Substance Superfund  
Inland Oil Spill Programs

## **General Services Administration**

### Real Property Activities

Federal Buildings Fund

### Supply and Technology Activities

Expenses of Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract

## **General Services Administration**

Administration

General Activities

Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents

Operating Expenses

Government-wide Policy

Electronic Government (E-GOV) Fund

## **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**

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

Management and Administration

Administration, Operations and Management

## **Small Business Administration**

Discontinued – Terminated

## **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

Selective Service System

United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims

Central Intelligence Agency

Intelligence Community Management Account

## **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

Office of Special Counsel

Legal Services Corporation

Indian Law and Order Commission

Access Board

Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board

National Capital Planning Commission

Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission

National Transportation Safety Board

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission

Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board

Allowances

Future Disaster Costs

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

Federal Communications Commission

Spectrum Auction Program Account

## **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

Universal Service Fund

Broadcasting Board of Governors

Broadcasting Capital Improvements

International Broadcasting Operations

Federal Election Commission

Federal Trade Commission

International Trade Commission

Securities and Exchange Commission

Securities and Exchange Commission Reserve Fund

Investor Protection Fund

Federal Maritime Commission

Postal Service

Postal Regulatory Commission

Postal Service 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

National Archives and Records Administration

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Repairs and Restoration

Electronic Record Archives

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



## **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

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

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development

State Justice Institute

United States Institute of Peace

Vietnam Education Foundation

Vietnam Debt Repayment Fund

I recommend the following programs be moved to the indicated departments. It would move them from Discretionary to Authorities.

### **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

#### State Department

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

### **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

#### Department of Veteran's Affairs

Other Defense Civil Programs  
American Battle Monuments Commission  
Armed Forces Retirement Home  
Cemeterial Expenses

### **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

#### Department of Interior

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

### **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

Department of Commerce  
Commodity Futures Trading Commission  
  
Consumer Product Safety Commission

### **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

Department of the Treasury  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
    Deposit Insurance Fund  
    Orderly Liquidation Fund  
  
National Credit Union Administration  
    Credit Union Share Insurance Fund  
    Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund

### **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

Department of the Interior  
Forest and Wildlife Conservation, Military Reservations  
    Sales of Hunting and Fishing Permits, Military Reservations  
  
Presidio Trust  
  
Delta Regional Authority

### **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

Office of Personnel Management  
Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board  
  
Railroad Retirement Board  
    Dual Benefits Payments Account  
    Railroad Social Security Equivalent Benefit Account  
    Rail Industry Pension Fund  
    Railroad Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund  
    National Railroad Retirement Investment Trust  
    Administration

## **Independent Boards, Programs and Committees**

Office of Personnel Management

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

## **Executive Branch - Authorities**

### **Executive Office of the President**

The White House

Executive Residence at the White House

White House Repair and Restoration

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

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

National Telecommunications and Information Administration

### **Department of the Interior**

Bureau of Land Management

Management of Lands and Resources

Construction

Range Improvements

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

## **Department of the Interior**

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

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

Operation and Maintenance of Quarters

Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

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

National Indian Gaming Commission

Department-Wide Programs

**Department of the Interior**  
Wildland Fire Management  
Interior Franchise Fund

**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

Maritime Administration

Ready Reserve Force  
Maritime Security Program  
Operations and Training  
Ship Disposal  
Vessel Operations Revolving Fund  
Port of Guam Improvement Enterprise Fund  
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Maritime Administration

## **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

## **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

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



## **Department of the Treasury**

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

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

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

## **Department of Homeland Security**

- 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
- 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

## **Department of Defense**

### 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  
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

## **Department of 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  
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

(moved from Department of Energy )

### **National Nuclear Security Administration**

Weapons Activities  
Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation  
Office of the Administrator  
Naval Reactors

## **Department of Defense**

(moved from Independent Programs )

Environmental and Other Defense Activities

Other Defense Activities

Defense Nuclear Waste Disposal

Defense Environmental Cleanup

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

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

**Department of Veterans Affairs**  
Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries  
Supply Fund

**Office of Personnel Management**  
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund  
Employees Life Insurance Fund

**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

**Department of Justice**  
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics  
Public Safety Officer Benefits

**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  
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.

## **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

(Moved from the Legislative Branch)

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
Totals		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"

# Addendum

## 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 A-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 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%, 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 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 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. Remember, the Revenue Plan does not allow for mortgage interest deduction on taxes.