MISBEHAVING BUREAUCRATS PAID MILLIONS TO DO NOTHING

2014 WASTEBOOK
WHAT WASHINGTON DOESN’T WANT YOU TO READ

MONKEYS GAMBLING WITH YOUR MONEY

UNCLE SAM’S STUPID PET TRICKS

VOODOO! ZOMBIES! THE APOCALYPSE! DC’S SCARY SPENDING!

SPACED OUT SPENDING

NASA’S OUT OF THIS WORLD GOLF CLUBS

A REPORT BY SENATOR TOM COBURN, M.D.
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The world increasingly appears to be in disarray with the chaos, confusion and uncertainty growing ever closer. All the while, the leadership in our nation’s capital is ever more distant, disconnected, and absent.

The current Congress is “on track to be one of the least productive” in 60 years. Fewer laws were passed over the last two years than by any Congress in half a century or more, and most of the bills passed had little consequence. While a “lame duck” session is scheduled, the harsh reality is the last two entire years were an extended “lame duck,” producing little meaningful results.

The problem is not just what Washington isn’t doing, but what it is doing.

Instead of working together to solve these challenges, the politicians are more focused on getting re-elected than conducting the business they were elected to address in the first place. Nearly every major, minor and routine decision facing the nation was punted to next year when Congress abruptly adjourned on September 18 to hit the campaign trail— “the earliest departure by the Congress for the elections since 1960.”

Congress’ role is not just passing bills. It is also responsible for conducting oversight to hold the executive branch accountable, which it is failing to do. In fact, Congress actually forced federal agencies to waste billions of dollars for purely parochial, political purposes. Mississippi lawmakers, for example, attached a rider to a larger bill requiring NASA to build a $350 million launch pad tower, which was moth balled as soon as it was completed because the rockets it was designed to test were scrapped years ago. Likewise, when USDA attempted to close an unneeded sheep research station in Idaho costing nearly $2 million every year to operate, politicians in the region stepped in to keep it open.

Washington politicians are more focused on their own political futures than the future of our country. And with no one watching over the vast bureaucracy, the problem again isn’t just what Washington isn’t doing, but what it is doing.

Much like Congress, thousands of federal employees who weren’t doing their jobs properly have been sent home and paid to do nothing—many for years! Some committed crimes. Others engaged in misconduct. Collectively they brought shame and dishonor to public service. Instead
of being fired, they were given vacations at a cost of $20 million.

While the IRS was politically targeting Tea Party groups by putting the nonprofits under excessive scrutiny, the agency readily handed over $4 billion to identity thieves because it neglected to spot thousands of bogus tax returns.

The firm that gave the green light to grant security clearances to both notorious NSA leaker Edward Snowden and Aaron Alexis, who shot and killed 12 people at the Washington Navy Yard, received another $124 million to conduct background checks the Department of Justice found to be fraudulent. As a result, thousands of ineligible individuals may now have access to top secret information.

The U.S. Coast Guard reduced drug and migrant interdictions while providing free patrols to keep party crashers away from posh private events on yachts and beaches along some of the country’s most exclusive waterfront estates.

The President asked Congress to provide $1.1 billion in emergency funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to deal with the thousands of unaccompanied children illegally crossing the border this year. Yet, ICE was paying $1 million in workers’ compensation to employees who were not working, even though they had been cleared to return to duty.

The pleas for assistance from hundreds of families whose homes were damaged by the “storm of the century” in Austin, Texas, were ignored by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which instead spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to help clean up local golf courses.

The director of the National Institutes for Health claims a vaccine for Ebola “probably” would have been developed by now if not for the stagnant funding for the agency, which has a $30 billion annual budget. Yet NIH did come up with the money to pay to give Swedish massages for rabbits.

NASA no longer has the ability to send astronauts into space. The agency now pays Russia $70 million per passenger for a round trip fare to the international space station where the “design and creation of better golf clubs” is among the studies being conducted.

These are among the 100 silly, unnecessary, and low priority projects in this year’s Wastebook exposing Washington’s upside down priorities that tally up to $25 billion.

Only someone with too much of someone else’s money and not enough accountability for how it was being spent could come up with some of the zany projects the government paid for this year, like laughing classes for college students (no joke!) or a play about brain eating zombies for children. The National Science Foundation (NSF) taught monkeys how to play video games and gamble. USDA got into the business of butterfly farming. The Department of Interior even paid people to watch grass to see how quickly it grows. The State Department spent money to dispel the perception abroad that Americans are fat and rude. But the real shock and awe may have been the $1 billion price tag the Pentagon paid to destroy $16 billion worth of ammunition, enough to pay a full years’ salary for over 54,000 Army privates.

Despite all of this obvious waste, Washington politicians celebrated ending the fiscal year with a deficit under half-a-trillion dollars for the first time since 2008, as if adding $486 billion to a national debt quickly approaching $18 trillion is an actual accomplishment deserving praise. Citing this decline without context “is misleading, since it follows an almost 800 percent increase that brought deficits to record high levels,” says the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget.

The non-partisan group notes the debt continued to rise during this period and deficits are projected to grow larger, eventually exceeding $1 trillion annually once again in the near future.

This report, the fifth annual Wastebook, gives a snapshot of just a fraction of the countless frivolous projects the government funded in the past twelve months with borrowed money and your tax dollars. Every year taxpayers, regardless of their personal political leanings, raise their eyebrows and shake their heads in disbelief at how billions of dollars that could have been better spent—or not spent at all—were squandered. Then they ask, “but what are you doing about it?”

While I have offered hundreds of amendments to stop stupid spending, most have been soundly defeated. Perhaps there is no better example of Congress’s upside down priorities than the Senate overwhelmingly rejected an amendment to defund the infamous bridge to nowhere in Alaska. Under the current Senate leadership, amendments are no longer even permitted, ending any hope of actually cutting waste through the legislative process.

Yet, victories are occurring despite the actions and lack of actions taken by Congress.

That bridge may have been approved by Congress, but it was never built because of the public outraged it sparked. Other projects that made headlines after being featured in Wastebook met a similar fate. An airport in Oklahoma that averaged just one flight per month was landing nearly half-a-million in federal subsidies a year was closed after appearing in Wastebook. A day after Wastebook called out Beverly Hills for selling its federal Community Development Block grants, the Department of Housing and Urban Development instructed the jurisdiction to cease the practice. NSF canceled a climate change musical showcased in Wastebook.

Some spending decisions are reversed before they can even make it into print to avoid embarrassment. A day after my office inquired about a life size inflatable foosball game the State Department ordered in September, for example, the purchase was canceled.

What I have learned from these experiences is Washington will never change itself. But even if the politicians won’t stop stupid spending, taxpayers always have the last word.

As you read through the entries presented in this report, ask yourself: Is each of these a true national priority or could the money have been better spent on a more urgent need or not spent at all in order to reduce the burden of debt being left to be paid off by our children and grandchildren?

Sincerely,

Tom A. Coburn, M.D.
U.S. Senator
Any one of these outrageous behaviors would be reason enough for most to be fired… unless, of course, you are on the federal government’s payroll, in which case you might instead get a paid vacation lasting months or even years.

Rather than disciplining employees who are underperforming or even engaging in criminal mischief, federal bureaucrats place troublesome employees on “administrative leave,” where they continue to get paid but are essentially relieved of their duties including having to report to work or do work. A federal employment attorney calls administrative leave “the government’s dirty little secret.”

Officially, administrative leave is an “excused absence” with pay and continuation of other benefits, such as health insurance, life insurance, and retirement plans, that is not charged as annual leave or vacation. In 2014, eleven federal agencies spent at least $50 million paying the salaries of government employees on administrative leave status, one-third of which was for disciplinary reasons.

Administrative leave is not just a discipline tool as agencies utilize administrative leave for any number of purposes. Some receive administrative leave for more noble purposes, such as organ donation or volunteering. Others get paid time off to recover from an overseas trip, to attend a conference, to conduct union activities, or to go to a parade. Some administrators abuse it to remove and isolate whistleblowers. The Pentagon’s police chief encouraged employees to take administrative leave to go golfing. Several agencies even allow paid leave to attend Mardi Gras. These federal employees are literally being paid to party!
The “predominant reason” for “large amounts of paid administration leave,” however, is personnel matters, such as misconduct, criminal matters, or security concerns.\textsuperscript{24} The Government Accountability Office (GAO) found these types of personnel matters accounted for roughly one-third of administrative leave charged, or $19 million.\textsuperscript{25} GAO found inconsistencies between what different agencies considered administrative leave as well as inaccuracies in the Office of Personnel Management data.\textsuperscript{26}

While administrative leave is intended to be used sparingly for limited periods of time,\textsuperscript{27} for many it has become a paid vacation lasting months and even years.\textsuperscript{28} More than 1,000 federal employees were on paid leave for at least six months and hundreds were given paid absences from work for a year or more.\textsuperscript{29} Nearly 60,000 federal employees received paid leave for an entire month or more over a two year period in addition to vacation time and paid holidays.\textsuperscript{30}

For those federal employees put on paid leave for criminal activities this year, like criminally negligent homicide, and sexual abuse, crime does pay.

Some put on administration leave in 2014 engaged in nefarious and illegal behaviors that undermine the very confidence in our government.

An office within the most controversial government agency, the IRS, used its power to harass and impede political opposition for years and the director avoided taking any responsibility and also avoided any real discipline by being put on paid leave for months before retiring with a generous government pension.\textsuperscript{31} The CIA’s chief of Iran operations was put on paid administrative leave for creating “an abusive and hostile work environment that put a crucial division in disarray.”\textsuperscript{32} A Secret Service agent responsible for protecting the President on an overseas trip was put on leave after being found passed out in a hotel hallway after a late night of partying.\textsuperscript{33} The former acting Inspector General (IG) at the Department of Homeland Security was placed on administrative leave in April after a bipartisan Senate investigation found he had “jeopardized the independence” of the IG’s office.\textsuperscript{34} Two senior officials within the IG office of the Department of Commerce were placed on paid administrative leave after threatening subordinates with negative performance reviews unless they signed “agreements not to disparage” the office upon leaving.\textsuperscript{35}

After a never ending series of scandals, the Department of Veterans Affairs had no shortage of excuses to place misbehaving staff on paid leave this year. Veterans across the country were revealed to be dying as a direct result of bureaucratic negligence. Agency managers orchestrated premeditated cover-ups, even punishing those who refused to go along with the scheme to manipulate data to secure performance bonuses while veterans went months without care, resulting in hundreds of unnecessary deaths over the last several years. Those responsible went largely unpunished and were instead placed on paid leave.

Other VA employees were put on paid administrative leave for sexually abusing a female patient,\textsuperscript{36} causing a fatal car crash as a result of driving drunk,\textsuperscript{37} sexting on government computers,\textsuperscript{38} paying for booze and personal items on government charge cards,\textsuperscript{39} taking a patient being treated for addiction to a crack house and hooking him up with drugs,\textsuperscript{40} and failing to do their jobs.\textsuperscript{41}

Congress responded to the growing public backlash against the mistreatment being suffered by our nation’s heroes by passing a bill to make it easier to terminate poorly performing VA employees. The President signed the act into law on August 7,\textsuperscript{42} warning “if you engage in an unethical practice, if you cover up a serious problem, you should be fired. Period. It shouldn’t be that difficult.”\textsuperscript{43} Yet months later, the VA has yet to fire any of the employees responsible for the deaths, scandals, and cover-ups. They continue to be paid to do nothing.\textsuperscript{44}

Paid leave doesn’t just penalize taxpayers, it also punishes the dedicated civil servants who get stuck picking up the slack.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) spent at least $4.3 million to pay employees not to work this year.\textsuperscript{45} The department had 237 employees on administrative leave for more than 10 days in 2014 as of August.\textsuperscript{46} Of these, 205 were on administrative leave status due to misconduct.\textsuperscript{50}

The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) had 1,553 employees on administrative leave for more than 10 days as of July 2014, for a cost exceeding $3 million.

To be fair, administrative leave in select cases can sometimes be justifiable. It can also take time to fairly adjudicate situations where facts may be murky and not all employees on administrative leave are found guilty of wrongdoing.

But only in Washington would an employee not doing their job be punished by being paid not to do their job for months or even years.
Bureaucrats Gone Wild “Punished” with Paid Vacations

The following is just a snapshot of some government bureaucrats gone wild, who continued to be receive paychecks this year—often without having any assignments or even having to show up for work—after engaging in unacceptable and sometimes criminal conduct.

1. Secret Service agent responsible for protecting the President during overseas trip found drunk and passed out in hotel hallway after a late night of partying.

Three Secret Service agents “responsible for protecting President Obama” during his visit to Amsterdam in March 2014 were placed on paid administrative leave after a late night of partying on the eve of the President’s arrival. One of the agents was found “passed out drunk in a hallway and later had to be lifted into his room by several hotel employees” and “claimed to have no memory of the events.” The other two agents, one of whom was the “team leader” on the trip, “were deemed complicit” because they did not “intervene” or “tamp down his behavior.” The agents were temporarily replaced by other agents in the country until additional agents could be flown in to meet up with Obama’s entourage at his next destination, Brussels. All three are GS-13-level agents, which means they are paid an annual salary of at least $72,000. The misconduct violated Secret Service rules barring agents from drinking alcohol ten hours before an assignment. These rules were “adopted in the wake of a damaging scandal in Cartagena, Colombia, in April 2012, when a dozen agents and officers had been drinking heavily and had brought prostitutes back to their hotel rooms before the president’s arrival for an economic summit.” The Amsterdam incident “came less than three weeks after an assignment. These rules were “adopted in the wake of a damaging scandal in Cartagena, Colombia, in April 2012, when a dozen agents and officers had been drinking heavily and had brought prostitutes back to their hotel rooms before the president’s arrival for an economic summit.”

2. EPA employee who admits to viewing porn for up to six hours a day over the past four years paid $120,000 a year with performance bonuses.

An Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) employee who admits spending up to six hours every day viewing pornography on government computers during work hours collected a $120,000 annual salary and with performance bonuses. When a special agent from the EPA Office of Inspector General went to interview the employee about his behavior, he was “actively viewing pornography on his government-issued computer.” The employee confessed to spending, on average, between two and six hours per day viewing pornography while at work. The OIG’s investigation determined that the employee downloaded and viewed more than 7,000 pornographic files during duty hours. This investigation has been referred to and accepted by the DOJ for prosecution.

3. VA execs covered up veterans’ deaths and patient delays to secure performance bonuses for themselves.

Public outrage over a scheme by executives at Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) clinics to get paid bonuses by manipulating wait times and patients’ deaths cost the job of one employee at the department— the Secretary. A whistleblower revealed the Phoenix VA Health Care System was concealing long delays for care and maintaining a secret list of patient wait that claimed the lives of as many as 40 veterans. A series of audits and investigations found VA administrators from coast to coast were “gaming the system” by “producingphony appointment data” to cover-up the thousands of veterans waiting months to see a doctor. Those within the agency who attempted to speak out against the culture of corruption were punished, but those involved in the scheme have yet to be held accountable. Three executives at the Phoenix VA were put on administrative leave in May “until further notice,” including the director and associate director. Each continues to receive their full salary, for the director that amounts to nearly $170,000 annually, or $85,000 since being put on leave.

4. IRS official who oversaw office that targeted Tea Party groups misled about her role in scandal.

A Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) report issued in May found over a four year period the IRS singled out Tea Party and other conservative organizations applying for tax-exempt status “based upon their names or policy positions” and delayed approval of those requests while demanding “unnecessary” and “burdensome” information. President Obama called the political targeting by the IRS “outrageous,” stating “I have got no patience with it, I will not tolerate it,” asserting “they have to be held fully accountable.” Lois Lerner, the director of the IRS tax-exempt organizations division responsible for the actions, tried to pin the actions, which she called “absolutely inappropriate,” on “lower-level workers” who “picked groups for extra scrutiny according to whether they had ‘tea party’ or ‘patriot’ in their names.” TIGTA’s investigation, however, concluded the targeting of these groups began in 2010 and blamed “ineffective management.” Two years of Lerner’s emails were somehow lost by the IRS and her computer’s hard drive was destroyed. E-mails unearthed by investigators, show Lerner was “directly involved in targeting conservative nonprofit groups for special scrutiny beginning at the height of the 2010 midterm election season.” She was placed on paid administrative leave in May and voluntarily retired from the IRS in September. With an annual salary of about $185,000, she collected nearly $50,000 during the four months she was paid on administrative leave. “Retiring before the Treasury Department can fire her allows Lerner to keep her pension” which will be “more than $50,000 per year.”

5. VA employee hooks up patient being treated for addiction with drugs and prostitute.

A VA drug addiction treatment specialist busted for taking a patient to a crack house to help him score illegal drugs and solicit a prostitute was also found “guilty of patient abuse, misuse of government vehicles, filing false overtime requests and multiple ethics violations” is still employed at Central Alabama Veterans Health Care System. The initial incident occurred in March 1, 2013 according to a VA investigative report that concluded the employee “interfered” with the patient’s “medical treatment plan” and “endorsed” his addictions, and exposed him to a “dangerous environment.”
6. Senior officials at the Commerce Department Office of Inspector General try to gag subordinates with threats of negative job reviews.

Two senior officials at the Department of Commerce Office of Inspector General were placed on paid administrative leave after threatening subordinates with negative performance reviews if they refused to sign a gag order upon leaving the office. The two “were escorted from the building and prohibited from physical and electronic access to the department;” but remained on the Commerce Department’s payroll.

7. Administrators overlooked pandemonium in scandal plagued office.

After a seemingly never ending list of scandals, the director and chief of staff of the Central Alabama Veterans Health Care System were placed on paid administrative leave in August 2014. The problems include falsifying “appointment records to mask how long veterans wait for appointments and not reading hundreds of X-rays. Employees at the center have also been accused of taking a patient being treated for addiction to a crack house to buy drugs,” sexually abusing a female patient, and causing a fatal car crash as a result of driving drunk. The Director, James Talton, had implied that “all employees involved in the falsification were terminated,” when they were instead “relieved of their duties” while continuing to be paid employees of the VA.

8. VA employee driving drunk indicted for homicide in fatal car crash.

A vocational rehabilitation specialist in the mental health department at the Central Alabama Veterans Administration Health Center System (CAVHCS) was indicted for “criminally negligent homicide” for a fatal car crash that occurred last year while he was driving drunk. The employee, whose job requires him to drive a government vehicle, was off duty at the time. He was speeding when his car ran off the road and “the vehicle flipped several times before landing on its roof.” A passenger was killed in the accident. The driver was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol. The case was “referred to human resources, but as of Sept. 2, that individual was still employed by and working at CAVHCS more than a year after the accident.”

9. VA employee charged with sexually abusing female veteran.

An employee of the Veterans Affairs Southeast Network was placed on administrative leave after being charged with “first-degree sexual abuse” for fondling the breast of a female patient who is a veteran. The preliminary hearing was held August 21 after twice being delayed by the VA employee’s attorney. The employee “will only be tried if he’s first indicted by a grand jury,” which does not meet again until January or February of next year. In the meantime, the employee continues to be paid.

10. NIH police offer pulls a loaded gun on motorist during a fit of road rage.

A police officer for the National Institutes of Health was placed on paid administrative leave in June after pulling a loaded gun on a motorist during a fit of road rage. The motorist told state police he was forced into the officer’s lane on the interstate when he “pulled out a black Glock 19 and loaded the magazine” as “a terrified motorist in the next lane desperately tried to get away.”

11. Monitoring of Iran’s nuclear program potentially compromised by CIA’s official’s mismanagement.

The chief of the CIA’s Iran operations was put on paid administrative leave in March “after an internal investigation found he had created an abusive and hostile work environment that put a crucial division in disarray.” The division, which is crucial to monitoring Iran’s nuclear program, “was in open rebellion” due to the official’s “management style, with several key employees demanding transfers.” Internal surveys have long revealed CIA employees believe the agency is “beset by bad management, where misjudgments by senior officials go unpunished.” An Inspector General report found “perceptions of poor management, and a lack of accountability for poor management, comprised five of the top 10 reasons why people leave or consider leaving CIA and were the most frequent topic of concern among those who volunteered comments.”

12. VA employee used government computers for sexting, showed up for work when he wanted, took unnecessary junkets, and charged personal items to taxpayers.

An employee admitted he was “out of control” sexting his friends from VA computers and working when and where he pleased was put on paid leave March 11, two weeks after a February 24 report detailed his behaviors. On July 25, he “was allowed to resign before he could be disciplined for wasting government time and money.” The employee, assigned to an office in Nashville, took 34 trips to Washington, D.C. as well as junkets to Florida and New Jersey. He “worked at his own time and pace” so “he could conduct personal business during the workday. By his own admission, he took advantage of the lack of supervision.” The OIG chronicled how the employee eluded punishment time and time again and instead talked his supervisors into improperly creating a new (and higher-paying) job for him in Washington, DC. He misused a government travel charge card “to entertain female companions, withdraw cash when not on travel, charge over $170 at a Target store for personal items, buy liquor from his hotel room minibar, and for his personal commutes to visit family.” In total, the employee’s excessive travels cost more than $109,000. On at least 20 instances, he was absent without leave “as a result of his previous night’s activities, and admitted his misconduct negatively affected his performance.” His absences from his job had real consequences for veterans as well as his co-workers. He “was expected to process a minimum cumulative average number of 3.5 weighted cases per day,” but “he did not,” despite the backlog processing veterans benefits. This employee also “downloaded and installed unapproved software to his VA-issued laptop for the purpose of sexting—defined as the sending of sexually explicit photos, images, text messages, or emails using a mobile device.”
Swedish Massages for Rascally Rabbits

$387,000

The real lucky rabbit’s foot may be attached to one of the bunnies receiving Swedish massages courtesy of taxpayers.

A group of rabbits received daily rub downs from a “mechanical device that simulates the long, flowing strokes used in Swedish massages.” The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine of the National Institutes of Health provided $387,000 for the two year project which ended in April 2014.

The massages were given after subjecting the rabbits to exercise to measure its impact on recovery. To conduct the experiment, 18 “New Zealand White rabbits were instrumented” with “nerve cuffs for stimulation of hindlimb leg muscles.” The rabbits were “anesthetized and secured supine with one foot attached to a foot pedal.” Following the work outs, researchers compared post-exercise recovery time for those receiving immediate massages, delayed massages, or no massages at all. The lucky bunnies received massages four times a day that lasted 30 minutes immediately following exercise. These rabbits not only got the most massages, they also recovered quicker from the exercises.

“We tried to mimic Swedish massage because analogically, it’s the most popular technique used by athletes,” said Thomas Best, the project leader and co-medical director of the Ohio State University Sports Medicine Center. The researchers “acknowledge that the injury created in our animal model may not be completely analogous to the injury produced in humans with eccentric exercise.” They do note, however, that studies do exist to support the use of massage to treat human muscle aches and pains.

If the researchers were seeking to learn how to identify the most optimal application of massage therapy to treat human muscle aches and injuries, then perhaps they should have observed human subjects. Instead, this study seems to have chased tax dollars down a rabbit hole. Taxpayer dollars that could have supported potentially more transformative research were instead spent on exercise and massage equipment for rabbits. As for the rabbits, they were eventually euthanized, so while well massaged, those feet were not so lucky after all.

Army Creates Free First-Person Shooter the Intelligence Community Worries Could Train Terrorists

$414,000

War is not a game – unless you’re playing America’s Army, a free, online first-person-shooter game developed, produced and promoted by the U.S. Army.

The Army first released the video game in 2002, and has updated it every year since as part of its enlistment efforts. It features ultra-reality in weaponry, tactics and leadership, but, “unlike commercial games designed to make big money, the aim of this taxpayer-funded project is to generate Army recruits.”

According to the Congressional Research Service, the Army spent $414,000 in 2014, which it says were used for “community and forum management, as well as server host and statistical report fees.” Yet, taxpayers have spent far more than that in past years. As of 2009, the Army had spent at least $33 million to develop and update America’s Army, though the project was originally budgeted to cost only a total of $7 million.

But while it may help recruit and train U.S. soldiers, some intelligence officials worry it could also be aiding jihadists and mass murderers. A top secret National Security Agency report from 2007 – and later leaked by Edward Snowden – identified America’s Army as one of several combat simulation games which terrorists can use to train for missions. It is so realistic, “the army no longer needs to use it for recruitment, they use it for training,” the report noted, adding, “The Lebanese Hizballah has taken this concept and the same basic game design and made its own version of the game called Special Forces 2 (SF2), which its press section acknowledges is used for recruitment and training in order to prepare their youth to ‘fight the enemy’, a radicalizing medium; the ultimate goal is to become a suicide martyr.”

The report indicates that terrorists could use games like this to practice skills, noting, for example, that some of the 9-11 pilots had never flown a real plane, and had only trained using Microsoft’s Flight Simulator. “These games offer realistic weapons training ... military operations and tactics, photorealistic land navigation and terrain familiarization, and leadership skills,” the report said. “When the mission is expensive, risky, or dangerous, it is often a wiser idea to exercise virtually, rather than really blow an
operative up assembling a bomb or exposing a sleeper agent to law enforcement scrutiny.”

In September the Army rolled out its most recent update to the game, RFI-4, which allows players compete in a deadly version of capture-the-flag called “Intercept” featuring missile components rather than a flag.

“Intercept is the latest and one of the finest America’s Army: Proving Grounds maps ever developed,” the Army boasted on its Facebook page devoted to the game. It noted that the update was designed “with mission re-playability as the primary focus.”

A mountain lion that has been trained to run on the testing treadmill.

In this study funded with an $856,000 NSF grant, three captive mountain lions were taught to use a treadmill. It took eight months of training before the cats were “comfortable on the treadmill.”

The study, which also monitored wild mountain lions with a special collar, determined the “power of the pounce” and the energy consumption of the cat’s hunting techniques. Before the researchers “could interpret the data from collars deployed on wild mountain lions, however, they first had to perform calibration studies with mountain lions in captivity. This meant, among other things, training mountain lions to walk and run on a treadmill and measuring their oxygen consumption at different activity levels. Those studies took a bit longer than planned.”

The treadmill study found “mountain lions do not have the aerobic capacity for sustained, high-energy activity.”

“They are power animals. They have a slow routine walking speed and use a burst of speed and the force of the pounce to knock down or overpower their prey,” Williams explains.

“In addition to the treadmill studies, the captive cats were videotaped wearing the collars while doing a wide range of activities in a large outdoor enclosure. This provided a library of collar acceleration signatures specific for different behaviors, from resting and grooming to running and pouncing.”

A “state-of-the-art” collar—called the Species Movement, Acceleration, and Radio Tracking (SMART) wildlife collar—was designed by a graduate student for the studies in the wild. The high tech collar includes a GPS unit, accelerometers, and a magnetometer “to provide detailed data on where an animal is and what it is doing.”

The researchers say the “insights are likely to greatly inform public knowledge and opinion of large mammal behavior and conservation.”

The NSF funds were also spent on “outreach,” which included attending conferences and developing an interactive website.

While support for basic science is not itself wasteful, federal research agencies should better prioritize how tax dollars are directed to ensure adequate support for more pressing scientific endeavors. With Congress racking up deficits and leaving nearly an $18 trillion debt for the next generation, scarce resources should be used to pay down the debt or on higher priorities, such as emerging biological threats that could pounce on anyone of us.
Ten years ago, "pork barrel politics at its worst" was how then New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg described U.S. counterterrorism spending to the 9/11 Commission. Spread money around might make for good politics, he charged, but would do little to keep the nation safe. A decade later there is evidence little has changed. Two small municipalities around New York received anti-terror grants for SWAT team equipment upgrades, despite being rated among the safest and least risk of terrorism in the country.

The State of New York awarded two grants worth a total of $200,000 to Ithaca, and the Twin Cities of Tonawanda and North Tonawanda using funds from the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) State Homeland Security Program. They were distributed as part of the state’s “Tactical Team Grant Program.”

Ithaca in particular was recently distinguished as the number one “most secure” small town in America by Farmers Insurance Group of Companies. Among other factors, the study looked at “crime statistics, extreme weather, risk of natural disasters, housing depreciation, foreclosures, air quality … [and] terrorist threats.”

According to the Ithaca Police Department’s website, Ithaca’s crime rate is the third lowest in the nation for a metropolitan area of any size. “This grant money is awesome for us,” Ithaca police Chief John Barber beamed, explaining that the grant would help purchase night vision goggles, a tactical robot, chemical suits and training among other things.

Farmers Insurance similarly ranked the Buffalo-Niagara Falls metropolitan area, of which both Tonawanda and North Tonawanda are a part, as the sixth safest large metro area in the country. Local police officials said the money would purchase “state-of-the-art equipment.”

What do a goldfish, a leprechaun, and Dick Clark have in common? All were invoked as part of one company’s attempt to scam millions of federal dollars, all the while compromising our national security.

Over the past year the government paid $124.3 million to U.S. Investigations Services, Inc. (USIS), the federal contractor hired to conduct security clearance background checks, despite the company’s history of security failures and allegations of fraud. Among the firm’s most high-profile failures was giving the all-clear to both Edward Snowden, the notorious NSA leaker, and Aaron Alexis, who shot and killed 12 people at the Washington Navy Yard.

While the government uses several contractors to help do background checks, USIS does about half all investigations for federal security clearances. With more than five million government employees and contractors – or 1.6 percent of the entire U.S. population – holding a security clearance, the firm plays a big role in protecting our nation’s secrets.

However, this past January, the Department of Justice (DOJ) accused USIS of submitting 665,000 fake background investigations. As a result, hundreds of thousands of people who may not have been eligible for clearances were given access to top secret information.

According to its contract with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), USIS was paid for each background investigation is completed, along with bonuses for high quality work. In the complaint filed by DOJ, management at USIS “devised and executed a scheme to deliberately circumvent contractually required reviews to increase the company’s revenues and profits.” The scheme was referred to as “dumping” or “flushing” cases – terms used by the company to send incomplete investigations to OPM when they were trying to hit their performance goals.

An email sent in April 2010 by one employee to the company’s Director of National Quality Assurance provided an update on the number of cases dumped that day, commenting, “Shelves are as clean as they could get. Flushed everything like a dead goldfish.”

Another email later that year was written in character as a mischievous leprechaun “T’is Flushy McFlushershon at his merry hijinks again!! **leprechaun dance** …I’m not tired...”

Even the then-ailing Dick Clark’s name was invoked during the holiday season: “Scalping tickets for ‘Dick Clark’s Dumpin’ New Year’s Eve! Who needs 2? Have a bit of a backlog building, but fortunately, most people are off this week so no one will notice!”
The feeling of anger caused by hunger is so well-known that pop culture has given the feelings their own name: hanger. Armed with voodoo dolls and chalkboard noises, federally funded researchers wanted to prove a hangry spouse is also an unhappy one.

Over the course of twenty-one consecutive evenings, 107 couples were given a chance to stick up to 51 pins into a voodoo doll representing their spouse. The pin-pushing happened in secret, away from the other partner. Participants then recorded the number of pins they poked into the dolls. Those tests revealed what may already be obvious to many couples: a spouse with low blood sugar was an angrier one, and stuck more pins in the doll (on average).174

In a subsequent experiment, partners were allowed to blast loud noises at their partner if they won a game. The winner could play the loud noises – the sound of a smoke alarm, dentist’s drill, and fingernails-on-a-chalkboard – for any amount of time they chose.175

Again, the results were just as any parent of a toddler might expect. “Hungry people are cranky and aggressive,” said the lead researcher.176 Partners with lower blood glucose levels blasted their spouses with louder and longer noise.177

Not all academics believed the results. Two psychologists who reviewed the work suggested, “[I]t might be a big leap to interpret the results with voodoo dolls as indicating risk for actual physical aggression against a spouse.”178

Funding for the voodoo doll project came in part from National Science Foundation grant worth $331,000.179

It turns out humans are not the only species looking for “Big money, no whammies!” Monkeys also like to play video games and gamble, found an ongoing study supported by the National Science Foundation.

Humans have long been known to have a “hot-hand bias” in which they believe hot or cold streaks exist where there is actually none. Researchers wanted to know if monkeys had the same problem.

“Luckily, monkeys love to gamble,” said Tommy Blanchard, a doctoral candidate at the University of Rochester who worked on the study.180 But scientists “had to create a computerized game that was so captivating monkeys would want to play for hours.”181

Monkeys were faced with three kinds of games: “two with clear patterns (the correct answer tended to repeat on one side or to alternate from side to side) and a third in which the lucky pick was completely random.”182 They picked up on consistent patterns in the first two games, “but in the random scenarios, the monkeys continued to make choices as if they expected a ‘streak.’ In other words, even when rewards were random, the monkeys favored one side. The monkeys showed the hot-hand bias consistently over weeks of play.”183 Almost like being stuck in a casino, the three “subjects” played an average of 3,732 games.184

Based upon the monkeys’ behavior, the researchers concluded monkeys share “our unfounded belief in winning and losing streaks.”185 “Win-stay strategies appear to be more natural for monkeys than win-shift ones,” details the study.186

The researchers contend the study could “provide nuance to our understanding of free will” or even “inform treatment for gambling addiction.”187 But taxpayers are likely to go totally bananas that NSF is monkeying around with federal research dollars.

The project is being funded as part of a $171,361 continuing grant to be provided by the National Science Foundation from June 2013 to May 2018.188
For millions of sports fans, Fall in America means watching the first weeks of football season and catching baseball playoff games from the comfort of their couch. Many of these exciting showdowns are played in spectacular new stadiums largely paid for in part with tax-free financing. Yet, with some tickets costing hundreds of dollars, many taxpayers cannot afford to attend a game or enjoy the stadiums they helped build.

Through the use of municipal bonds, state and local governments are able to finance the building of multi-million dollar sporting arenas to support their favorite local team and wealthy franchise owners. The interest earned by investors on these bonds is not subject to federal income tax, resulting in hundreds of millions of dollars in lost federal revenue.

The only loser in this game is the taxpayer. This tax preference for the pros costs the government $146 million in lost revenue every year, in tax exemptions on interest from government bonds for sporting facilities, according to a Bloomberg analysis of U.S. Treasury data.189

Dallas Cowboy fans may not cheer quite as loud this year considering their unrivaled new stadium was financed by government bonds, resulting in more than $65 million in subsidies to investors over the next 29 years.190 Despite helping to pay for the stadium, visitors will have to pay up to $27.50 if they even want to tour facility, which boasts a “600-ton, four-screen video” jumbotron, a retractable ceiling, art galleries, and “320 suites with polished marble floors and granite counters” that can cost up to $500,000 to lease per season.191

On the East Coast, New York’s beloved Yankees are hitting homeruns in the second most expensive baseball stadium ever built,192 in part thanks to $942 million in tax-free financing, resulting in revenue losses of at least $231 million over 30 years.93

These aren’t the only teams winning big, even if they lose a game or two in their swanky stadiums. Bloomberg’s investigation revealed, “There are 21 NFL owners whose teams play in stadiums built or renovated in the past quarter-century using tax-free public borrowing. Such municipal debt helped build structures used by 64 major-league teams, including baseball, hockey and basketball.”194

The exclusion of interest from the income tax functions as a federal subsidy through the tax code for state and local government borrowing and for the team owners who do not have to put up as much of their own money. The direct tax subsidy is claimed by the investors who do not pay taxes on the interest earned from these bonds.

The federal tax preference for pro stadiums was not created intentionally, and in fact, Congress specifically attempted to prohibit tax-exempt financing of stadiums. But, Congress left the door open for local governments to use tax-free municipal bonds to help build the stadiums with taxpayer help.95 Municipal bonds, however, are supposed to be used to finance capital projects such as buildings, utilities, and transportation infrastructure, not subsidize athletic arenas for multi-million dollar sports franchises.

Congress should leave the game playing to the professionals and stop asking taxpayers to take a penalty for the home team.
While most zombies want to eat your brains, there’s one that wants to steal your heart. His story is told in a taxpayer-funded stage production about the ups-and-downs of a lovesick zombie who can’t find a date in the land of the living. Mortimer “exemplifies anyone who has felt like an outsider” and recommended it for all audiences aged four and up.

The show is billed as family-friendly, but zombie enthusiasts will be glad to know “here is some brain eating, but it’s gentle,” noted the theatre’s spokesperson.

To accompany the show, the Oregon Children’s Theatre produced a “teacher resource guide” to help students learn the show’s big lessons, such as, “Even the undead have feelings” and “The right special someone will appreciate your unique, weird, and spooky qualities.” Included inside is “vocabulary from the play,” with words such as “putrid,” “maggots” and “fungus.”

This is the fifth consecutive year the Oregon Children’s Theatre received an NEA grant, and according to its Managing Director, support for the theatre’s productions is “critical,” “signal[ing] that [the Oregon Children’s Theatre’s] work is recognized and respected nationally.” After seeing the show at the Oregon Children’s Theatre, one mom’s assessment of the show noted, “It was like High School Musical, but with Zombies.”

While zombies are popular among young adults, parents probably question whether a story about the “undead” eating brains is for children since these aren’t the typical subjects of tales by Dr. Seuss or other popular children’s fiction over the years. The TV series “The Walking Dead,” for example, “carries a rating of TV-MA, which defines the content as a program intended for viewing by people 17 and older.” And the recent reanimation of the “Night of the Living of Dead” was rated R, in part, for “bloody horror violence.” While “Zombie in Love” is more lighthearted than these with a more upbeat message, the underlying premise still may not be the most age-appropriate story for a children’s theater.
The federal government is literally paying people to watch grass grow.

While the grass being observed, saltmarsh cordgrass is “a fast-growing plant,” it can reach a length of 6 inches to as high as 7 feet tall. The Department of Interior’s U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is spending $10,000 on the project being conducted in the Guana-Tolomato-Matanzas preserve by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The money will “cover the cost to monitor grasses, restore two acres as a demonstration and publish a guide on best practices for cultivating the cordgrass, known formally as Spartina alterniflora.”

“Spartina is used a lot now in places that aren’t natural, from highway berms and ridges to manicured golf courses,” according to the vice president of Beeman’s Nursery in New Smyrna Beach. “About 40,000 plugs of Spartina will be pulled individually” out of salt marsh and observers will “painstakingly document how fast it returns.”

“Where plugs of grass are removed, photos are run through computer software to figure the number of plants still standing and how much ground they cover. A chest-high square of PVC-like tubing with strings pulled into a grid makes it easier to track growth and thinning in the grasses.”

What lessons might be learned from watching the grass grown back? “Grasses that are thinned differently from one grid to another could end up pointing to lessons in the grass’s resilience. If 20 percent of the Spartina is pulled out in one grid and grows back as completely as the grass in an area where only 10 percent was taken,” the project’s restoration coordinator said “it could mean there’s no apparent effect from taking that much more.”

While the project may yield some new understandings of how to grow cordgrass, it looks more like just another weed of government waste in the federal budget. There are much more pressing challenges facing our nation that we should focus on than watching grass grow.

Mothers have the same reaction when looking at photos of their dogs as they do to those of their own kids, according to recent government-funded research published this year.

The unique relationship between man and his pets is nothing new. “Humans began domesticking dogs to serve in a variety of roles, including as human companion or ‘pets,’ 18,000-32,000 years ago,” the authors wrote in their study. “Approximately 2/3 of U.S. households have pets, and over $50 billion is spent annually on their care...Many people have a strong emotional attachment to their pets...half of pet owners consider their pet as much a part of the family as any member of the household.”

Science has already shown “very similar results for human infants’ and dogs’ behaviors with their mother or owner have been described under high and low stress conditions.” And, bonding has “been implicated in human-human and owner-dog pairs.”

But apparently never had mothers’ brains been monitored while viewing photos of their kids and dogs. This new study was described by the scientists as “the first report of a comparison of fMRI-related brain activation patterns in women when they viewed images of their child and dog.”

Participating moms were solicited “via advertisement in local media, veterinary clinics, dog parks” and a hospital research program. Dogs and children were first “photographed in the participants’ home.” Mothers were then shown a series of dog and child photos from other participants in the study, as well as photos of their own. As they looked at each, their brains were monitored with an MRI scanner.

“Mothers reported similar emotional ratings for their child and dog, which elicited greater positive emotional responses than unfamiliar children and dogs,” and their brains acted in similar ways in viewing both their own kids and dogs. Two of the scientists performing the study received a combined total of $371,026 from the National Institutes of Health this year, money intended for work in addiction research.

Their next step is to include “more people and look at how men and women without children reacted to photos of babies and pets as well.”
NIH Director Dr. Francis Collins this year claimed that the agency is “throwing away probably half of the innovative, talented research proposal’s that the nation’s finest biomedical community has produced,” due to budget constraints.231

Sen. Chuck Schumer at a press conference to announce federal funding for the Empire Brewing Company.

“This is the golden age for beer,” declared GQ in September 2014, owing largely to the explosion in craft beer throughout the U.S.232 With nearly 2,800 craft brewers operating around the nation, the ongoing beer renaissance shows no signs of letting up.

Even the White House got in on the act when in 2012 President Obama began brewing his own Honey Brown Ale and Honey Porter. Using honey from the grounds, it was the first time any president has brewed beer right from the White House.233

One New York company in particular, Empire Brewing, has been especially successful in growing its business, offering popular beers such as its Chocolate Mint Stout, Blueberry Ale and Empire Strikes Bock.234 In 2014, the brewer was given $200,000 to expand from one location in Syracuse to a second in Cazenovia, New York, where it plans to open farm and brewpub.235 Funding was made available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Value-Added Producer Grant program.236

The second location will be called the Empire Farmstead Brewery, a 22-acre farm with a 28,000 square-foot building to include a brewing facility, restaurant, gift shop and tasting room.237 Company officials expect it to attract, “the brewing community, farmers, educators, hop historians,” and not to be forgotten, “beer geeks.”238

An artistic rendition of Empire Farmstead Brewery.

Empire Brewing’s owner, David Katelski, gushed that the new location was “significant,” because, “it allows us to get more beer out there.”239

Taxpayers might wonder why in a year that the federal deficit will exceed half of a trillion dollars they are subsidizing one beer company’s operations. In 2013, the U.S. craft beer market was $14.3 billion, an increase of nearly $2.5 billion over the year prior, according to the Brewers Association.240

Senator Chuck Schumer, an advocate for the federal subsidy, acknowledged, “The craft brew industry is booming in Central New York, and Empire is one of the breweries leading the way.”241 With the grant, Empire Brewing will be well on its way to becoming one of the largest brewing operations in the state of New York.242

Asked about expanding his operations to include a “brew farm,” Katleski noted, “It’s going to be a lot of fun.”243

Sen. Chuck Schumer at a press conference to announce federal funding for the Empire Brewing Company.
Colorado Orchestra Targets Youth with Stoner Symphony

As fewer Americans regularly attend the symphony, one orchestra in Colorado has an idea to draw in new patrons: smoking dope. Hopeing to raise some funds, the Colorado Symphony Orchestra hosted “Classically Cannabis: The High Note Series,” a marijuana-themed musical revue that encourages people not only to show up, but to smoke up. The events featured classical selections from Debussy, Bach, Wagner and Puccini, as well as a “small outdoor area with food trucks and a pair of ice cream and popsicle vendors, where attendees also openly smoked cannabis.”

One of the three concerts, called Summer Monsoon, advertised on its website this way, “Smoke up and fill your belly with Manna’s spiced pork, Sesame Seed Teriyaki Chicken, & Filipino Empanadas.”

Pot dealers were not allowed to sell inside the shows, but people were encouraged to bring their own and smoke just before walking in. For those who wanted to take a drag during the show organizers provided an outdoor patio, which according to spokesperson Laura Bond “Classically Cannabis: The High Note Series marks a new partnership between the Colorado Symphony and the industry that supports legal cannabis in Colorado.”

Event organizers emphasized the need to attract Colorado’s young people. “The audience has been getting older and smaller,” said Colorado Symphony CEO Jerry Kern, adding “It’s innovate or die. It’s change or die. It’s reach new people or die, and we’re not going to die.”

However, some of the orchestra’s older patrons complained, fearing the symphony would follow suit the Florida Orchestra, which tried to draw in a younger crowd with music from popular video games. Bond offered reassurances, though, “We’re not bringing in Snoop Dogg as an artist.”

Others were thrilled. “I am watching history being made!” a gray-haired woman named Roxanne Prescott told a Slate reporter, “I don’t like all those I call punk-ass dead-head stoners. This is more comfortable for me. It feels upper class.”

In 2014, funding for the orchestra in the amount of $15,000 was provided by the National Endowment for the Arts through its “Art Works” program. Art Works grants are for “innovative projects” that offer insights through “unconventional solutions.” However, while current federal law prohibits possession or distribution of marijuana, the orchestra will not have to return the NEA grant.

In 2014, funding for the orchestra in the amount of $15,000 was provided by the National Endowment for the Arts through its “Art Works” program. Art Works grants are for “innovative projects” that offer insights through “unconventional solutions.” However, while current federal law prohibits possession or distribution of marijuana, the orchestra will not have to return the NEA grant.

Faced with budget cuts, the U.S. Coast Guard reduced drug and migrant interdictions while continuing to provide free patrols in the waters along “some of the country’s most exclusive real estate” to stop uninvited guests from crashing private parties.

While taxpayers appreciate the crucial role the Coast Guard serves protecting our nation’s waterways and rescuing nearly 5,000 people a year, most are probably unaware its crewmen also serve as bouncers to keep the general public and other uninvited guests out of private events on and along yachts, beaches, and estates.

“Some regattas, yacht club parties and even weddings, the maritime agency assigns boats and crews to enforce ‘safety zones,’” like it does for public fireworks displays such as the Macy’s Fourth of July celebration in New York City, and “unlike police agencies that provide security support for private events on land, the Coast Guard does not seek reimbursement, leaving the bill to taxpayers.”

“While the Coast Guard’s efforts are intended to protect other boaters drawn to events, at least in some cases, the hosts of private events that receive safety zones are clear that the intent is not to benefit the public,” according to the Associated Press.

In July, “two orange boats carrying nine Coast Guard service members, all clad in body armor and some carrying handguns,” were stations in Long Island Sound. Their mission: Keep other boaters away from a “barge launching celebratory fireworks” for a wedding party on Glen Island, “which is connected to the mainland by a drawbridge and taken up mostly by a park that was first developed as a summer resort by a congressman in the 19th century.”

“The 15-minute display cost close to $100,000,” according to Charlie DeSalvo, executive producer of Fireworks by Grucci. “This is a world-class Grucci choreographed barge,” bragged DeSalvo said. “This is not a fireworks show that would normally be produced for the local fire department at their carnival.” So while the party hosts could...
While the Coast Guard reduced drug and migrant interdictions, the maritime agency continued to provide free patrols to interdict potential uninvited guests from crashing exclusive private parties on yachts and beaches, costing thousands of dollars per event.

afford $100,000 for just the fireworks display, they did not have to pay a cent for the security of their event, which was provided as an in-kind wedding present from the taxpayers.

The Coast Guard boats arrived around 8 p.m. “when they turned on blue law enforcement lights. Petty Officer 2nd Class Geoffrey Burns sounded a siren as they pulled up to” an uninvited boat. “I need you to go this way,” Burns instructed the boater.261

“We’re not protecting the wedding. We’re protecting the people from the wedding,” explained a Coast Guard spokesman in New York.262

“As fireworks sizzled in the sky and exploded into brilliant colors, Jason Grimm, a chief warrant officer, said the crew had to stay extra vigilant.”263 The Coast Guard boats “remained at the scene for two hours, lingering after the show ended ... although there wasn’t much boat traffic.”264

The cost to taxpayers of the party patrol that evening for the two 25-foot boats that are worth $1,500 an hour, totaled $6,000.265

The Associated Press found “active-duty Coast Guard crews are involved in security for dozens of privately sponsored events” just in New York and the Long Island Sound, which is “lined with some of the country’s most exclusive real estate.”266 The Coast Guard, however, is unable to estimate the actual cost for patrolling private party safety zones and “the deployment of resources varies for each event.”267 The Associated Press notes, however, that “a manual of Coast Guard reimbursement rates lists small response boats at about $1,500 per hour and medium-size boats at more than $8,000 per hour, in the event they are dispatched for what turns out to be a hoax.”268 [A bogus call for help is the only circumstance in which the Coast Guard charges for dispatching boats.269] So the Coast Guard is likely forfeiting $100,000 or more in just the New York area alone this year that could be collected in re-imbursements and put towards drug interdiction efforts elsewhere.

Even last year at the height of sequestration’s impact as the Coast Guard reduced “its on-the-water operations around Long Island by as much as 25 percent,” it continued “to help with the planning and then be present at larger events such as the Memorial Day weekend air show at Jones Beach State Park.”270 The Coast Guard docked cutters, which USCG Commandant Admiral Bob Papp lamented “was a tremendous, tremendous waste of assets.” “We’ve got good ships and good people out there that want to do their jobs, but putting fuel in ships is one of the most expensive things we do, and during sequestration the only option we had was to cut money out of operations,” according to Papp. Faced with $200 million in budget cuts under sequester, Papp claimed “the only place that we could squeeze it a little bit was in drug interdiction and migrant interdiction.”271 He noted “during normal operations there might be six or seven ships deployed in the Caribbean or Eastern Pacific, but at times last year the Coast Guard had only one ship on either side of Central America. The result of that decrease in availability of ships resulted in 30 percent more cocaine made it through the transit zone.”272

Yet “the New Haven-based Long Island Sound sector of the Coast Guard deployed active-duty vessels, auxiliary Coast Guard boats or both for most of the safety zones involving fireworks displays last year, according to Lt. Ben Duarte, the sector’s chief of waterways management. Of 60 safety zones listed in the sector’s register last year, the agency said, 21 were sponsored by a city or town. The rest were privately sponsored, including many fireworks displays put on by yacht clubs and beach clubs” and a privately sponsored fireworks display by the owners of the Foxwoods Resort Casino. “In the New York sector, 31 of 43 safety zones last year were supported by active-duty Coast Guard. About half of the events are typically privately sponsored.”273

The Coast Guard’s vital missions should not be compromised by spending limited resources deploying crews to interdict party crashers rather than drugs dealers or others who pose a threat to the security of our nation.
“Nudity, psychedelic drugs and free love” is how one person remembers life at the Tree Frog Farm, a Vermont commune.

It and other Vermont communes will be the focus of a new federally funded project to document life among the state’s communal hippie radicals during the 1970’s.

The Vermont Historical Society is launching a two-year project called “Colleges, Communes and Coops: 1970’s Counterculture and Its Lasting Influence on Vermont” to conduct oral interviews and collect artifacts from the time period. Support for the effort is being provided by the Institute for Museum and Library Services in the form of an $117,521 grant.

With the federal money, “Vermont Historical Society (VHS) will undertake a project to research and document the political, social, and cultural changes of the 1970s in Vermont to create a body of primary resources for this period in Vermont's state history.”

“In the 1960s and early 1970s,” VHS explains, “Vermont acquired a reputation for being a haven for hippies and a hotbed of countercultural communal living.”

Peter Simon lived on Tree Frog Farm from 1970 to 1972, recalling, “The highlights were the sense that we were doing something totally unique and different, rebelling against society … Getting away from city life was one of the ingredients. I always liked walking around barefoot and going around naked.”

Life at the Free Farm was similar until it burned to the ground, remembered one-time resident Robert Houriet, noting that they weren’t always appreciated by the locals, “The Free Farm was in plain view of a building where the local Democrats met, and they got offended by all the weeds and the bare-breasted women.”

Verandah Porche, a former commune dweller who later became a successful photographer, summed up her experience this way, “In 1968, we were a bunch of ignoramuses … but the commune became a village.”

One man’s waste may be another man’s treasure, but in the case of a $50,000 federal grant, one animal’s waste has become its owner’s treasure.

Virginia Mary’s Alpaca, LLC received a $50,000 Value-Added Producer Grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture to process, package and market Alpaca manure as plant fertilizer, commercially sold as “Poop Paks.”

The company boasts that its product is the “perfect POOP.”

“Packaged in colorful, unmistakable green bags,” the Alpaca Poop Paks are “hand-tied using rustic hemp twine and recycled paper tags.” Twenty Poop Paks retail for $29.95 plus shipping costs.

“The” Mary, for which the company and farm are named, has been winning awards for her alpaca pets for over 15 years. Her 160 acre farm located in The Plains, Virginia, is home to 140 alpacas that she raises and sells (A “roaming” camera will soon be installed to broadcast the movements of the alpacas live on the internet).

Of course, buying and selling Alpaca manure as fertilizer is not new. It is widely available from retailers online and from those who may have pet alpacas. It has become a popular fertilizer, in part, because it doesn’t smell as bad as other types of waste, unlike the foul odor of misspent tax dollars.
Sea Monkeys have captivated Americans for generations. The novelty pets, which are tiny brine shrimp, have been regular features on toy store shelves and advertisements on the pages of comic books since the 1960s. NASA even launched Sea Monkeys into space with John Glenn in 1998.

Cartoon-style ads for pet Sea-Monkeys promise that you can learn to "make them appear to obey your commands, follow a beam of light, do loop-the-loops and even seem to dance when you play" music. The New York Times says it is "sort of true" that Sea Monkeys can be trained because they do follow light.

With the financial support of three government agencies, researchers put these claims to the test and essentially choreographed a laser guided synchronized swim team of Sea Monkeys as part of a study to measure the swirl created by their collective movements.

Flashing blue and green laser lights lure the aquatic creatures to move in the same direction within an aquarium. "The green laser at the top of the tank provides a bright target" as "a blue laser rising along the side of the tank lights up a path to guide them upward." The spinning of "silver-coated hollow glass spheres" in the water is tracked with "high-speed camera and a red laser" measures how the Sea Monkey's "swimming causes the surrounding water to swirl."

"Coaxing Sea-Monkeys to swim when and where you want them to is even more difficult than it sounds," said John Dabiri, one of the project’s researchers and a professor at California Institute of Technology (Caltech).

"It turns out that the collective swimming motion of Sea-Monkeys and other zooplankton—swimming plankton—can generate enough swirling flow to potentially influence the circulation of water in oceans," according to the researchers. They conducted a similar study with jellyfish in 2009 and reached similar conclusions showing "small animals can generate flow in the surrounding water."

"Adding up the effect of all of the zooplankton in the ocean—assuming they have a similar influence—could inject as much as a trillion watts of power into the oceans to drive global circulation," Dabiri says. In comparison, the winds and tides contribute a combined two trillion watts.

But "some oceanographers are skeptical of the claim that the movements of organisms contribute significantly to ocean circulation" because "it’s a conceptual leap to go from a tankful of Sea-Monkeys to oceans filled with plankton."

Christian Noss, an environmental physicist at the University of Koblenz-Landau in Germany, is "not convinced the effect would scale up from the laboratory to the ocean." He acknowledges "the study was well designed" but notes "unlike water in a small tank, water in the ocean is often stratified, with denser layers lying underneath lighter ones." Noss’s work with another tiny crustacean, known as Daphnia, showed that stratified conditions dampened the mixing produced by these animals.

The Sea Monkey researchers are planning more realistic studies, such as using "a tank with increased water density at the bottom, which imitates real-life ocean conditions."

Dabiri also "plans to test the stratification question and hopes to perform the same experiments at a larger scale in the ocean."

Of course, the subjects of this study are not actually monkeys with fins and gills, but rather brine shrimp, which were given the moniker "Sea Monkeys" because their tail resembles a monkey’s tail. The tiny animals are about half an inch long with "about 10 small leaf-like fins that flap about."

The Sea Monkey study was funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Office of Naval Research with support from the U.S.-Israel Binational Science Foundation. The NSF funding is part of a $307,524 collaborative research grant that runs through February 2015.

With kits available online and many toy stores, you can try to train your own team of synchronized swimming Sea Monkeys for as little as $12.
Disgraced in the wake of the revelation that a Penn State assistant football coach had been sexually abusing children for years, and the cover up that ensued, Penn State is turning its public shame into public subsidies.

Former football coaching assistant Jerry Sandusky has been convicted of sexually abusing ten boys and the former school president, vice president and athletic director are awaiting trial for allegedly attempting to cover-up the scandal.306

The National Collegiate Athletic Association levied a $60 million penalty against Penn State to fund “programs preventing child sexual abuse or assisting victims.”307

The school is also sponsoring a study—this one funded by the federal government—to determine how to “protect employee well-being in organizational settings where, too often, there is negative media and scandal.”308 Using the scandal as the basis for the study, a $41,000 grant from the National Science Foundation is paying to examine “how to protect employee well-being” in organizations “when pride becomes shame.”309

“Employees vary in their organizational identification, the extent they view themselves as personally connected to and part of their work organization,” the researchers note. “When the organization is doing well, such identification can benefit self-concept, motivational energy, and health, which is especially beneficial for front-line employees because they actually feel the enthusiasm and pride they need to express to potential clients or donors. Paradoxically, organizational identification can become a liability if the organization becomes associated with scandal or stigma, such that one’s pride-by-association turns to feelings of shame and betrayal. In such cases, those who are the most motivated become those who are most threatened; how do such employees respond, and how does this affect their health and performance? To answer these questions, a current real-life event, the scandal at Pennsylvania State University, provides a unique time-sensitive context.”310

While it is a good thing for everyone to learn from the school’s mistakes and to protect students and employees who are not responsible for the inappropriate actions or inactions of others within an organization, taxpayers should not have to subsidize the school’s self-reflection in scandal and shame.

The State Department spent taxpayer dollars to dispel the perceptions of Pakistani journalists that Americans are not all “fat, rude, and cold.”311

“I thought you would be fat because I have read that Americans are fat,” said one of the participating journalists.312

In total, the State Department spends $90 million annually on cultural exchange programs. These exchange programs are intended to increase understanding between the U.S. and “the people of other countries by means of educational and cultural exchange that assist in the development of peaceful relations,” that are intended to “build cross-cultural bridges across the globe.”313 314

Here are more examples of how the State Department spends $90 million to bridge the gap between the U.S. and other the rest of the world.

**Department Of State Idol** - Given the success of music reality shows, the State Department organizes a $1.5 million dollar cultural musical exchange program “including public concerts, interactive performances with local traditional musicians, lecture demonstrations, workshops, jam sessions and media interviews and performances.”315 Many apply for the opportunity to tour the world on the taxpayer dime, and the grant recipient selects ten bands on the basis of “musical talent” and “strong educational programs, aptitude in arranging music from around the world and for their capacity to conduct effective cultural diplomacy programs.”316 The State Department directly participates in the selection of bands and a government official served as a judge for this year’s program.317

The judges went to three live auditions held in New York City, St. Louis and San Francisco all at taxpayer’s expense.318

One of last year’s participants was a nose flutist, or more appropriately, a “snoutist,”319 This year, a rapper will be touring the world who recently released a song titled “Dem Shawts,” which includes the following colorful lyrics: I can’t help but stare when you’re walking past though/Yo I can’t lie—y’all got some ass though/If you don’t want me looking, what the hell you wear it for?320 His recent album also features cover art where a woman is aiming a shotgun at the artist’s head.321
International Band Camp - Through its grant to Bang on a Can, the State Department is spending $1 million on OneBeat, a program that gathers artists from across the world in one location for a month in Florida where they collaborate and create music, after which they travel the country the taxpayer dime to perform and connect with one another.\textsuperscript{322}

The website for OneBeat describes the program as “a musical journey like no other.”\textsuperscript{323} In 2012, the artists formed a flash mob at a Wal-Mart and uploaded a video of it onto YouTube and aptly labeled it “Ruckus.”\textsuperscript{324} In 2013, the participants had an arts and crafts session and created instruments from straws, balloons and corrugated tubing.\textsuperscript{325} Later that year, they toured the country and one of their stops included a Washington, DC venue where a Russian beatboxer, a guy “plucking” his mustache, and a reggaeton artist who performed a song about government being “on leave” and learning “how to represent.”\textsuperscript{326} The government was shut down at the time.

Not only is much of the cultural exchange funding not the best use of taxpayer funds, the program is poorly run. Often, only a portion of the grant funding is reaching the participants—the money is being spent, in large part, on expenses to run the organizations which include salaries and benefits and that can reach 30\% of the amount awarded by agency.\textsuperscript{327} Some grant recipients also budgeted or spent a substantial portion of their awards on honoraria costs, at times 15 or 20\%, which presumably were paid to artists and other performers.\textsuperscript{328}
Free “High-End” Gym Memberships for DHS Bureaucrats

$450,000

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced earlier this year that budget cuts “require[ed] difficult choices to align resources to address the greatest needs of the Department.”

Apparently one of those greatest needs is 236 memberships to a “state-of-the-art” gym and spa in downtown Washington, D.C. for some of the headquarters employees of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a DHS component. The gym, Vida Fitness, describes itself as “more than just a gym,” offering an “Aura Spa, Bang Salon, Fuel Bar, Gear Shop, Endless Pools, luxurious locker rooms, and the rooftop Penthouse Pool and Lounge.”

Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE) employees receive free gym memberships at a state-of-the-art facility courtesy of federal taxpayers.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) also purchased gym memberships for some of its personnel, spending $52,650 on a contract so workers at Phoenix (Arizona) Sky Harbor International Airport could work out at a private club.

Interestingly, while exercising at a private gym by its employees was important enough for ICE to drop $400,000 on the priority, walking was not: the agency stated in its contract requirements that the gym must be less than 526 feet or one tenth of a mile from its office. Vida Fitness is about 360 feet from ICE’s front door.

Golf Club Testing, Elementary School Experiments Aboard the International Space Station

$3 billion

It doesn’t take a rocket scientist to design experiments on the International Space Station (ISS). In fact, sixth graders and other elementary student are proposing some of the studies being conducted onboard the space station that is cost–ing billions of dollars a year to operate.

ISS is one of the greatest achievements in manned spaceflight. It is also the “single most expensive object ever created.”

Sold to taxpayers as a one of a kind, orbiting laboratory that would “permit quantum leaps in our research in science, communications, in metals, and in lifesaving medicines,” it has yet to live up to these heavenly expectations, while its costs continue to soar to astronomical heights.

The station’s original price tag was $17.4 billion but NASA has spent nearly $75 billion for the space station’s development, operations, and transportation by the end of 2013. This year the space agency is spending $3 billion and expects to spend another $26.6 billion before 2020. An independent audit by the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) concluded these cost projections were “understated” and “overly optimistic.”

The station’s current price tag was $17.4 billion but NASA has spent nearly $75 billion for the space station’s development, operations, and transportation by the end of 2013. This year the space agency is spending $3 billion and expects to spend another $26.6 billion before 2020. An independent audit by the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) concluded these cost projections were “understated” and “overly optimistic.”

The space station, “designed and tested for a 15-year life span,” marked 15 years of continuous operations in 2013. In January 2014, the Administration announced the U.S. would extend our participation in ISS “for at least another decade.”

While some valuable research is being conducted on the station regarding life in space, the billions being spent to maintain the station could be directed towards much more meaningful studies or projects. The entire NASA budget for Fiscal Year 2014 is $17.7 billion meaning the space station consumes nearly one–fifth of the agency’s resources.

The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy claims the station is necessary and the research conducted onboard has “already resulted in a number of discoveries with significant medical and industrial implications,” including potential vaccines. This claim and commitment is quite controversial in the scientific community.

“The station is a marvel,” but “it hasn’t yet proved it was worth the investment,” says John Logsdon, the former director of the Space Policy Institute at George Washington University. “It’s an awfully expensive engineering demonstration,” according to Logsdon, who notes “if that’s all it is, that’s a hell of a price to pay.”

As far back as 1997, James Van Allen, the pioneering astrophysicist, concluded “the cost of the space station is far beyond any justifiable scientific purpose or any justifiable practical purpose.”

The studies conducted onboard the space station “are not remotely comparable to the...
path-breaking research conducted by NASA’s armada of orbiting telescopes and its robotic probes of distant planets,” notes the New York Times. The newspaper writes “when NASA threatened to abandon the Hubble Space Telescope, astronomers rose in wrath. If the station disappeared tomorrow, the response would most likely be tepid.”

And even though Congress “designated the ISS as a national laboratory” in 2005, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found “research utilization has not been the priority” of the space station.

NASA has most recently averaged about 37.5 hours of research per week on the space station. It cost taxpayers about $1.5 million per hour for the research conducted there at that rate and given the $3 billion per year cost to operate ISS. The total cost of ISS to date has been about $100 billion, and research since 2009 has averaged about 30 hours a week, or 7,800 hours. If all costs to date are included over these 7,800 hours of estimated research, the cost of research is $12.8 million an hour.

One of the experiments currently being conducted aboard the space station “could eventually lead to the design and creation of better golf clubs.” A partnership with Cobra Puma Golf developed when some employees from the Center for Advancement of Science and Space, the organization NASA chose to be the sole manager of the International Space Station U.S. National Laboratory, were introduced to members of the Cobra research team at the 2012 PGA Show in Orlando, Florida. The experiment aboard the ISS “will examine a variety of coating and metals used in golf products,” according to Mike Yagley, director of research and testing for Cobra Puma Golf. “Cobra Puma hopes the results of the plating experiment -- which may be available as early as December -- will prove beneficial in three areas: function, durability and aesthetics.” A Russian cosmonaut tethered to the space station “set a new record for the longest golf drive in history” in November 2006 when he hit a ball NASA estimated traveled a million miles around the Earth.

Some of the other studies being conducted on the space station are designed by elementary and high school students rather than scientists. Fifteen student projects were launched to the space station in July as part of the Student Spaceflight Experiments Program (SSEP). A project that students from California came up with is examining whether tadpole shrimp can be grown in microgravity. High school students in New York are looking at the “effect of microgravity on the growth of mold on white bread.” And ninth-graders in Washington “focused their attention on whether radish roots and shoots will grow differently in microgravity.”

While encouraging young people to take an interest in science is an important goal, the billions of dollars being borrowed to support space station science fair experiments could make a bigger impact in the lives of these and other children in many other more cost efficient ways.

NASA officials “point to other less tangible benefits of the Station, including maintaining U.S. leadership in space, supporting cooperation with international partners, and inspiring current and future engineers and scientists.” But directing so much money into this project over the next decade may actually be compromising our leadership in space by absorbing so many resources that could be better targeted towards other bigger priorities, such as reclaiming our capability to send astronauts on manned missions into space, which is one of the biggest facing NASA.

NASA “faces challenges … ensuring the station is fully utilized,” according to GAO, which “has cautioned for years that NASA should ensure it has a capability to access and utilize the space station following retirement of the space shuttle.” GAO notes “NASA’s decision to rely on the new commercial vehicles to transport cargo starting in 2012 and to transport crew starting in 2017 is inherently risky because the vehicles are not yet proven and are experiencing delays in development. Further, NASA does not have agreements in place for international partners to provide cargo services to the ISS beyond 2016.”

Because NASA retired the Space Shuttle in 2011, the U.S. is paying Russia $1.7 billion over a five years to transport astronauts to and from ISS, for as much as $70 million for a round trip. NASA is spending billions to maintain a space station that it no longer has its own capabilities to reach and is now entirely dependent upon an increasingly hostile Russia to reach the station taxpayers have spent billions of dollars to construct.

There are other questionable expenditures in the ISS budget. NASA may also have paid more than $13 million in bonuses to a contractor that could not be proven to have met the expectations set for financial rewards, according to an OIG audit.

The top NASA official in charge of human spaceflight concedes “we’re in the process of proving now whether it’s worth it or not.”
From its launch in 1958, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) captured the country’s imagination and represented the new frontiers America was leading mankind. Today, the agency—almost more than any other—represents the morass and politics of Washington, D.C. The space agency can no longer send astronauts into space and less than half of its budget is even spent on the missions it was created to pursue, aeronautics research and space exploration and operations. NASA has lost its way and Washington politicians are plundering its budget to pay for parochial pork projects rather than redirecting the agency’s gaze back to the stars.

The $350 million A-3 rocket testing tower completed this year at Stennis Space Center in Mississippi stands as a 300-foot tall monument to NASA’s current state of affairs. Now that the tower is completed it has no purpose, but will continue to cost taxpayers.

The tower is “a relic of President George W. Bush’s Constellation program,” that was intended to send astronauts “back to the moon and beyond” which was canceled by President Obama in 2010. That same year, an earmark sponsored by a senator from Mississippi was tucked into a bill passed by Congress, thereby forcing NASA to complete the project even though it was no longer needed. As a result, the useless space tower is being derided as a “Launchpad to Nowhere” and the “Tower of Pork.”

“In 2010, I authored an amendment to require the completion of that particular project,” admits Senator Roger Wicker unabashedly.

Even with construction completed this year, the tower will cost $840,000 every year to maintain, according to NASA. The A-3 tower is not the only useless or unneeded facility NASA is wasting money on. The NASA IG has “identified 33 facilities that NASA either wasn’t fully using or had no future need for, including six of 36 wind tunnels, 14 of 35 rocket test stands, and two of three airfields,” which all cost more than $43 million a year to maintain.

That amounts to $350 million to build a rocket testing tower that will not be used and another $43 million every year to maintain other facilities that are not being used.
Everyone knows how much Congress loves pork, but perhaps less well-known is its affinity for mutton.

Earlier this year, a congressional committee blocked the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) from closing down a $2 million-a-year sheep research site the agency said was no longer needed.\textsuperscript{370}

Known as the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho, its mission is “increasing production efficiency of sheep and to simultaneously improve the sustainability of rangeland ecosystems.”\textsuperscript{371} The site is located near the borders of Idaho, Wyoming and Montana and used to graze 3,000 sheep on 28,000 mountainous acres of land.\textsuperscript{372}

Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack proposed closing the sheep station saying in June it “no longer has the critical mass of scientists necessary to address high priority research.”\textsuperscript{373} A spokesperson with USDA said the station was one of several the agency found had “gotten to the point where, from a financial standpoint, they’re either marginally viable or they’re just not sustainable.”\textsuperscript{374}

Moreover, the cost of running the station became too expensive after losing $1.5 million fending off lawsuits from environmental groups.\textsuperscript{375} The lawsuits stemmed from a dispute over whether grizzly bears or sheep should get priority in a high-altitude pasture, with environmental groups saying both cannot co-exist.\textsuperscript{376}

Secretary Vilsack ultimately sided with the bears – believing they needed better access to sites like Yellowstone – and notified Congress in June of plans to close the Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho and reallocate its $1,984,000 in annual funding to strengthen higher priority research.\textsuperscript{377}

That was the point when Congress stepped in, however, to insist the sheep station remain open. Citing an obscure provision of law giving congressional committees the ability to stop the USDA’s plans, members from Idaho, Washington, Montana and Oregon joined forces to insist the closure be halted.\textsuperscript{378}

Idaho’s governor, Butch Otter, joined in the protest, saying he wanted to protect home-state businesses, “We want to keep it open. The sheep business is big business in Idaho and will continue to be big business in Idaho, we hope.”\textsuperscript{379}

The decision to keep the sheep station open, however, drew a sharp rebuke from environmental groups, which called the sheep station, “another subsidy to an industry that is already subsidized” with low fees and direct federal funding.\textsuperscript{380} “It is ridiculous that Congress will intervene to keep a financially insolvent research station open ...” said John Meyer with the Cottonwood Environmental Law Center.\textsuperscript{381}

One Idaho newspaper directly accused Idaho representative Mike Simpson – who intervened to keep the sheep station open – of helping drive up the national debt, saying, “If the sheep industry truly deems this facility’s work to be vital, the sheep industry should fund it. Period. This should not fall under the purview of responsible, efficient government.”\textsuperscript{382}

“We should shut down the Sheep Station,” said Phil Knight, resident of Bozeman, Montana, “and stop wasting taxpayer money on outdated science experiments.”\textsuperscript{383}
Spray Parks and “Splashpads” Help Beat The Summer Heat

$3.5 million

Water cannons, lazy rivers and water slides are all part of one federal program’s efforts to help overheated kids stay cool during the summer.

Taxpayers have shelled out hundreds of thousands of dollars over the past year to install water playgrounds, known as “splashpads” and “spray parks,” all around the country. At least five were constructed in New Jersey, Nebraska, Alabama and Massachusetts with nearly $3.5 million in funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. CDBG funding is intended to provide “decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.”

Outside of Omaha in Nebraska, the Bellevue city council recently approved a splash pad at the cost of nearly $180,000. However, some on the council objected to spending the money this way, noting that the town’s five public pools fail to properly accommodate disabled patrons and are leaking water, desperately needing repair.

Omaha Councilman Don Preister responded saying, “Although we didn’t specifically promise a splash pad, we promised a nice park, and I think we should finally deliver to a part of the city that is way under-served.”

In Gadsden, Alabama, city council members originally decided to spend a $250,000 grant to fix drainage issues at a local park, but decided instead on a splash pad when they realized they needed to spend the money quickly or lose it. “This is more in line with what the people want,” noted Gadsden city councilman Deverick Williams.

Jackson Township, New Jersey mayor Michael Reina helped steer a $150,000 grant to build a 2,700 square-foot spray park in his home town, adding he “could not think of a better addition than a spray park.” Likewise, Gloucester, Massachusetts used a $370,000 grant to refurbish Burnham Field to include a spray pad.

In Carbondale, Illinois, a $2.5 million federal grant provided through the Illinois Department of Natural Resources awarded Carbondale will pay for the “Super Splash Park Outdoor Aquatic Center.” Proponents of the Carbondale project hail it as an opportunity to “expand recreational and economic opportunities in the region,” which will include a $700,000 lap pool, $700,000 for a “leisure pool”, $350,000 for water slides and a $1.2 million lazy river.

Kathy Renfro, Carbondale park district executive director, noted, “Everyone I talk to is so excited … next year we will be to get in the pool. We can all be kicking back on the lazy river and have a good time.”
Roosevelt and Elvis Make a Hallucinatory Pilgrimage to Graceland

Ann is a shy factory worker in Rapid City, South Dakota. She finds that when she channels the boisterous personality of Elvis Presley, it is easier for her to break out of her shell. After a date goes awry with a woman she met online who was obsessed with Teddy Roosevelt, Ann decides to make a pilgrimage from South Dakota all the way to Graceland in Memphis, the renowned estate of the king. As the trip progresses, Ann begins to hallucinate increasingly that she is Elvis, and that Teddy Roosevelt is accompanying her on her journey.

That is the description for the theatrical production RoosevElvis (pronounced “Rose of Elvis”), put on by the company TEAM, an ensemble out of New York described as “Gertrude Stein meets MTV.” RoosevElvis ran through November 3, 2013, when it wrapped with a bang after an all-you-can-drink performance.

So what is the role of the federal government in this buddy dramedy about two American icons who lived in different eras? Taxpayers are helping fund the effort to bring RoosevElvis back to the stage, of course.

The National Endowment for the Arts gave $10,000 to TEAM for their next run of RoosevElvis at a still-to-be-determined date before May 2015. In addition to the federal cash, TEAM is receiving $65,000 in non-federal funding.

The play received a generally positive review from the New York Times, which was taken by the play’s commentary on gender and masculinity, writing that RoosevElvis “offers a spirited and insightful commentary on two archetypes of American masculinity, while finding teasing ambiguities within both that suggest that machismo is a shaky existential choice.”

For example, in one scene, Ann hallucinates that she is Elvis, and that she and Teddy are romping around their hotel room in their underwear, with Teddy eventually riding around on Elvis’s back as though he were a bucking bronco.

The review goes on to pan the play’s excessive length, finding that after the roadtrip begins, it becomes like a television sitcom that “jumps the shark” time and time again. But it is the National Endowment for the Arts that jumped the shark when sent taxpayer money to support RoosevElvis.

As Arizona Senator Jeff Flake said when he learned that federal funding was going to a play about an Elvis/Roosevelt road trip, “what in San Juan Hill is the federal government doing funding this hunk-a-hunk-a burnin’ waste?”
A newly reconstructed bridge in the small town of Morrison, Colorado is in fine condition, but it may be ripped down and reconstructed—again—and the ramifications could be international.

Earlier this year, the one lane bridge that serves as “the main link across a creek that cuts through” this small town with a population of just 430 “got a new coat of paint, new wood planks and new steel to run underneath it.” The steel was cast in the U.S., “but rolled into beams across the border in Canada.”

The use of steel produced outside of the U.S. “violates the Buy America provisions that mandate federally funded projects use materials made in the United States. The violation could mean a withdrawal of all funding if the steel is not removed.” That “means Morrison will either have to pay for the bridge itself – or rip it out and start fresh.”

Morrison Mayor Sean Forey “agrees that the foreign steel in question violates the $2,500 minimum allowed by the grant contract” by $771.64. The project was expected to cost “just over $144,000,” with a grant from the Federal Highway Administration “was to cover $52,000.” It will “take three months and more than $20,000 to disassemble the bridge, replace the steel and rebuild.”

A request by the town to waive the Buy America rule has been rejected by the Federal Highway Administration. “The Buy America provisions are very clearly spelled out and are often not negotiable,” says Steve Harelson, who is a project engineer for the Colorado Department of Transportation. “It is involved in every project and it’s in the specifications for every project,” he notes. “This is the first time I am aware of a project being rejected because of a failure in this.”

The town claims “the use of Canadian products was the contractor’s mistake,” but New Design Construction claimed “it did not receive the mill test reports, which tell buyers where products are made, until after the product was installed.”

The bridge is a “lifeline” for many who live in the town and endured its closure for months this year while it underwent “major reconstruction” and now may have to go without its use for another three months. “It just seems like a waste of everybody’s time and money,” lamented Kara Zabilansky, Morrison’s town administrator.

“Personally, I think it’s a big waste of materials and lumber and there’s no need to throw away perfectly good materials that are actually working and the community uses them every day,” says Carrie Shipley, who lives next to the bridge. “Why didn’t they make sure all the materials were from the United States to begin with.”

The mess up over this little bridge is making even bigger waves. Steel makers and some municipalities are pushing for retaliatory actions. “The kind of situation happening in Colorado should be a wake-up call for the Canadian government,” said Jayson Myers, the chief executive officer the Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters (CME), which want the Canadian government to impose similar restrictions on “infrastructure projects, such as the $5-billion (Canadian) replacement of Montreal’s Champlain Bridge.”

Marcy Grossman, Canada’s consul general based in Denver, asked “does it really make sense that $800 worth of American steel rolled in Canada may cost the Colorado taxpayer an additional $20,000?”

Kara Zabilansky, Morrison’s town administrator, “is dismayed that her bridge is at the center of a cross-border backlash.” She acknowledges “It’s pretty much a real big mess.”

The lesson is even when building a small bridge, you must read the fine print or else there can be big consequences, especially for taxpayers who get stuck paying the bill—in this case maybe twice.
Exploding Claims of “Sleep Apnea” Threaten to Bankrupt VA Disability Program

Military personnel diagnosed with sleep apnea are given a 50 percent rating – and some believe it’s causing an explosion of abuse in the VA’s disability program.

The number of active and retired service members getting sleep apnea-related payments has surged in recent years. Today, more than 143,000 service members are getting them, at a cost to taxpayers of $1.2 billion every year. By comparison, the number getting the same payments in 2001 was fewer than 1,000.

Sleep apnea affects as many as 18 million Americans, and is diagnosed through a combination of a physical exam and a sleep study. While it can be a serious condition, for most people it is easily treatable with "lifestyle changes, mouthpieces, surgery, and breathing devices."

When a service member claims a disability, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) determines the severity of the condition using a “rating” system. Current VA policy rates someone with sleep apnea to have a rating of 50 percent, meaning fifty percent disabled. By contrast, Representative Tammy Duckworth, who served in the Army as a helicopter pilot, lost both of her legs in combat and had her right arm blown off. After the arm was reattached, her disability rating by the VA was 20 percent.

One attorney, Michael Webster, represented a number of veterans seeking disability payments for what he believed to be questionable sleep apnea claims, and came to Congress demanding an investigation. "Virtually every single family law case which I have handled involving military members during the past three years has had the military retiree receiving a VA 'disability' based upon sleep apnea," he told Congress, adding "A recently retired colonel told me that military members approaching retirement are actually briefed that if they claim VA disability based on sleep apnea, then they receive an automatic 50 percent disability rating ..."

The VA itself has acknowledged the surge in sleep apnea claims, and taken steps to study the situation, but denies that there is any abuse in the system and defends the 50 percent rating. Critics allege the increase is nothing more than a scam on the VA disability system that takes resources away from veterans who are truly disabled. Even the Philadelphia VA Medical Center’s chief of sleep medicine has said the “majority" of "people who have sleep apnea and are on treatment are not disabled."

Some veterans have begun speaking out in letters to the editor, including one retired colonel with a Purple Heart who has had sleep apnea for 15 years, "I would never think of asking VA for a disability rating based on sleep apnea," calling the payments "a travesty."

Jeff Gottlob, a veterans service officer in Texas, agreed, “In my opinion, the automatic 50 percent rating for sleep apnea is excessive and being abused.”

Retired staff sergeant, Frank Manno, was even more direct, “As a retired soldier I am extremely disappointed that Congress and the VA can’t see how the sleep apnea issue is crossing the line of fraud and waste ... Did the military make us obese or overweight?”

The Pentagon is spending a billion dollars to destroy $16 billion in over purchases of military-grade ammunition. The amount of surplus ammunition is now so large that the cost of destroying it will equal the full years’ salary for over 54,000 Army privates.

How the military came to purchase so much ammunition it didn’t need was uncovered in a 2014 Government Accountability Office (GAO) investigation. Certain kinds of ammunition became "obsolete, unusable or their use is banned by international treaty," according to Pentagon officials. However, GAO found that record-keeping for ammunition was also poor, and that accurate records were hard to come by for the nation’s $70 billion ammunition arsenal.

Over time, the amount of ammunition deemed no longer necessary has grown to nearly 40 percent of the Army’s total inventory: “According to an Army financial statement in June 2013, the Army had about 39 percent of its total inventory (valued at about $16 billion) in a storage category for ammunition items that were excess to all the services’ requirements.”

However, the Pentagon may be throwing away ammunition that could still be used. According to GAO, some of the material set for destruction has at times been found usable.
Encountering aliens may one day pose a communications problem, read one official NASA document published this year.

By using our experience with anthropology "we can be much better prepared for contact with an extraterrestrial civilization, should that day ever come," says the editor of the NASA eBook titled, "Archaeology, Anthropology, and Interstellar Communication." The publication was put on NASA’s website in May and was edited and officially published through the Office of Communications.

Learning from history itself is difficult. "Communicating with intelligent terrestrial beings removed from us in time is deeply problematic," concludes the work. If humans find aliens, they may have to confront these issues in new ways, finds the author: "The constraints that humans now contend with will be refined, removed, or simply accepted as [communication with extraterrestrial intelligence] is engaged."

In publishing a review of the book, NASA’s Chief Historian said the title may sound like an odd one for the space agency’s history program," but nonetheless the book is "an enjoyable and thought-provoking read." It wistfully recounts the days when the federal government actually funded a program called the "Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence" (SETI). Unfortunately, yearning for the days of yore and producing books on communicating with E.T. cannot change the fact NASA cannot even get its own astronauts into space. Perhaps the agency could shoot for the stars and make better use of the history program’s $392,000 budget for 2014.

The dialogue and plot of "Kung Fu," according to the New York Times, never reaches the "fluid grace" of its action sequences.
Fulton Mall in downtown Fresno, California – built in 1960’s as the nation’s second pedestrian mall – was once hailed as a landmark in landscape architecture. Today, years of neglect have left it in disrepair with broken fountains, crumbling sculptures, overgrown shrubbery and vacant buildings. The City of Fresno is hoping a new influx of $16 million from the U.S. Department of Transportation will bring revitalization by helping build a road through the mall, reopening it to vehicle traffic. 460

After opening to significant fanfare in 1964, the mall quickly became an economic engine that started to sputter. By 1970, Montgomery Ward’s, one of the mall’s retail anchors, closed its doors and moved to a different part of the city. 461 Nearly every store present when the mall first opened would follow suit, including in 2013 an iconic bridal store left after 72 years. 462

As retailers fled, the city government neglected to maintain the property and it deteriorated. A report commissioned by the city found:

The high design character of the Mall is in stark contrast with its state of advanced physical deterioration. Partly because of its age, and partly because of poor maintenance over several decades, most of its design features are beginning to fail. The Mall’s pavement is cracked throughout and in many locations is heaving due to interference by tree roots. ... The state of disrepair is so extreme, that it is difficult for the casual observer to appreciate the design value of the Fulton Mall. ... The state of buildings along the Mall projects a similarly forbidding image. 463

As the mall’s buildings degraded, the vacancy rates skyrocketed to nearly three-quarters of the space in the mall’s historic buildings sat empty.

In particular, most of the seven buildings along the Mall listed on the Local Register of Historic Places suffer from disinvestment, vacancy and disrepair. In 2010 the City of Fresno estimated that the seven large historic office buildings on the Fulton Mall, representing nearly 745,000 square feet of office space, are 71 percent vacant. 464

The mall as a whole does not fare much better, which is over half empty, “The mall’s 45 buildings have a 56% vacancy rate.” 465

For years, local officials debated what to do about the mall, including whether to tear it down. 466 Complicating matters, however, was a dark cloud of corruption stemming from a decades-long bribery scheme in which a developer paid off city government officials.

Fresno’s long history of corrupt city planning efforts was documented in a 1999 San Francisco Chronicle story highlighting what it called the city’s “ghost malls,” including Fulton Mall: “It has endless strip malls that make the town appear to be one huge franchise, a kind of Anywhere USA. The malls, some critics say, are like cannibals -- new malls devour the older malls. At one end of town is the huge new River Park shopping center, which is booming; at the other is the East Gate mall, which is boarded up. Other regions have ghost towns: Fresno has ghost malls.” 467

Many wanted to build a road through the middle of the mall. However, a study commissioned by the City of Fresno found the road would have no discernible impact on transportation – the purpose of the specific Department of Transportation funding. The 2007 report found: “Fulton Street is not a critical component of the traffic and transit circulation network in downtown; therefore, transportation should not drive decisions on the future of the Mall. Economic development opportunities and cultural factors should be the principal determinants along the Mall.” 468

Yet, when the $15.9 million in grant funding was announced, political leaders said the opposite, declaring it a major transportation initiative. “These TIGER projects are the best argument you can make for investment in our transportation infrastructure,” said Secretary U.S. Transportation Secretary, Anthony Foxx. “The Fulton Mall reconstruction project will revitalize Fresno’s downtown business district, increase local economic activity and improve transportation options for residents.” 469

Perhaps the most notable aspect of the project, though, is not its multi-million dollar price tag, but the fact that the City of Fresno itself will not be spending its own money on something it has deemed an essential priority. In describing the importance of the road, city council president Steve Brandau called the mall, “an economic Berlin Wall – the economy stops there.” 470 But when they announced the $16 million grant, the same leaders struck a different note, announcing proudly, “No City of Fresno General Fund money will be used for the project.” 471
Another example of a government program gone wrong, the initial purpose was to improve service and remove bottlenecks, but it has evolved into a subsidized freight service that ships Coke, Mountain Dew, Gatorade, frozen honey wings, and Clorox wipes.

Postal Service Pays Thousands to Ship Soda to Alaska for Hundreds

$77 million

The Postal Service is responsible for shipping consumer items to remote villages in Alaska under a program called “Alaska Bypass” started in 1972. Over three decades, moving this freight has cost the agency $2.5 billion, including $77 million per year in recent years.

Another example of a government program gone wrong, the initial purpose was to improve service and remove bottlenecks, but it has evolved into a subsidized freight service that ships Coke, Mountain Dew, Gatorade, frozen honey wings, and Clorox wipes, for example, on 1,000-pound pallets. In a Washington Post report, a 1366-pound pallet caused the Postal Service to pay $3,167 to the airlines (the fare is regulated by the Department of Transportation, and competition among carriers is limited), and the revenue received was $485, for a loss of more than $260,000.

The Postal Service has an obligation to deliver mail to every part of the country --- but this isn’t mail. Ordinary pieces of mail can weigh up to 70 pounds, but these pallets often weigh well over 1,000 pounds, yet the postage is calculated based on Standard Post prices, per pound.

One can be sympathetic to the states that lack infrastructure to serve the needs of remote residents, but whether the financially-strapped Postal Service (and perhaps the taxpayers eventually) should bear the cost is questionable. Also questionable is whether this subsidy actually helps those remote residents, or merely improves the profit of the middlemen providing the service. These airlines make a profit of about 15.5%, whereas the typical airline struggles to make a 3% profit margin. In any event, the subsidized transportation reduces the incentive to make delivery more efficient. If the taxpayer is paying for it, why reduce the cost?
Taxpayers Sing the Blues for the Grammy’s Museum

$1.25 million

The Grammy’s have no reason to sing the blues, but taxpayers do.

Despite collecting tens of millions of dollars tax free every year, the music industry organization is paying nothing for the construction of its new museum while taxpayers have been committed to spending millions by state and federal governments.

The 20,000-plus square-foot museum, which will be located in Cleveland, Mississippi, will cost $18 million and “is planned to be the most technologically advanced music-themed museum in the world.” It is expected to open in summer 2015 and will be “the only official Grammy Museum location outside of Los Angeles.”

The Grammy Museum Mississippi “will help the rest of the world recognize Mississippi’s contribution to American music culture,” according to Bob Santelli, Executive Director of the Grammy Museum at L.A. Live. The museum will be just 25 miles from another museum that also focuses on the musical heritage of the Mississippi Delta—the recently opened B.B. King Museum and Delta Interpretive Center in Indianola.

“Federal, state and local government funds, as well as private donations, are paying for it” and Cleveland Music Foundation President Lucy Janoush notes “organizers have been planning on the federal money as part of the $18 million budget.”

“The Grammy Museum in Los Angeles will control curatorial and public program decisions as well as the hiring,” however, “neither the museum, the Recording Academy or AEG, which owns the Grammy Museum property, will invest in the Mississippi site.” Meanwhile, the U.S. Commerce Department’s Economic Development Administration provided $1.25 million to the city of Cleveland “to build an access road and upgrade infrastructure on the Delta State University campus,” where the museum will be located. The state of Mississippi is also providing $6 million to support the project.

There is no question the museum will generate interest and attract visitors and that the Grammy’s and its associated organizations have more than enough resources, which is exactly why the museum does not need financial handouts from taxpayers. And since the Grammy’s and its associated organizations do not pay any taxes, it seems unfair to make those who do pay taxes to pick up the bill.

Consider, the Grammy’s licensing fee to broadcast the awards exceeds $20 million annually, which it doesn’t even have to pay taxes on because The Recording Academy – GRAMMY.org is “classed as a type of non-profit.” There are also millions of dollars collected in private donations and membership fees. “Call it the Academy, the Recording Academy, the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences or NARAS, it is made up of 22,000 members paying $125 a year.” The Academy collects “donations and corporate sponsorships” for its charity MusiCares, which spends millions “to help struggling musicians” as well as other activities like “music research, the preservation and archiving of recordings” and lobbying politicians. The Academy also runs the Latin Grammys and The Grammy Museum. The Grammy Foundation “offers scholarships, grants and opportunities for music education.”

To provide some perspective, the $1.25 million federal grant for the Grammy Museum is just less than the annual salary of the Academy’s current President, which is reportedly $1.5 million. Now that is something to sing about!
A disruption in the time-space continuum has somehow caused voicemails from the future to fall from the sky, warning everyone who hears them about the disastrous effects of global warming: Zombies on the loose, airports underwater and bananas nearly impossible to find. So sets the stage for a game called FutureCoast, which attempts to teach people about what the future might hold if climate change makes the seas rise.

It’s all funded by the National Science Foundation using a portion of a $5.2 million grant to Columbia University given, in part, to develop an interactive game to spur climate change activism. FutureCoast is a “collaborative game” set in an alternative world where fictional voicemails have been transported back in time – cased in pieces of circular plastic called “chronofacts” – allowing people to listen in on what earthlings from the future say about the climate.

Participants play along by discovering the location of chronofacts, which are stashed around the country in different locations – all tagged with GPS coordinates. Every so often, the game’s organizers will release the coordinates of one or two over Twitter, allowing players to go out and search for them. Once found, players load information from the chronofacts online and a new voicemail is made available on the FutureCoast website. One message describes sunny 75 degree weather in Antarctica compared to a chilly -2 degrees in Arizona with expected hailstorms. In another message, someone talks about how Washington, D.C. was hit with ten feet of snow. A different character leaves a voicemail about rioting over food shortages and rationing across the country. One caller claims “neo-luddites” are out to kill anyone with scientific knowledge, and another paints a cryptic image of a zombie apocalypse saying that “when you see them, you will know what to do.”

The game’s creator, Ken Eklund, calls his work “authentic fiction” and insists he “create[s] the attractive narrative vacuum that people fill up with their stories – playfully, yet with intention.” In designing the game, he tried to create a world “that has this ring of authenticity to it, even though it might be wildly fictional.” According to him, “[t]he fiction part is kind of a term for a playful world that you’re creating together, and a playful process.”

The game’s producer, Sara Thacher, believes the game allows people from different viewpoints to discuss climate change using their voicemail messages. Eklund agrees, but adds that the game is more than that, “We’re looking for black swans. We’re looking for people who have an insight about the future.”

“I think that there are a lot of people who want to have an invitation to say something about climate change,” Eklund continued, “And I think this is the opportunity. It is this sort of creative challenge – you say it, but you say it in your future voice.”

In the end, the goal of the game was modest, according to its designers. Stephanie Pflrman, a professor affiliated with the project noted that the goal of the game wasn’t necessarily to educate people on climate research, but rather to get people able to address the issue to simply think about it.
Taxpayers’ funny bones may not be tickled by the federal government’s laughing classes for college students. The University of California, Los Angeles is offering an undergraduate course exploring “the nature of human laughter and humor” with the support of $25,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Another comedy class is being developed by Butler University in Indianapolis with the support of nearly $22,000 from NEH. The seminar, called “Why Is It Funny” will “examine issues such as how laughter plays with our perceptions, the appeal of subversive humor, whether comedy is ‘a guy thing,’ the role of laughter in civic discourse, and whether we can laugh at war.” In addition to readings from Aristotle, Shakespeare, and Oscar Wilde, students will watch classic films and episodes of M*A*S*H. As a final project, students will develop either a stand-up routine or a “comedy piece using the tools of digital storytelling.”

This ROFL (internet slang for rolling on the floor inducing laughter) curriculum may offer students a comedy break from the not so funny STEM courses, but our nation’s $17 trillion in debt is nothing to laugh at.

The federal government is spending nearly $50,000 on laughing classes for college students.

$47,000

FEMA Overlooks Flood Victims, Rebuilds Golf Course Instead

$202,291

The airport for “Sun Valley ski resort that is a magnet for the rich and famous” is getting a multi-million dollar facelift courtesy of taxpayers. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) awarded $18 million as part of a series of federal grants to cover the majority of the $34 million construction project for Friedman Memorial Airport. The federal requirements that supposedly warrant the project includes a waiting lounge for arriving passengers that “will have comfortable chairs and a fireplace.”

As the home of some of the best resort golf courses in the country, Sun Valley is also very popular summer destination for the well-heeled. For example, “Media stalwarts, CEOs, and technology luminaries” come to the area “for the 30th annual conference – known as ‘summer camp’ for moguls.” The multi-billion decision by Comcast to purchase NBC Universal supposedly occurred there.

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In 1936, the Resort was built to mirror the “luxury” of Swiss ski resorts. It was the home of “the first chairlift in the world” and almost immediately, became “the place to ski and be seen for the top start, Garry Cooper, Clark Gable, Lucille Ball, Marilyn Monroe” among others. The two main hotels foyers are “jammed with pictures of celebrities spanning three quarters of a century.” There are only four daily commercial departures on average. Of those flights, about eighty percent of the airport users are visiting the area or are part-time residents.

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The federal government rebuffed pleas for assistance from Austin, Texas homeowners that were directly impacted by what some called the storm of the century, but paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to rebuild local golf courses. Last Halloween, central Texas, including the city of Austin, experienced a historic storm. Five people were killed during the flooding, and more than 500 homes were damaged. Texas Governor Rick Perry requested a disaster declaration noting that the floods had left a “devastating financial burden on our local communities.” Although Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) denied the state’s request to provide funds to individuals directly affected by the storm, it approved the state’s request for funds to rebuild damaged infrastructure.

The city’s publicly-owned golf courses suffered in the flooding too.

The Roy Kizer public course, characterized by a “links style layout spread out over 200 acres,” with “ample fairways and the choice of five sets of tees” for every golfer, had two greens under water for a few hours, and lost a section of cart path, according to the City’s Golf Division. The Lions and Morris Williams courses were described as having minimal damage, but the City secured $37,663 in FEMA grants. The Jimmy Clay course suffered the worst damage, with “several greens submerged in up to 6 feet of water,” “three fairways with standing water,” and worst of all, the need to replace the sand in bunkers on holes 4 and 11. Although the course was closed for nine days following the storm.

Although FEMA grant funds are only supposed to be used to pay for damage specifically caused by the disaster, the same greens damaged in the flood were also suffering from the ill effects of a nematode infestation, an insect referred to as the “Hidden Enemy” of golf courses.

Natural disasters can wreak havoc on American cities and towns. FEMA oversees a number of programs that are intended to provide taxpayer funds to individuals, and state and local governments to help pay for repairs to critical publicly-owned infrastructure, like community hospitals, and schools after severe disasters. Since 1999, FEMA has spent more than $18 million rebuilding public golf courses damaged during disasters.
Disney Polynesian Resort Gets Makeover

The “happiest place on earth” got a little happier in 2014 as taxpayers helped Walt Disney World renovate its Polynesian Resort.

When the Polynesian Village resort opened in 1971, it was “one of the first on-site hotels at the Walt Disney World Resort.”535 Today, it is undergoing a massive renovation to bring the resort up to date, all with a little help from the Small Business Administration.

The Small Business Administration provided a total of $1.4 million in surety bond guarantees to two firms hired by Disney, meaning if they fail to perform the taxpayer will step into make sure Disney is made whole. The first was $455,684 for a construction company working to install a “Complete Skylight System at the Grand Ceremonial House in Disney’s Polynesian Resort,”536 and $982,282 guarantees for other rehab work at the resort.537

One of the biggest companies in the world, the Walt Disney Company ranked 61st in the Fortune 100 rankings for 2014 – and may not seem like an obvious candidate to benefit from small business assistance.538 It operates nine of the world’s ten most popular amusement parks, which together bring in more than $2 billion in annual profit.539

However, with backing from the taxpayer, the renovation will help the Polynesian resort get a new deck, a children’s play area at the Nanea Volcano pool, 20 new bungalows and “a hot tub with expansive views of the Seven Seas Lagoon.”540 In the Great Ceremonial House, Trader Sam’s Grotto “will feature a highly themed lounge area, with handcrafted tiki cocktails served in souvenir mugs that will complement Polynesian-themed small plates.”

“Tiki bars to me are a classic experience, so if you take that and then you put Disney magic over the top of it, it doesn’t get any better than that,” said Disney executive vice president, Debbie Petersen.541

Disney’s Polynesian Resort is one of Walt Disney World’s most luxurious resorts, with rooms starting at $429. Touted as an “oasis of tropical palms, lush vegetation, koi ponds and white-sand beaches,” the resort is a short ride from the Magic Kingdom.8 Guests can enjoy the Spirit of Aloha Dinner Show, with hula dancing, fire dancing, and an all-you-can-eat tropical feast.542

“In size and scope, the renovation of Disney’s Polynesian Village Resort is a significant investment in the guest experience,” said senior vice president Tom Wolber, adding, “Once completed, the iconic resort hotel will be re-imagined with a level of detail as only Disney can deliver.”543

Walt Disney World’s Polynesian Resort.534

The Great Ceremonial House at Disney’s Polynesian Resort will benefit from federal bond guarantees.
Space Agency Hunts for the Lost Tomb of Genghis Khan

$15,000

With NASA’s manned space missions grounded indefinitely, NASA is now searching for signs of ancient civilization right here on Earth.

The space agency sponsored a $15,000 challenge to locate the lost tomb of Genghis Khan, the Mongol leader “responsible for the deaths of as many as 40 million people” and conquering more territory “than any individual in history.”

According to legend, Khan died in 1227 and his final resting place was kept a secret. His tomb is most likely on or around a Mongolian mountain called Burkhan, “but to this day its precise location is unknown.”

The NASA Tournament Lab at Harvard University, which received $1,761,065 from NASA in 2014, offered the $15,000 prize through the crowd-sourcing platform TopCoder, Inc., to help find the tomb. The project hopes that “TopCoder community members from around the world to study select satellite imagery of the region of the lost tomb of Genghis Khan and then develop an algorithm that will recognize human built, and potentially historically significant, structures found in those images.”

Officially known as the Collaborative Minds and Machine Learning Exploration Challenge, the project is a “first of its kind” mash-up of “Crowd-sourcing, Open Innovation, human exploration, space exploration, and machine learning algorithms.”

The project employed “state-of-the-art technologies to conduct a noninvasive survey of Genghis Khan’s homeland” with an “online crowd of explorers” using satellite imagery to spot human-built structures.

“The quest to find Genghis Khan’s tomb has mystified scientists for hundreds of years,” notes TopCoder President and COO Rob Hughes.

Alas, while the concept for the challenge was ambitious and innovative, even with the assistance of NASA’s space imagery, the participants—like many who tried before them—failed to find the lost tomb of Genghis Khan.

Abandoned Pennsylvania Mall Wants to be the East Coast Hollywood

$15 million

Norristown, Pennsylvania, a beleaguered manufacturing hub, appears to have been swindled into the idea of transforming an old shuttered Sears department store into a sort of East Coast incarnation of Hollywood.

The Sears store sits in a half-abandoned 1950s-era mall about two miles north of downtown Norristown called Logan Square. It is probably safe to say that most folks would greet any proposal claiming to be able to transform a hollowed-out old Philly mall like Logan Square into the next MGM with a raised eyebrow or roll of the eyes.

But in 2008, a real estate developer named Charles Gallub bought up the old Logan Square property. In a masterful display of salesmanship, Gallub came before the county government with an astonishing plan. Pointing to tax credits that Governor Ed Rendell was then backing to promote filmmaking in the state, Gallub stated that he could “create one of the best film studios on the East Coast of the United States.”

His brainchild, named “Studio Centre,” would have a “multiplier effect on the local economy,” he said, projecting 1,300 new jobs with an appealing average annual salary of $60,000.

All that Gallub needed to transform Norristown into the next silver screen mecca was a little money. Well, a lot of money. In addition to the $18.3 million he had already sunk into the property, Gallub would eventually obtain an additional $24.5 million from the county. Some county officials wondered whether they should get a financial guarantee from Gallub should the project fail. No guarantee was ever signed.

Today, one of Logan Square’s primary tenants is a thrift store. It shares the remains of the mall with a deli, pharmacy, Social Security Administration Office, and a political office for a state legislator.
There is chile-flavored ice cream, chile-flavored soda, chile-flavored beer – and now with some help from the taxpayer, chile-flavored wine.

Every year, wineries around the world produce an estimated 36 billion bottles of wine\(^5\) – with nearly 8,000 wineries in the U.S. alone.\(^6\) One New Mexico winery hopes to add a few more bottles to that number with a federal subsidy to help distribute its brand of “chile-infused” wines.

New Mexico Wineries, also known for operating the St. Clair Winery & Bistro, has created “Hatch Red Chile Wine” and “Hatch Green Chile Wine” using locally grown chiles.\(^7\) To help market and distribute their wine, USDA provided the winery with a $50,000 grant through the Value-Added Producer program.

It’s a program that offloads some of the burden for producing and marketing locally-grown products, and places it on the backs of taxpayers. This fiscal year, the USDA provided $4.5 million in grants to 28 recipients in 20 states, and footed the bill for all kinds of operating costs that are normally born by the businesses.\(^8\)

While the USDA says grants are awarded on a “competitive basis,”\(^9\) it seems that politics may also have contributed. Senator Tom Udall of New Mexico boasted that his position on the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee was instrumental in sending money back home to the winery, raising questions about the hatch chile wine’s competitive edge.\(^10\)

The vineyard describes both of its chile wines as “bringing to life the flavor of the Southwest with [their] unique New Mexican flair.”\(^11\)

However, wine critic Jen Van Tieghem, gave the wine a less than glowing review, finding, “I expected the chiles to pack a crisp punch, but, in the end, the spicy tones also fell short of the vibrancy I was hoping for.”\(^12\)

After taking the chile wine to a party, she described the crowd’s reaction this way, “after the initial taste test, no one asked for a second sample but, rather, started thinking of other ways to use it—in cooking or to make sangria, perhaps?”\(^13\)

Others received funding as well, including Harvest Ridge Winery in Delaware, which received funds to “expand the winery’s reach and draw visitors through agro-tourism,”\(^14\) while the Wine Barn in Kansas is using grant money to develop “a billboard campaign and [strategically place] rack cards in hotels and corporate offices.”\(^15\)

Other farmers are raising their glasses of craft beer and cider in celebration of the grant program. Three breweries received money to develop a line of craft brews and nine farms received more grant money to build or expand their production of hard cider.\(^16\) And just for good measure, a company in Hawaii even received taxpayer funds to produce mead from tropical fruit.\(^17\)
“I just got tired of the poop falling on me,” complained Everett Dennis Lewis, resident of The Hacienda, an apartment building run by the Richmond Housing Authority in California.

The Hacienda is one of five low-income housing facilities run by the Richmond Housing Authority with deplorable living conditions. Known by residents as the “Haci-hellhole,” an investigation by the Center for Investigative Reporting found the facility to be riddled with “handfuls of half-dead mice,” “drug dealers,” and “blue and green mold.”573

Across the country, hundreds of public housing authorities are overseen and funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In 2014, HUD provided the Richmond Housing Authority with over $27 million, despite longstanding reports that its residents have been living in squalor.574

One paralyzed veteran became trapped in the building when the elevator broke for several days,575 leaving firefighters to rescue him through a third-story window.576 Resident Janae Fletcher complained of bedbugs in her apartment, but was told they were her fault.577 “I was scratching so hard that I had holes in my skin,” Fletcher said, “and housing told me, ‘Maybe it’s the company you keep.’”578

Residents at the Hacienda filed dozens of complaints, most that went unheeded. “This building should be bulldozed,” finally conceded city councilman Jael Myrick, adding that the primitive living conditions “should not have been allowed to persist for this long.”579

However, HUD knew for a long time about the problems with the facility, even as it sent it tens of millions of dollars a year – a situation the failed to produce change. “Federal inspectors in 2009 and then again in 2011 also warned of severe problems with the roof. In 2009, an entire electrical closet’s walls were ‘saturated with water mold and mildew,’ reported a major investigation of the authority’s failures.580 Major gaps have existed in between the foundation and walls for at least five years.581

In 2011, the Senate fell one vote short of changing HUD policy to punish slumlords who take taxpayer money. An amendment offered by Sen. Tom Coburn would have revoked funding from any slumlord who persisted in leaving life-threatening conditions in place without remedy.582 It lost by a vote of 59 in favor and 40 against, or one less than required to overcome a filibuster led by Sen. Patty Murray.583

Some of the people appointed to serve the Hacienda seemed to hardly stand being near it, instead spending tens of thousands to travel the country. Between 2008-2011, members of the Richmond Housing Advisory Commission, which oversees the authority’s work, spent nearly $80,000 for travel to “conferences in places such as Nashville, Washington, D.C., and Palm Springs.”584 Their travel budget exceeded that for the members of the City Council.585

HUD eventually found that the travel was not “an eligible use of operating funds,” adding, “Whether it was a wise use of money (by the housing authority) is not a determination we will make.”586

All the while, residents of the building were afraid for their health and safety. “I’m afraid that the building’s going to come down on me,” said Rhonda Marshall.587

Another resident concluded, “Not one single human being should be living here. This is an uninhabitable building.”588

With the second largest vehicle fleet in the federal government, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) could save tens of millions in taxpayer dollars by reducing underused vehicles.

The DHS vehicle fleet is comprised of 56,000 vehicles costing $485 million to operate annually. Three DHS components, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD), maintain approximately 42,000 vehicles, or 75% of fleet.589

DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) audited the vehicle fleet, by inspecting the use of hundreds of DHS vehicles across several DHS components.

Of the vehicles inspected, about two-thirds were underused.590 With the average operating cost per vehicle at $988, $2,914, and $8,329 for CBP, ICE, and NPPD vehicles respectively this adds up quite quickly. The Inspector General estimated that the total amount wasted on underused vehicles to be between $35.3 and $48.6 million.591

The IG’s conclusion was that DHS does not “adequately manage” the 56,000 vehicles because “each DHS component manages its own vehicle fleet” which makes it tough “to provide adequate oversight and ensure compliance with Federal laws.”592
Can a taxpayer-funded sculpture fly? Chicago-based artist Iñigo Manglano-Ovalle tried to figure this out by “fabricating a life-size steel-and-aluminium replica” of Constantin Brancusi’s iconic Birds in Space sculpture that sold in 2005 for a whopping $27.4 million.

The artist placed the replica sculpture, “in a hypervelocity wind tunnel at Mach 10, or ten times the speed of sound.” The Bird in Space replica “had unexpectedly good aerodynamic efficiency at hypersonic speeds, a goal not achieved by engineering for decades.”

This replica was purchased for the building that houses the Food and Drug Administration’s Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. The artist thought the Bird in Space knock-off “would raise awareness for the FDA employees to the existence of the U.S. Air Force mission that shares their campus.”

The sculpture was purchased as part of the General Services Administration Art in Architecture Program, where a percentage of construction costs are “reserved for art in each government building.”

The taxpayer cost of the replica was $410,000, which because of modifications doubled in price.

Government contractors have built a suit of military super-armor to withstand bullets and carry hundreds of pounds, all powered by futuristic energy source. No, that’s not the plot of Hollywood’s blockbuster movie series, Iron Man, but the hope of Pentagon officials to bring science fiction to the battlefield.

The Department of Defense has set aside millions to try and create what it’s calling a Tactical Assault Light Operator Suit (TALOS). “We sometimes refer to it as the Iron Man suit, frankly, to attract the attention, imagination and excitement of industry and academia,” said Michael Fieldson, heading up the TALOS program.

In addition to dozens of defense contractors and experts, the Pentagon is also collaborating with the big time Hollywood costume designers from movies such as Terminator, RoboCop, Captain America, and Iron Man. “When you’re doing something for a movie, it is all make-believe,” said a founder of the Hollywood company that designed the Iron Man suit.

Crediting computer-generated special effects for the fictional technologies of the Iron Man suit, she explained that “for the military, that’s not really going to be the case.”

TALOS has an estimated budget of $80 million over the next four years, but one industry official of a large defense firm has predicted that the TALOS program will “need about a billion dollars” for a successful prototype.

Like most things in Washington, the cost of producing even the simplest of things often costs many times what it would elsewhere, as one observer unwittingly noted. “To do it right, they need about a billion dollars,” said one industry official, adding, “Twenty million dollars a year in an R&D budget -- you couldn’t even develop a pencil on that.”

That sentiment perfectly describes the problem with the military industrial complex—they really honestly probably could not develop a pencil for DOD for only $20 million.

The Iron-Man suit would protect U.S. soldiers with body armor made of an agile exoskeleton, which could also carry hundreds of pounds of gear.

However, not everyone in the defense industry thinks this is a good idea. A 2013 study funded by the Department of Defense and the National Academy of Sciences found that soldiers’ combat loads are far already too excessive, and that “the approach of acquiring and fielding every ‘new’ technology is both impractical and unaffordable.”

And while a promotional video for the TALOS program shows bullets ricocheting off a cartoon soldier dressed in the suit, field tests have so far found soldiers struggling to run, dive, and shoot when using the real thing.

Part of the problem is the final suit is projected to weigh up to 400 pounds, mostly just to carry its 365 pounds of batteries to power the suit. One researcher noted that Hollywood special effects made the Iron Man suit “impossibly thin, impossibly light, impossibly agile, and impossibly energy efficient.”
Drug Enforcement Administration Celebrates Itself With Own Museum

$95,000

Alongside fighting drug dealers and narco-traffickers, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has another, lesser-important mission: operating a museum.

Since 1999, the “DEA Museum” has been housed in the foyer of a non-descript Virginia DEA headquarters office complex. Some have raised the pertinent question of why taxpayer money is being spent to detail its history of fighting drugs rather than the usual federal entities that fund museums.

In 2014, taxpayers spent $95,000 to the operation and promotion of the museum. The largest portion of those funds – $65,000 – helped support one of its traveling exhibits, Target America, which was displayed at the Maryland Science Center. An additional $25,000 paid for one of the museum’s staff members and $5,000 purchased an advertisement at a nearby subway station.

Whether the money has been effective in drawing people in is highly suspect. Attendance at the museum has been light over the years, with the average number of weekly visitors at a little less than 225. A report from 2007 noted that most of the museum’s visitors were “middle and high school students on class trips.”

When the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) opened a museum in 1999 about the agency’s fight against illegal drugs, it hoped the exhibits would prompt parents and teachers to talk with kids. However, the museum’s website cautions that exhibits may not be appropriate for kids under ten years old. In addition to the replica 1970’s head shop, the exhibits are filled with stacks of drug paraphernalia, a Santa Muerte occultist statue and “a grisly photo of a junkie killed by an overdose.”

Despite the gruesome exhibits, museum officials are still hoping that kids will show up. In 2013, the museum rolled out its DEA Junior Special Agent program for third-graders as young as eight years old that show up and explore the museum. When they’re done with that, the gift shop also caters to little ones, offering DEA-themed “onesies,” rubber duckies with gestapo-style hats or miniature plush German Shepherds.

The museum was given $349,000 from Congress when it first opened its doors in 1999, but today it is run by the DEA Educational Foundation. In 2013, the museum closed its doors for renovation, which included expanding the gift shop and incorporating iPads into the exhibits.
By the time it is completed, the Defense Department will have spent more than $41 billion on a missile defense system that with a 30% success rate at stopping missiles. Our Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) consists of both ground- and sea-based radar and interceptor missiles that provide a “layered” defense against a nuclear strike on our homeland. Developed to intercept intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM), the Ground-based Midcourse Defense (GMD) system is the backbone of our ground-based missile defense system.

It is built around the hit-to-kill Exoatmospheric Kill Vehicle (EKV) warhead, which in theory intercepts and destroys an incoming ICBM in our upper atmosphere. The U.S. currently has 30 GMD Ground-Based Interceptors (GBIs) deployed in Alaska and California, and plans to deploy an additional 14 by 2017, even though the system’s performance has been marred by failure and final testing of the system’s capabilities and limitations won’t be completed until 2022.

A successor to the Reagan-era “Star Wars” Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, development of GMD was fast tracked in 2002 with a Bush administration plan to deploy an “initial set of missile defense capabilities” by 2005. To meet the timeline, GMD was rushed into a high-risk, concurrent development, production, and fielding process known as “concurrency.” In 2012, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) reported that the program’s “highly concurrent development, production, and fielding strategy” had resulted in “disrupted production, increased costs, and delayed fielding” of the system.

 Critics of the program remain skeptical that the system will ever be able to intercept an operational ICBM as intended. The Defense Department’s Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E), the final authority on weapon system performance, has long warned the system as “structured attacks involving simultaneous launches and/or attacks on key components of the defense, notably its sensors.”

But the MDA and its supporters in Congress continue to proclaim the system’s success and fund the program, in spite of the fact the GAO found MDA was purposely obscuring the program’s cost growth in an effort to make oversight of the program more difficult. By the time all 44 GBIs are deployed in 2017 the GMD program will have cost taxpayers $41 billion, at least “30 to 50 percent more” than it should have cost as compared to “successful programs with missiles of comparable complexity.”

Despite obvious flaws, the MDA and Congress are moving forward with a $1 billion decision based on a 30% success rate in tests that fail to replicate a real-world scenario. Almost immediately after the June test results were announced, production of the EKV was resumed and the MDA announced it was moving forward with its plan to deploy the additional 14 missiles. Even more concerning, Congress is moving to expand the program to develop an East Coast missile defense site, at a potential cost of billions more for taxpayers—the House’s version of the fiscal year 2015 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) included $260M for construction costs, and the MDA is already conducting an Environmental Impact Study at four possible locations for the new site.
Virgin Island Ferries Sit Unused for Nearly a Year

For residents and visitors of the Virgin Islands (V.I.), reliable ferries that travel from island to island are a necessity. Yet, after spending millions for two ferries to transport passengers between two islands, the vessels have sat largely unused in 2014.

Purchasing the new ships was part of a plan by Virgin Islands government officials to upgrade the aging ferries that make the two-mile trip back and forth each day between the islands of St. Thomas and St. John. With $7.6 million in federal funding, they were able in 2014 to purchase two new vessels to upgrade the existing fleet – the Cruz Bay 1 and the Red Hook 1.

When the plan was first announced, local officials on the Virgin Islands estimated they could buy two “300-passenger ferry boats [that] cost between $2 million to $2.5 million each.” To help fund the purchases, the federal government awarded several federal grants and earmarks since 2007 to make the upgrades, including the biggest portion – $3 million – from the 2009 stimulus legislation.

The federal stimulus award was not without controversy, however. Elected officials in Washington State questioned why their state, with the largest ferry network in the nation, was shut out from an early round of stimulus funding while millions went to the Virgin Islands. Federal officials responded by stating the urgency of the need – a point which the island government seems to have missed.

From the start, the plan to purchase the ferries was itself beset by problems. First, cost overruns for the project saw expenses soar and the final purchase price was $3.25 million each for vessels that could carry around 200 people – nearly 100 fewer than originally estimated. Next, though the ferries were acquired in November 2013, nearly a year has passed without the ships being put into permanent use.

The ships were supposed to be operational by the end of 2013, but insurance problems prevented that from happening. Then in January, V.I. Public Works Commissioner Darryl Smalls said the ferries should be ready to go by the end of February. However, delays in scheduling Coast Guard inspections pushed back the date they would be ready. The inspections were not completed until June and the ferries were finally launched in early July.

After only a month in operation, however, the ferries were once again taken out of service and docked in Cruz Bay since early August. Commissioner Smalls explained in early September that legal issues with contractors were to blame and that the vessels would be back up and running “within the next few days.” As the photos below demonstrate, though, the ferries remained docked nearly two weeks later.

While the ships are in good working order, according to Smalls, there is no telling when they’ll be reinstated.
One provision in the tax code allows the rich and famous to rent out their property for short periods of time without reporting the revenue on their tax returns. This may seem inconsequential, but the celebs that rent out their digs for thousands per day sure appreciate it.

Under IRS rules, income received for short-term rentals total less than 15 days per year is tax-free. Even a second home or a vacation property can be rented out, as long as the total stay per year is less than 15 days. There is no limit on the total income that can be excluded, nor is there any prohibition against high earners. The result is a potential bonanza for rentals around major sporting events, and about $10 million in federal revenue is lost each year to the loophole.

Jonas Bonus: Rich and Famous Rent Out Their Pads Tax Free

$10 million

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At Super Bowl XLVIII, held in East Rutherford, New Jersey earlier this year, asking rates for studios, apartments, and houses frequently ran into thousands of dollars per night. Just a few weeks before football’s greatest game of the year, the average rental close to the stadium cost $1,600 a night, though many went for much more.

One three bedroom home advertised for $5,000 per night, boasting, “You won’t find a more perfect location for your New York Superbowl trip than this handsomely decorated 3 bedroom home in Secaucus.” And these landlords won’t find a better deal, making several thousand dollars tax free.

One young enterprising football fan, rented three of his bedrooms for $2,000 per night, more than enough to cover his $5,600 rent and utilities bill that month. “There’s no need to stay there if we can make up a month’s rent,” he told a local reporter.

Kevin Jonas was not the only celebrity to benefit from the IRS’s generosity. An NFL player even put his two-bedroom apartment up for rent on Craigslist. He was asking $9,000 for the week to supplement his $450,000 salary.

Jonas’ home was also not the only one in the $100,000-plus club either. Another home advertised for $119,500 for “Super Bowl Week Only.”

Major events that homeowners take advantage of are not limited just to the Super Bowl. PGA Tour tournaments, the South by Southwest music festival in Austin, Texas, and NCAA college basketball games have all been magnets for these types of tax-free loopholes.
The State Department’s Center for Strategic Counterterrorism Communications (CSCC) is responsible for crafting the official online presence of the U.S. government on social media sites like Facebook and Twitter with the mission to counter the sophisticated propaganda machines of terrorist groups around the globe. This year, a portion of the $3 million taxpayers entrusted to CSCC was used to create the Think Again Turn Away Twitter account, which currently counts more than 2,000 tweets and 7,654 followers.

According to the State Department, the theory behind Think Again Turn Away is that it provides a counter to the tweets of “extremists [who] were previously able to spread their bile without fear of pushback.” Each tweet sent out by the CSCC’s Digital Outreach Team is crafted to “redirect the conversation” and put the extremists “on the defensive” to make them “aware that when they try to spread their message, they will encounter resistance.”

There are of course no hard metrics on the campaign’s impact on jihadiist recruiting numbers. As evidence the campaign is having effect—“unnerving the adversary” in the parlance of this digital battlefield—the State Department cites the more than 80,000 views of a video titled “ISIS Kills Muslims,” which it says “debunked [the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)]’s role as self-proclaimed defender of Sunni Muslims,” and the “extreme indignation” of “affiliated media units and avowed supporters of the group” who are targeted by the campaign.

The campaign falls short on even these rather squishy objectives. Dubbed “trolling for terrorists,” critics have questioned the utility of such a campaign that is “less set on converting would-be terrorists than simply preventing these accounts from running uninterrupted and unchallenged feeds.” A recent commentator in Time Magazine put it more bluntly, saying, “this outreach by the U.S. government is not only ineffective, but also provides jihadists with a stage to voice their arguments.”

It’s hard to disagree with the characterization of Think Again Turn Away as a “gaffe machine.” Despite the State Department’s efforts to put lipstick on the program, its latest video cited called “Welcome to ISIS Land” was widely panned as a taxpayer funded ISIS recruitment video. And it’s unclear how some of the tweets are actually countering the ISIS propaganda. This mildly worded tweet and its accompanying picture of an ISIS victory parade in Syria could be mistaken for blatant ISIS propaganda if tweeted under another hashtag:

Other tweets read more like bad one-liners than witty quips dispelling ISIS ideology, such as this zinger referencing the Syrian refugee crisis:

And though someone probably scored points with the boss, radicalized 18-25 year olds are unlikely to be swayed by this tweet of Secretary Kerry’s monotone plea about ISIS’s treatment of women during a recent Congressional hearing:

Rita Katz, the author of the Time Magazine article, who has made a career out of studying terrorists, offered that “had the people behind Think Again Turn Away understood jihadists’ mindsets and reasons for their behavior, they would have known that their project of counter messaging would not only be a waste of taxpayer money, but ultimately be counter-productive.”

Even those who hope Think Again Turn Away could one day be the tweeting near peer to ISIS acknowledge social media’s limitations as an effective tool in the war of ideas we find ourselves in today. “The government may one day become brilliant at hashtag diplomacy, capable of beating IS/ISIS to the punch. But that would seem unlikely given the structural advantages the medium gives to sensationalism and attack on established positions.”

The extremist message that resonates with a would-be ISIS jihadist is born of the want and disaffection that comes from the lack of better opportunities. What the State Department fails to realize with its taxpayer-funded social media experiment is that efforts like this will always fail because they attempt to address the war of ideas at its downstream effect as opposed to its root cause. Instead of sending one more State Department tweet, we should reinvest these funds in activities that improve basic education and develop the free market in places that remain disconnected from the global economy. We can yield better results for our scarce taxpayer dollars than extreme indignation.
Quartz countertops, plantation shutters, spacious open kitchens, three bedrooms and the latest in stainless steel appliances. No, that's not a real estate ad from the nice part of town, but a description of ritzy housing units for Border Patrol agents in Ajo, Arizona.

The homes were purchased by Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) for agents reporting temporarily to Ajo, where few border agents live. However, a report by the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) inspector general found the agency “vastly overpaid” for homes and built them far bigger than they should have.681

Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) – a component of DHS – devised a plan in 2008 to acquire housing units in several remote areas along the southwest border, and paid the General Services Administration $1.4 million to manage the project.682 The project was badly mismanaged, though, leading to the inspector general accusing CBP of wasting $4.6 million.

To start, the agency paid “nearly $1 million for 12 acres of land,” but the inspector general determined the price was “almost triple the amount it may have actually needed to pay” based on the local market.683

Next, CBP designed and built housing that exceeded employee needs. A 2009 CBP study to determine the housing needs for border agents stationed in Ajo found they would best be served by one-bedroom apartment-style housing for use during the workweek.684 Rather than build apartments, however, CBP built 21 two- and three-bedroom single family homes.685

These were no average homes, though, but instead cost nearly $700,000 apiece – or nearly six times the going rate for home in Ajo, Arizona.686 In the same year the homes were built, the average cost of housing in Ajo was $86,500.687

“You could buy any house in town for $100,000,” said Tina West, a member of the Western Pima County Community Council, “It’s just another multimillion-dollar waste.”688

In part, prices were driven up because they equipped each house with expensive upgrades, such as quartz countertops, stainless steel appliances, free-standing additional freezers, wireless ceiling fans, plantation shutters, and walk-in pantries.689

The new homes range from 1,276 to 1,570 square feet.

According to the DHS Office of Inspector General, since the completion of the Ajo project, the houses have not been fully occupied, citing the rental rates as the likely cause. The price to rent the two- and three-bedroom houses ranged from $1,075 to $1,314 for a single tenant.

The agency installed expensive wireless fans to avoid having to replace the pull strings on standard ceiling fans.690 When asked why they spent so much money on these things, CBP said “if they spent more up front, they would save money in the end.”691

CBP added attached garages large enough to accommodate three cars, measuring 748 square feet, citing most agents and officers assigned Ajo stations have two cars.692

CBP also paid more than $2.4 million to buy 20 park-model trailer homes and lease land on which to park them to satisfy the same purpose as the single family homes. Between October 2013 and March 2014, 18 of the 20 mobile homes were vacant.

CBP has built half of a complex in Ajo, Arizona and intends to build the same type of housing in five other locations once funding becomes available.
NASA Goes to Comic-Con, Explores the Marvel Universe

At least $10,000

With its manned space program grounded, NASA boldly voyaged to an extraterrestrial world of another kind this year—the Marvel Universe.

With appearances at Comic-Con International in San Diego, California and a Marvel Comic’s exhibit in New York’s Time Square, NASA launched missions into the worlds of science fiction and comic book superheroes.

Marvel’s Avengers S.T.A.T.I.O.N. (Scientific Training and Tactical Intelligence Operative Network) at the Discovery Center in Times Square brings “to life the science behind Marvel Super Heroes” and explores “the history and scientific origins of Marvel’s The Avengers, including Iron Man, The Hulk, Captain America, Thor, and others.” The exhibit opened May 30, 2014 and will run through January 5, 2015. Tickets prices are $27 for adults and $19.50 for children.

Avengers S.T.A.T.I.O.N. includes “authentic props from the Marvel movies—including Thor’s hammer, Captain America’s star-spangled shield and Black Widow’s form-fitting costume,” as well as “a life-sized, three-dimensional hologram of the Hulk, who punches the wall making the whole building shake.” And “visitors will map out the stars to find Asgard,” Thor’s fictional world.

NASA provided content to “enhance the authenticity of the experience and pique visitors’ interest in real-world science and technology. The exhibit’s NASA-supplied material -- written content, images and videos -- focuses on topics such as the electromagnetic spectrum, black holes as powerful energy sources, and aerospace materials used in creating Iron Man’s armor. Deeper connections to NASA content are planned for the exhibit’s online companion website. NASA’s Eyes on Exoplanets interactive is featured prominently in the S.T.A.T.I.O.N. exhibit, helping to place otherworldly content related to The Avengers’ Thor into the context of real exoplanets -- planets beyond our solar system -- that NASA is studying.

“The thrill of exploring other worlds is not limited to the silver screen, and we’re pleased to help bring some real NASA excitement to the project,” said NASA’s liaison for film and TV collaborations. This is not NASA’s first voyage into the Marvel universe. NASA also helped out with the 2012 Avengers movie, which raised over $2 billion in ticket and home movie sales. By comparison, the total budget for NASA’s Mars Mission in 2014 added up to $3.1 billion.

So why is NASA participating in the promotion of a movie that brought in enough revenue to rival the annual budget of its premier manned space mission of the future? “The thrill of exploring other worlds is not limited to the silver screen, and we’re pleased to help bring some real NASA excitement to the project,” explained Bert Ulrich, liaison for film and TV collaborations at NASA Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Another reason may be because NASA was one of the agencies that fared well in the budget deal approved by Congress this year. Sequestration was set to trim the agency’s budget from $16.9 billion to “as little as $16 billion,” but instead NASA got a boost to $17.65 billion.

The extra money in the budget may also explain why NASA—which a year ago was warning “its goals of future space travel may be put on hold” by budget concerns—sent a manned mission to Comic-Con, which is an annual comic book convention “dedicated to creating awareness of, and appreciation for, comics and related popular artforms,” and celebrating “the historic and ongoing contribution of comics to art and culture.”

While Comic-Con typically features comic book artists, illustrators, writers, and authors, this year the convention hosted NASA scientists and astronauts. The panel entitled “NASA’s Next Giant Leap,” was moderated by actor Seth Green, and included legendary astronaut Buzz Aldrin, NASA Planetary Science Division Director Jim Green, NASA astronaut Mike Fincke, and Jet Propulsion Laboratory systems engineer Bobak Ferdowsi. The group discussed the Orion spacecraft and the Space Launch System rocket, which the agency hopes will return Americans to space sometime in the next decade.

While this “marks the first time that NASA has officially participated in Comic-Con,” the space agency has been star struck with pop culture for some time. “NASA also takes an active role in generating science-based fiction. They frequently partner with entertainment producers to help bring authenticity and accuracy to movies and television.”

NASA points to comic books readers’ lack of exposure to reality to justify its attendance at Comic Con. “Participation in these types of events not only reaches audiences who are not normally exposed to the realities of America’s space exploration initiatives but directly meets the mandate outlined in the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (P.L. 85-568) to ‘provide for the widest practicable and appropriate dissemination of information concerning its activities and the results thereof,’” according to a NASA official.

“To support this event, six NASA employees and three NASA contractor employees were in attendance and the total travel expenses for the nine participants amounted to $9,554. All NASA employees were participating at the conference on official business within a public outreach capacity similar to NASA’s public outreach participation at school and museum events,” according to NASA.

NASA issued guidance earlier in the year to contractors that attendance at domestic conferences for “the remainder of FY 14 (through 9/30/2014)” was limited to meetings “essential and/or necessary” and “there are no alternative methods of participating.” Clearly, NASA did not apply these standards to its own staff and probably won’t be next year either. Jim Green said “We’d love to come back” to Comic Con.

Perhaps, NASA should be more focused on returning astronauts to exploration in the real universe rather than the imaginary worlds of the Marvel Universe and Comic Con.
The Army Corps of Engineers spent millions of dollars on fire-prone buildings caused by shoddy contractors, despite government watchdogs reports showing that these projects were dangerous and not in compliance with international building standards.

In 2012, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), uncovered that three buildings constructed by the Army Corps for the Afghans caught fire.714 The Army Corps found that two of the fires resulted in a total of $788,000 in damages, and were caused by foam installation and thermal barrier systems installed by contractors that did not comply with International Building Code standards.715 There were 1002 buildings in various stages of construction in Afghanistan in 2013, with 704 in various stages using the fire hazard-causing foam and thermal barriers, and 298 that had nothing.716 Instead of fixing the fire risk problem, the Army Corps decided that to have its contractors keep using the hazardous materials that had already been approved, and advised the local personnel to only put up fire safety cards, and implement a “fire-watch during rest hours.”717

Despite assuring government watchdogs that the problem was fixed, Army Corps officials decided to continue turning hazardous buildings over to Afghan interests.718 According to a senior Army Corps official, turning the buildings over was fine because, “the typical occupant populations for these facilities are young, fit Afghan soldiers and recruits who have the physical ability to make a hasty retreat during a developing situation.”720 In other words, although they might be tired after a long day fighting, Afghan soldiers are fit enough to escape the burning buildings we provided them. 721

This was also not the first time the Army Corps was cited for overseeing the construction of major fire hazards: in 2013, the same problem was found in a school in Afghanistan paid for by the Army Corps that was found to expose students and teachers to potential electrocution, fire hazards, and poisoning from a well placed too close to the sewer system.722

Although only $21.3 million was added to contracts for these facilities during 2014, SIGAR noted the total cost of the program, which was started in 2010, at $1.57 billion.723
With a serendipitous change of heart from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), a city golf course was able to turn a slight fencing realignment at an adjacent airport into a $5 million renovation of a 27-hole course – compliments of the American taxpayers.

In December 2010, Sioux Falls Regional Airport Authority determined that the Sioux Falls Regional Airport needed to remove objects from the Runway Safety Area (RSA) and the Object Free Area (OFA) in order to comply with FAA safety regulations. This project included relocating the perimeter road and fencing that abuts the adjacent Elmwood Golf Course about 150-250 feet, impacting the two golf holes nearest to the airport. Due to the location of the new fence line, one hole would have to be straightened, “reducing its ‘dogleg’ characteristic.”

Another hole would have to relocate the tee boxes, shortening it from a par-five to a par-four. With the fortunate reversal of an FAA decision and some persuading by a golf course architect, these modest impacts of two golf holes would eventually transform into a full scale 27-hole renovation.

In 2011, a golf course architect hired by the city to examine the impact the fence realignment would have on the golf course issued an analysis that justified the need to realign several more holes and relocate the 6-hole junior golf course to another area at a cost estimate of between $900 thousand and $1.73 million. According to the architect’s analysis, the additional taxpayer funded course modifications were needed to prevent the course from changing from a par 72 to a par 71 and to increase the landing area of one hole because “most people are right handed and tend to slice the ball (to the right).” Because Elmwood Golf Club is a city-owned course, it is protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, and up to 90 percent of the costs to the golf course related to the airport safety project are reimbursable by the FAA.

Perhaps recognizing the lucrative 4(f) reimbursement provision, the city conducted a survey in 2011 to identify trees on the Elmwood Golf Course that could be intruding into the airport’s airspace in violation of federal regulations. In September 2012, the city submitted the tree survey to FAA for an Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace analysis. The FAA circulated its findings for public comment on November 28th and, after receiving no comments, issued a “Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation” notice on January 18th, 2013.

According to the analysis of 135 trees on the Elmwood Golf Course, FAA only identified two trees that they recommended be removed or topped, but stated that a notice to airmen and safety lights would suffice. The FAA analysis concluded that “the existing tree line would not have a substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any air navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.”

On January 31st, 2013, not even two weeks after the FAA’s “Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation” report was released, the FAA issued a one-page Letter of Correction stating that multiple trees penetrate the runway’s airspace, and that a plan to mitigate the penetrations should be submitted by August, 2013. This reversal of the FAA’s original decision, based on a single one-day inspection, would have tremendous ramifications on the golf course’s renovation plans – and the cost implications to the American taxpayers backing the golf course overhaul.

On February 21st, 2013, only three weeks after the reversal, the golf course architect hired by the city to examine the impact the fence realignment would have on the golf course issued a new, comprehensive $5 million proposal to renovate the entire 27 hole golf course along with constructing a new 6 hole junior course. The justification for the change from the original $900,000 renovation to a full scale, three year renovation project was due to the fact that “the results of the tree survey in 2011 far exceeded what anyone had anticipated.” The tree line that the FAA determined was not a safety hazard but was quickly overturned not even two weeks later was the basis for a $5 million taxpayer backed full scale course makeover. These suspiciously short timelines suggest the renovation plans may have already been completed under the assumption that the trees would need to be removed.

Even with the questionable set of events that led to the need for the trees to be re-
moved to meet FAA safety standards, only 14 of the 27 regulation holes needed to be redesigned due to the impacts of the tree removal and fence adjustment. However, the golf course architect’s proposal argued that the remaining 13 golf holes should be renovated to provide the golf course with consistent playing conditions and character.

The required reconstruction of such a large percentage of holes raises concern about the resulting mix of new and old holes. Visually, the individual holes will appear different because of the loss of trees. More importantly, the new holes will play differently as a result of different turf conditions, drainage conditions, irrigation coverage, soil compaction and soil mixes. Most obvious to the golfer will be the difference in the way which the golf ball will react on the greens.

Thus, what began as a two hole change transformed into a 27 hole project. The three year golf course renovation is taking place in three phases of nine holes each, so that at least 18 holes will be playable during the entire project. The first phase was recently completed and the golf course is expected to complete phase two of the project next summer. The president of Dakota Golf Management lauded the benefit the taxpayer-funded renovation will have on the course, stating “golf courses, you know, they have life spans and this is going to regenerate and rejuvenate Elmwood well into the future.”

In a possibly incriminating admission of how this project came to fruition, the President of Dakota Golf Management, Inc. said that “obviously we wouldn’t be doing it if we didn’t think it’s going to be a significant improvement.” Perhaps, the driving force behind the renovation and the opportune FAA reversal was not about air safety after all.

The project started with an airport fence relocation, which impacted two holes on the adjacent golf course.

**Suspicious Timing**

- **September 2012:**
  City submits tree study for Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace analysis

- **January 18th, 2013:**
  FAA issues “Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation” for Elmwood tree study

- **January 31st, 2013:**
  FAA reverses the decision with one-page Letter of Correction

- **February 21st, 2013:**
  Golf Course architect releases $5 million full course renovation proposal using required tree removal as key
An "experimental" high speed federal-funded ferry, which was supposed to turn a "2 ½ hour drive into a 15-minute trip" has turned into a titanic sinkhole for taxpayers and one Alaskan community.

The Mat-Su borough, where Port MacKenzie and the ferry is currently located, inherited the $78 million ferry when the community pledged "to use it for ferry runs between Anchorage and Port MacKenzie." The ferry has "been lauded for its sleek look and powerful capabilities, but criticized as less-than-desirable for transporting Alaskans."

"It's a unique boat and its one-of-a-kind," said one local Mat-Su official, "but when you're putting it (into) operation that's where we're getting the biggest concern: It's so unique; how do we make it work?" That concern became a reality when the project was mothballed when "work on an Anchorage landing (for the ferry) fizzled."

In August, the federal government had asked the borough to pay back $12.3 million that has been spent to get the ferry line operational. In total, the Federal Transportation Administration had allocated $21.2 million for this purpose. Monthly costs have been in the "several hundred thousand per month," which includes dock fees, insurance and general upkeep. Money owed to the federal government also includes $3.6 million used to build a ferry terminal in Port MacKenzie.

The ferry has become so much trouble that Mat-Su officials sent a letter last year to the national Passenger Vessel Association attempting to offload the controversial ferry to another government entity "free of charge." The borough has also tried to sell it privately. Over the years there has been many prospective buyers for the ferry. Most recently the Philippine Navy has been most interested.

The actual ferry project was funded by at least $70 million in federal earmarks between 2002-2007. At the time, the Office of Naval Research has stated that it never requested the funds. $12 million in federal transportation funds were used "for extra design work and outfitting to make the twin-hulled military craft into a ferry."

The final cost to taxpayers is significantly more expensive than the initial cost estimates of the ferry of about $30 million.

Some local officials have raised the concern that what was promised for a passenger ferry was never delivered. Steve Colligan, a local Mat-Su Borough assembly member stated "what was envisioned...is not what was delivered to us. It was a research project we could have benefited from. But when the Navy delivered a vessel half the size and half the capacity, there's not much we can do with that."

An airfield in upper New York state that sees more deer than planes is for sale. But, despite paying for the land, runway and other amenities, federal taxpayers are not likely to recoup any of these costs when the property is sold.

Between 2004-2009, the Syracuse Suburban Airport received five grants from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) totaling $2,973,621 "to be used for planning and development" at the proposed airport. The purpose of the spending was to provide the region a reliever airport, but was found to have, "little, if any, measurable economic benefit to air traffic this area serves and could potentially cause economic damage to other local airports."

In fact, when first proposed, there was concern that the proposed airport would duplicate services of other regional airports. Hancock International Airport is just 11 miles away and running well under capacity. Before securing millions in federal aviation funding, Pizio's previous experience was as a manager of a local comedy club.

Local officials have been authorized by the county to attempt to auction off the properties to collect property taxes connected to the airport. Thus far the FAA has not place a lien on the property, so the local county will be the only benefit from the revenue of the sale, while the federal government loses millions to this ill-conceived project.
WASTEBOOK 2014

58

When the results of a provocative scientific research paper study hit the newsstands this past spring, a media firestorm erupted over a mathematician’s claim that human civilization may be on the verge of collapse. The study, officially titled “Human and Nature Dynamics (HANDY): Modeling Inequality and Use of Resources in the Collapse or Sustainability of Societies,” (hereinafter referred to as “the HANDY study”) was authored by University of Maryland researchers Safa Motesharrei and Eugenia Kalnay and University of Minnesota contributor Jorge Rivas. 757

The paper posits the collapse of a modern and advanced civilization – such as our own – may be more prevalent that one might think. Specifically, it contends that historical data reveals the interchange of two social factors – the exploitation of resources and the unequal distribution of wealth – have often led to civilizational collapse. 758 As these factors become more prominent in present day society, a global collapse of the world as we know it “is not inevitable,” according to the study. 759

A grant from NASA financed the questionable study, fueling many to express reservations regarding how NASA distributes its taxpayer-funded grant money. The study was funded in-part by a five-year cooperative agreement between NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center and the University of Maryland Earth System Science Interdisciplinary Center (EESIC).760 The study examined “the impacts of Earth’s connected systems on global and regional environment, weather and climate . . . after a thorough technical review and determination of the high scientific merit of the areas of research proposed.” 761

According to the NASA procurement database, the total five-year budget estimate for the grant is $36,334,811.762 This money will be available to approved individual research projects through 2017.763 This amount was allocated to numerous research projects and studies, so it is unclear exactly how much of the money was used to fund the HANDY study. However, in a summary of the cooperative grant agreement, NASA said the money used to fund the HANDY study was “less than $30K.”764

The controversy that ensued should not have been surprising, given the audacity of the claim the researchers were making. Warnings of global collapse are often seen as far-flung; thus, it is interesting NASA was involved in funding such a radical study.

The debate following the study’s release was heated enough that NASA felt the need to issue a public statement in an attempt to distance the federal agency from it.765 NASA stated the paper suggesting that social inequality and unsustainability could prompt the downfall of modern human civilization “was not solicited, directed or reviewed by NASA. It is an independent study by the university researchers utilizing research tools developed for a separate NASA activity. As is the case with all independent research, the views and conclusions in the paper are those of the authors alone. NASA does not endorse the paper or its conclusions.”766

Although NASA distanced itself from the paper’s findings, the scientific space agency must do more to ensure its grant programs that are based in science fact instead of science fiction. Given that the HANDY study was labeled a “thought experiment” with admittedly “largely theoretical” contentions, NASA’s money could have likely been better spent elsewhere—or not spent at all.767

Facebook for Fossil Enthusiasts

$1.97 million

They may as well call it Fossil Facebook. A team of University of Florida (UF) researchers this year won a $1.97 million grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to create a new communication network for fossil enthusiasts and professionals.768

Fossil clubs exist nationwide but are stuck in the Stone Age in how they interact with one another, according to the grantees. They typically “function independently and do not communicate with each other or professionals as most science-hobbyist groups do.”769 The project goal is to create a “web-based education community that connects people with a shared interest in paleontology” where users will be able to input data and request information from one another.770

Ironically, the grantees have been using Facebook to get the word out about their new project.771 As of September 2014, the page had 655 likes.772 Competition for followers on social media may be as fierce as dinosaurs. Similar clubs have already staked their claims on Facebook, including “Fossils: A forum to share your experiences of all things fossil”773 and the “Fossil Forum,” which credits itself as the “largest and fastest growing online community on the topic of paleontology with over 400,000 posted messages and 11,000 registered members.”774

The data collection efforts may also duplicate those already underway with NSF funding, such as the Paleobiology Database for collecting fossil data. That project received a $693,931 grant in 2010.775
Two Dozen Teachers Travel to Germany for Classes on Bach, Baroque Dancing Lessons

Lance Eagen, art teacher at Churchill High School in Oregon, speaks for many teachers who see music education as always the first to go when budgets are tight. “Art always, always falls afterwards,” he complained after learning of new cuts at his school, “It’s always scheduled after ‘the real classes’ are scheduled.”

He might be surprised to learn, then, that there was enough federal money lying around to send 25 teachers on an all-expense paid trip to Germany for several weeks over the summer to tour Europe and learn about Johann Sebastian Bach.

It was made possible by an $180,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to Moravian College in Pennsylvania, which held a four-week workshop in Germany called “Johann Sebastian Bach: Music of the Baroque and Enlightenment.” Teachers from around the U.S. were selected to participate, which involved traveling to cities where Bach was born and worked, including Eisenach, Leipzig and Potsdam. The entire course lasted from July 6 through August 1, and each participant received a $3,300 stipend to help cover their living expenses, in addition to free airfare and housing.

The 2014 trip was the fifth time the National Endowment for the Humanities funded Moravian College to host the program.

Gamers Tune In to Radio Show About Video Game Music

On Minnesota Public Radio that “brings music nerds and gamer nerds together,” according to one fan. In each show, the host is featured interviewing “composers about their experiences writing for video games.” The mission statement is simple: “Spreading the love for game music, one episode at a time.” Featured game soundtracks have included those from blockbuster first-person shooters like Assassin’s Creed and Call of Duty: Black Ops as well as those known by tamer crowds playing Angry Birds and Rayman.

This year, the podcast received $47,000 in federal funding from the National Endowment for the Arts. Episodes generally run about 4 minutes, and the show has produced about four hours of content so far this year.

Once in Germany, most days featured morning lectures from Bach historians, but the teachers also enjoyed Baroque dancing lessons, which Moravian College claimed were absolutely “essential to understanding much of Bach’s music.”

While its purpose was to prepare K-12 teachers to incorporate Bach into their classroom curriculums, the teachers were also able to do their fair share of sightseeing.

One teacher recorded the group’s adventures throughout Europe in an online diary, noting stops in Berlin, Munich, Paris, Prague, Warsaw and Krakow. And because the trip overlapped with the World Cup, the group was eager the join the locals in watching as many games as they could. During Germany’s match against Brazil, the teacher narrated, “We finally found [a bar] that was great – big screen, lots of Germans who loved to shout, and beer (well actually, the beer was not hard to find ...).”

The group was sure to join the locals once more for the World Cup Final, which the teacher remarked, “integrates Germany’s two favorite sports: Soccer and Public Drinking. (The latter is rapidly followed by public urination, but I won’t elaborate).”

“It is just great for them. It’s rejuvenating for them,” said Moravian’s music department chair and head of the Bach workshop, “They get together with other teachers and it is great for their professional development.”

Teachers enjoy a little downtime between lessons on Bach.
In 2012, there were more than 33,500 fatalities resulting from crashes on U.S. roadways, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation, representing the first increase after a six-year decline. Federal transportation officials, however, used a portion of the money set aside to reduce crashes instead to restore a lighthouse that stopped working over 130 years ago.

Cape Henry Lighthouse was awarded a $160,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation under its Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) program. Far from being intended to restore old lighthouses, though, the program is intended to “reduce crashes, injuries and fatalities involving large trucks and buses,” according to the department.

Located at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia Beach, Virginia, it was the first lighthouse funded by Congress in 1789, and it is said George Washington himself helped select its first keeper. The lighthouse operated for nearly 90 years until it was deemed unsafe and a replacement was built 350 feet away. The original was left standing, and today the two lighthouses remain.

Cape Henry Lighthouse today is privately owned and operated by Preservation Virginia, a non-profit organization that focuses on historical preservation.

The 2014 grant, however, was the third given to the lighthouse restoration project. In total, taxpayers have contributed $515,000 in federal transportation funding to restore the Cape Henry Lighthouse since 2002.

Costs for the project have increased steadily through the years, however. Early estimates expected the restoration to cost $200,000, and would be shared by public and private sources. A second grant was given in 2011, and at that time the total project cost was $444,000. Today, it is estimated that the total cost of restoring the lighthouse will be $644,000.

According to the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles, however, there were more vehicle crashes in 2013 than in the three years prior. During that period from 2010 to 2013, vehicle re-

The Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) received grant money to help build a “Gateway to the Blues” Museum expected to open late this year. The museum is expected to be a “must-see” attraction and will showcase the role the town in which the museum sits played in developing the genre.

It is not entirely clear what will be exhibited in the museum. Although reported back in 2011 that the museum will house the collection from a nearby casino, the current description of what will be displayed is vague. All we know is that the museum “will tell the remarkable story of how The Blues was born” and there no longer is any reference to what collection will be displayed.

In a time when the aging infrastructure is a looming national concern, the Department of Transportation (DOT) chose to allocate money to build a museum rather than repair roads and bridges. Mississippi, in fact, is among the largest in the nation for having a substantial percentage of bridges deemed “structurally deficient.” There are 2,274 such state-operated bridges. Perhaps Mississippi believes the decrepit state of the roads will add to the charm of getting to museum to be built alongside the pictured visitor center.
Not happy with its current budget, the director of the National Institute of Health (NIH) has lamented that a grant application for biomedical research now has less than a one in six chance of being successful. The director argued that the NIH’s declining budget “has the potential to inflict profound, long-term damage to U.S. scientific momentum and morale.” But while the NIH was blaming Congress for low morale among U.S. scientists, it was overlooking the fact that the NIH chose to deny these scientists funding in lieu of grants for studies lacking in scientific basis.

Despite concerns about the availability of federal funding to study cures to the major diseases of the 21st Century, NIH shelled out a total of $533,376, to investigate the effects of meditation not from scientific analysis, but from reading Buddhist texts. Undermining the NIH’s demands for more funding, both of these studies, published in January 2014, have concluded that Buddhist literature, not science, is key to understanding meditation experiences.

At the University of Tennessee, students are dressing in their favorite fruit and vegetable costumes as they peruse campus, telling peers and others in earshot to “fruve themselves.” This is not Halloween, but a federal funded campaign to promote healthy eating choices campaign. Students created the term “fruve” to describe “the process of eating FRUits and VEgetables.” The campaign is to be developed by a collaboration of college students from different states to “lead a creative, exciting, and interactive social marketing campaign.” The students are divided into five teams – amusingly labeled Spinach, Carrot, Banana, Grapes, and Tomato – which are led by costumed mascots.

Instilling healthy habits in our nation’s children is important. The government’s decision to take the initiative to promote sustainable lifestyles by eating well, exercising, and managing stress is commendable. However, spending close to $5 million dollars to a program without any clear guidelines and one where tangible results are not the best way to achieve these goals. Negative public sentiments towards the “Get Fruved” campaign are not surprising – in a time of higher insurance premiums, pay freezes and cuts, and other government spending reductions, many are not happy taxpayer money is being spent to craft a campaign that “creepy” fruit and vegetable costumes for college students.
USDA Holds Contest to Build Wooden Skyscraper

$2 million

The Big Bad Wolf can huff and puff all he wants, but he’ll never blow this wooden building down. So hopes the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), which is sponsoring a contest to design wooden skyscrapers – known as “plyscrapers” – in an effort to boost the timber industry.

The administration will spend $2 million on a campaign to convince architects, engineers and developers that building high-rises with wood can be just as effective as steel. The first million will go to WoodWorks, a non-profit funded by the lumber industry, while the second million will fund a contest “to demonstrate the architectural and commercial viability of using sustainable wood products in high-rise construction.”

While the USDA hopes spending millions will spur economic growth here at home, it may unintentionally be stimulating the European economy. With the exception of SmartLam, a manufacturer of cross-laminated timber in Montana, “there are no U.S. manufacturers of this type of super-strong timber, so it would have to be imported from Europe,” notes one architectural publication. But as the one and only U.S. manufacturer that stands to benefit from this taxpayer subsidy for timber, SmartLam came out strong to support the new $2 million timber investment. Casey Mahlmquist, the company’s general manager, participated in a White House-sponsored event where he declared, “the future is wood and the future is good.” Moreover, it might be a long time before high-rise wood construction projects become a staple of American construction. Local ordinances and city codes restrict construction of wooden structures to no more than five or six stories, dampening opportunities for business.

Perhaps the stiffest resistance to using wood for constructing high-rise buildings comes from the engineers and developers within the industry. However, supporters are hoping that taxpayer funding for the industry will help move the dial.

“Architects and engineers can start out as skeptics,” said Pete McCrone of Innovative Timber Solutions, another would-be manufacturer, adding, “In a very short space of time they get it, because it’s simple — its large panels held together with large screws.”

Social Security IT Project Wastes Hundreds of Millions

$288 million

The Social Security Administration’s (SSA) project to update their system for tracking disability claims is “two years from completion.” That’s what SSA said 6 years ago in 2008. What is their update on the project?

SSA’s current plan in 2014 to update their system is still two to two-and-a-half years away from completion, and that’s after spending almost $300 million. The program was supposed to streamline and track various disability claims while simultaneously lowering administrative costs and enhancing quality. Instead, it is adding to the nation’s ever increasing debt and plaguing the already strained disability program, set to run out of money in 2016.

An analysis revealed that nearly $300 million has been wasted on this project that is permanently being tested to no avail. Each year “for the past five years, Release 1.0 is consistently projected to be 24-32 months away.” Thus far, DCPS has produced “limited functionality, and faced schedule delays as well as increasing stakeholder concerns.” The project has made no progress and is costing more and more each year to “fix.”

According to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, the stagnation may be attributed to a failure of leadership. There is no single person in charge of the completion of the project and the resulting “IT Boondoggle” has cost taxpayers $288 million over six years and delivered nothing. SSA officials have decided to “reset” the project in order to complete the initiative, but without clear direction from a single leader responsible for overseeing the project it will remain “adrift, [with] the scope of the project ambiguous.”

Today, the project is still being tested and cannot process any new claims or track existing ones. It is sure to cost the federal government more in the future to fix the current system or develop a new one. Every dollar thrown away on this project is a dollar that could have been spent on developing a new system or at least fixing the present one.

“Agency officials routinely testify that the agency needs more funding from Congress,” after already wasting $288 million and five years’ time developing a system that doesn’t work and even by their own estimates is not projected to work for at least another two to three years.
Afghans don’t like soybeans or soy-based products. What’s more, the crop’s growing cycle and water needs make it a poor choice for their country, as a British report concluded in 2008.

None of that stopped the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 2009 from committing to a years-long effort to encourage Afghans to cultivate, process and consume the crop. USDA staff who made the decision reportedly weren’t even aware of the research, and they did no feasibility study of their own before green-lighting the soy project. 834

Five years and $34 million later, the project was singled out as a flop by the Special Inspector General for Afghan Reconstruction (SIGAR), John Sopko. “I’m concerned about the viability of the project and the apparent lack of analysis and planning performed prior to the project’s initiation,” Sopko wrote USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack in June. 835

Experts in Afghanistan told Sopko there was no “significant demand for soybean products” there, despite five years of USDA efforts. Soy crops planted by farmers under USDA direction and funding failed, and Afghan consumers shunned products made with soy flour produced through the USDA program. 836

“What is troubling about this particular project is that it appears that many of these problems could have been foreseen and, therefore, possibly avoided,” Sopko wrote. 837

There were other problems too. Security concerns — including farmers who sometimes “responded with guns in hand” when project staff tried to verify seeds had been received and planted — hampered the U.S. soy effort. 838

While taxpayers were voicing concern about corporate bailouts for Wall Street bankers, titans of industry located closer to home have been steadily receiving government grants. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) operates two programs designed to grow agricultural business and stimulate the introduction of products into markets. Under the Value-Added Producer Grants program, the USDA makes money available for people wishing to capitalize on recent food trends and developing new businesses. 839

Specifically, the USDA “help[s] agricultural producers enter into value-added activities,” which the program broadly defines as anything that generates new products and transforms what naturally exists (i.e. milk to yogurt, pork to sausage), or is simply marketed or sold in a way that enhances its value (i.e. free-range, organic, etc.). 840

Applicants can receive money either for a “planning grant,” which would fund a study to assess the viability of a proposed venture, or a “working capital grant,” which would provide money for operating costs that relate to the processing or marketing of the value-added product. 841

Big Agra has jumped at the opportunity. Ocean Spray, one of the largest cranberry cooperatives in the world with net sales at over $1.6 billion for the 2013 fiscal year, 842 received $200,000 to produce what it already does so well—a cranberry beverage. 843 Blue Diamond, which boasts that it is “the world’s largest almond processing and marketing company,” 844 also received $200,000 to introduce a product into the international market “to ensure [the] venture’s success,” 845 although it failed to mention the help when it wrote that the cooperative “build[s] markets and create[s] new products, new uses, and new opportunities for global consumers.” 846

Sunsweet, a marketing cooperative that “boasts enviable brand recognition of 85 percent in American households,” and leads by holding thirty percent of the worldwide prune market, 847 also received the same amount to pay for costs of processing and marketing a prune juice. Each of these cooperatives has gotten capital injections entirely at the cost of taxpayers.

The USDA continues to operate another grant program, the Market Access Program (MAP), which subsidizes the “costs of overseas marketing and promotional activities” for many more large businesses. 848 We recently exposed this program that shifts the costs of advertising for large companies and trade associations to the taxpayer, 849 but remarkably, Congress has turned a blind eye to this spending. Household names like Sunkist and Welch Foods continue to receive in excess of $3 million this fiscal year alone when it is more important than ever to spend responsibly. 850 Moreover, Blue Diamond receives an additional $4.7 million in taxpayer support for what it essentially received under the Value-Added Producer Grants program. 851 Congress quickly needs to end taxpayer support for these profitable industry leaders.
Snowmobile Racemobile Part of NSF Zero Emissions Challenge

$45,900

Snowmobiles are trying not to blow smoke with Uncle Sam’s dollars.
This year, Michigan Technological University used a $45,900 grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to support the annual Clean Snowmobile Challenge.852 It’s an annual competition hosted by the school to determine which college students can make the quietest, lowest emission snow mobile.863

NSF is hardly the only contributor to the event, which has a number of major sponsors, including the Society of Automotive Engineers, SolidWorks, Coca-Cola, and Chrysler.864

Funds from the grant were used to subsidize travel to teams participating in the “zero emissions” category, which NSF boasted includes “University Teams from across the US and Canada.”865 In this category, teams build and race electric snowmobiles.

During this year’s competition four teams entered, but only one “was able to pass inspection and get out on the snow.”

“The internal combustion teams were more competitive than ever,” noted Jay Meldrum, the event’s coordinator, adding, “There were problems with the zero emissions sleds ...”856

Unwanted, Unneeded and Unused Ice House

$965,000

A Louisiana community is wasting more than $1.2 million for an ice house that is unwanted, unneeded, and probably will never be used.

In 2011, St. Bernard Parish spent $289,000 of HUD Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to purchase the project property with the intent of providing ice to fishermen.857 “A subsequent engineering review revealed some bad news: the previous plan to refurbish the old icehouse and put it back into commerce was not economically feasible.”858 A new parish president elected in 2011 also questioned the need for the project because it would be “taking profits from businesses that already sell ice to fishermen.”860

The parish found itself in a conundrum, either refund the federal government or spend another $1 million is being spent on the project “crumbling eyesore”866 will be replaced with a new 30’x60’ building that will have just as little use as the current structure.867

The ice house is unnecessary because there are “private ice operations that sell to fishers,” who don’t see a need for a government run ice house project.868

Local officials opted to waste more money, which they tapped out of CDBG disaster recovery funds.869

There is no hiding the fact that the only reason another $1 million is being spent on the project is to avoid having to repay the original amount. St. Bernard Parish officials “freely admit they don’t think it’s needed” and they are simply spending a larger sum of federal money to get off the hook from repaying the original federal grant.861

Parish President Dave Peralta says “the parish’s hands are tied because if it doesn’t move forward the parish would have to repay nearly $300,000, ‘which we don’t have,’ to the federal government.”862 Peralta conceded the amount is “an exorbitant price for that thing.”863

“Basically, we were too far into it to turn around,” admits Councilman Monty Montelongo, noting “I don’t think we will ever need it. I can see much better uses for that money.”864

“We’re about $1 million into it and right now all we have is a vacant piece of land with an old battered icehouse sitting on it,” lamented parish Chief Administrative Officer Jerry Graves.865 Soon that “crumbling eyesore”866 will be replaced with a new 30’x60’ building that will have just as little use as the current structure.867

The ice house is unnecessary because there are “private ice operations that sell to fishers,” who don’t see a need for a government run ice house project.868

“I don’t see where the parish should have gotten into an icehouse. At all. It makes no sense,” said shrimper Nicky Mones. “It was a bad purchase. Economically, it was a terrible purchase.”869

“I guess it’s what you would call a catastroph-screw-up on the parish’s part,” fisherman F.J. Campo said. “We spent a lot of money and we got nothing for it. Nothing.”870

The parish president, who was recently indicted on charges unrelated to wasting tax payer dollars871, says “the ice house will be strictly for emergencies,” such as “hurricane recovery scenarios when no other ice is available.”862 However, “based on recent history, that would mean ice would be made once every few years. And it might not be needed even during a hurricane. After Hurricane Isaac, which hit the area hard, the National Guard provided all the ice that was needed,” noted a local newspaper urging “HUD and St. Bernard to put the project on ice.”863

But instead of freezing spending on the project, the parish is now wasting three times the original amount to demolish the old ice house and the reconstruct a new ice house.

Ground was broken in August872 and construction “is scheduled for completion in April.”873 The facility “will be equipped a ‘flaked-ice’ machine capable of producing 25 tons of ice daily” and “provide storage for 300,000 pounds of flaked ice.”874

The icehouse boondoggle “wasn’t the parish’s only misadventure in the ice business. After Katrina, Shell Oil Company donated two industrial ice machines to the parish” which were “leased to two local seafood dock owners at no cost, but the machines were never hooked up and never used.” Both were destroyed during Hurricane Isaac in 2012. “Isaac comes along and they wind up in the marsh somewhere,” Campo said. “They’re gone, basically gone. Destroyed. And we still have no ice.”875
A federally funded video game wants to give parents the edge over their children who continue to wage war over veggies. The app's main character -- a fussy eater named Kiddio -- will give mom and dad a chance to test out new negotiation styles.

"Kiddio: Food Fight" will consist of 24 episodes in which parents will select a vegetable to offer Kiddio and then select a tactic for influencing Kiddio to eat the veggie. Parents can also tailor Kiddio's mood so it mimics that of the parent's child. "Kiddio's responses to these options -- whether to take a bit or say something like 'Yuk!' -- are based on what we've learned so far about kids' reactions to these parental tactics," according to one of the creators.

The hope for the game is "to give [parents] a safe, low-risk, nonthreatening way to sharpen their parenting skills," according to one of the scientists behind "Kiddio: Food Fight."

The developers hope to turn a profit off the smartphone video game by selling it on app stores. "Though over 300 parenting iPhone and iPad apps have been identified in the Apple iTunes App Store, none train in food parenting practices. The investigators believe national and international markets exist for mobile video games that both train and entertain," they wrote in their grant application to the National Institutes of Health.

For now, they'll continue using up their grant from the National Institutes of Health, from which they have received a total of $804,254 this year. Taxpayers should teach Washington bureaucrats not to waste tax dollars on corny smartphone apps that no one is going to play by sending them to their room without dessert.
The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is providing $1.4 million in federal assistance to the town of Cary, North Carolina, to finance a boutique hotel intended to employ lower income residents and pamper guests with luxury services.\(^889\)

The aid for the Mayton Inn is being provided under HUD’s Section 108 loan program. In a strange arrangement, if the loan is not repaid by the hotel owners, taxpayers get stuck footing the bill. The HUD loan would be “repaid” with HUD Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). “The specific loan received by Cary typically goes toward projects that could help bolster impoverished areas. The Mayton Inn qualified for the money because” the owners “plan to create 40 jobs targeted toward people from low- to moderate-income families.”\(^890\)

Additional support for the hotel is provided by the Small Business Administration loan.\(^891\)

“Even though the building will be new, it will be designed with the ‘20s in mind,” what one of the owners “says many people today think of as luxury.”\(^892\)

The posh hotel’s amenities will include afternoon tea (“Choose from a wide variety of gourmet teas.”), spa services (“you can enjoy delicious teas while unwinding in your robe before a fabulous massage, facial, or reflexology,” and you can even “enjoy massage and reflexology services in the comfort of your room.”), “evening spirits”\(^893\) at an “upscale cocktail bar”\(^894\) (“With your choice of nightcap from a variety of top shelf spirits.”), an “outdoor pergola for cocktailing”\(^895\) and “turndown service” (“Enjoy a complimentary aperitif of tawny port and signature hand-made chocolate truffles.”).\(^896\)

“The project is part of Cary’s urban renewal program, which is designed to encourage growth and activity in the heart of” the town.\(^897\) Regardless, a number of local residents oppose the effort for a number of reasons including doubts the hotel would spur economic development, “concerns construction of the hotel might harm a nearby stream,” and concerns “the town is unfairly supporting a specific business interest” and “entering a contract without going through a bidding process.”\(^898\)

The government aid is giving a financial advantage to the owners of the Mayton Inn to compete with other lodging establishments already operating in the area. At least ten hotels are within ten minutes of downtown Cary, including the Umstead Hotel and Spa, a Hyatt, a Best Western, and a Red Roof Inn.\(^899\) Drive another five minutes and the number of lodging options includes nearly 50 hotels and inns.\(^900\)

The Mayton Inn is expected to be opened to guests in summer 2015.\(^901\)
An extensive, and expensive, rail project for the City of Austin, Texas, is getting some fiscal assistance from Washington. Project Connect, the program management group spearheading transit for the Central Corridor Advisory Group in central Texas, has spent $157,000 on an ad campaign to prop up public support to approve floating a billion dollar bond to help pay for the rail line. The catch? Approximately 80% of the ad campaign is being financed with federal grant money, essentially using taxpayer money to encourage taxpayers to pay more taxes. Critics have voiced concerns over the media campaign’s funding sources and questioned whether it can be considered appropriate when “Taxpayers are paying money to the federal government, which is then turning around and lobbying Austinites to support more taxpayer spending.” The advertisements ended just before being subjected to provisions on election laws regarding ballot measures.

In addition to questions about how public funds have been used to shape public opinion, Project Connect changed the line route, invalidating public comments collected regarding the original plan. The change in route and need for a new round of public comments is required for Project Connect to seek additional funds from the Federal Transit Administration to finance the rail line.

Project Connect also spent time and money canvassing Austin with flyers that local groups claim provide misleading propaganda regarding the actual route and benefits of the line. Instead, they claim, the flyers are intended to gauge locals knowledge of Project Connect and encourage people to attend their open houses.

The potential bond could put Austinites on the hook for over $500 million.
NASA Loses Hundreds of Electronic Devices Each Month

$1.1 million

Houston, we have a problem...even in the midst of a budget crunch, NASA has been issuing smartphones, tablets, and AirCards (which provide roaming access to the Internet from mobile computers) without keeping track of who has them or even if they are being used at all. Both federal employees and contractors have received devices, under the guise of allowing to the “access [Agency] networks from anywhere at any time.”

Over 2,000 devices—14 percent of the total owned by the agency—went unused for at least 7 months from 2013-2014, found a report by the NASA Inspector General. The estimated cost of the unused and lost devices is at least $97,000 every month.

On top of that, “NASA does not have a complete and accurate inventory of Agency-issued smartphones, tablets, cell phones, and AirCards.” Top officials were even not sure the agency’s contractor—HP—“could accurately account for the full inventory of mobile devices it provides to the Agency.”

Cell phones are not the only equipment NASA has had trouble keeping track of in recent years. On the agency’s list of hard-to-track items seem to be laptops, video tapes, and moon rocks.

Huge EPA Warehouse for Paper Reports Thwarts Recycling Efforts

$1.5 million

People sometimes think of hoarding as a problem that needs to be helped, and it seems an intervention is overdue for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Somewhat ironically, an agency that encourages “green” behavior by others needs to take some of its own advice.

In its investigation into personal property being stored at sites used by the agency, the Inspector General discovered a warehouse the size of an average Walmart needing immediate attention. Inspectors explored a space “filled with a considerable amount of printed material, including many years’ worth of agency publications.” As it turns out, the EPA was storing 18.5 million publications and other materials. Considerable is an understatement—shipping at an average of 3 million units per year, the EPA had an inventory of over six years’ worth of material.

Hoarders sometimes try to change behavior when they are first alerted to it, but they rarely succeed without strong support. In this instance, the Inspector General discussed their findings with the EPA and the agency took steps to recycle 2 million items. We applaud the EPA for setting an example by recycling, but it has a long road to recovery. The agency is still storing around 5.5 years’ worth of material. Given that the recycled items weighed in at 140 tons, perhaps the EPA just needs help discarding the rest of its waste.

The EPA is spending $1.2 million a year for storing and maintaining the excess materials and another $359,000 for leasing the space.

According to inspectors, the above is “an inside view of the EPA warehouse...in Blue Ash, Ohio. The image shows rows of boxed publications.”

Food Stamps Get Traded for Cash and Drugs, Go to People Who Hide Their Income

$3 billion

“Improper payment” is the bureaucratic term for a government payment in the wrong amount, to the wrong person, or used by the recipient inappropriately. These types of federal payment top $100 billion annually.

While the food stamp program has been on a downward trend, from a 5% improper payment rate in 2009 to a 3.4% improper payment in 2013, the government is actually projecting an increase in 2014 to 3.8%.

While that may seem insignificant, in a massive federal program like food stamps, that slight shift amounts to a $400 million increase, bringing the total up to $3 billion just this year. Below are just a few examples of how the program is abused.

Tennessee

A Tennessee food stamp eligibility counselor created fake accounts that she exchanged for cash and drugs.

Earlier this year, officials at the state Department of Human Services (DHS) became suspicious fraudulent Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) accounts were being “created and sold for profit out of its Lebanon office.” An eligibility counselor there “apparently tampered with government records to create the accounts” and produce Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards “in exchange for cash and drugs.”

Investigators “identified more than 40 false accounts with more than $150,000 in benefits distributed fraudulently.” The case remains “open, and more charges and suspects may be forthcoming.”

The eligibility counselor has been fired.

In July, a Tennessee law also took effect requiring drug testing for those seeking welfare benefits. The law does not apply to eligibility counselors however.

Louisiana

In Louisiana, 11 were convicted this year for food stamp fraud. Nine of those convicted simply lied about their income to receive the benefits. One woman deliberately hid...
the fact that she was married and hid her spouse’s income, taking in $17,755 in food stamps. Another woman stole the identity of another person to get their benefits.

**Rhode Island**

In Providence, Rhode Island, 11 more were convicted after scamming the system for $3.6 million. In this more elaborate scheme, seedy store owners gave out cash in exchange for the food stamps instead of food. Under the rules of the program, only food items are supposed to be purchased. With cash in hand, the food stamp recipients are free to purchase whatever they please.

**Pennsylvania**

Pennsylvania investigators took down another 23 food stamp scammers, almost all for lying about their income. What is remarkable about the food stamp program is that the fraudsters are not always barred from receiving future food stamps. In the Pennsylvania cases, the sentences for some of the individuals included 6 or 12 month bans from the program.

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**DOD Pays 16 Times the Going Price for Helicopter Parts**

**$9 million**

The Department of Defense (DOD) spent more than $8,000 on helicopter gears that cost under $500. Bell Helicopter of Textron Inc. received more than $9 million in excess payments from the military for 33 of 35 replacement spare parts reviewed. The gears and other spare parts were purchased under a sole-source, noncompetitive contract worth $128 million. The DOD inspector general recommended that the military attempt to recoup the excess payments.

The maker of the gears, Bell Helicopters, disagreed with the findings, avowing that they had fully complied with regulations and terms of the contract and "ensures that the U.S. Government consistently receives the best price on commercial items acquired for its use." In addition, department officials maintain that prices are fair simply because federal and defense acquisition regulations had been followed, despite the significant differences in price.

However, the IG report blames the acquisition workforce for performing inadequate price comparisons, particularly with regards to a noncompetitive contract. According to the Bloomberg news report, the Defense Logistics Agency calculated other prices discrepancies from the Bell contract, including a round inner cap at $297.08 but sold for $2,355.85, a pin at $51.67 but sold for $492.17 and a one-inch bushing at $25.72 but sold for $295.57.

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**Injured ICE Employees Cleared to Work, Stay on Workers Comp Instead**

**$1 million**

Despite being cleared to work, some Immigrations Customs and Enforcement (ICE) employees received hundreds of thousands in workers compensation payments. While the number of employees who have filed for workers compensation has steadily risen since 2009, the Department of Homeland Security’s own Office of Inspector General (“OIG”) – thinks ICE has wholly failed to manage the costs of the program.

Most of problems involve ignoring requirements that the situation that caused the injury be a covered activity that justifies a federal payment. In almost 20 percent of the claims reviewed by OIG, ICE failed to include the necessary evidence to make that decision, and in another 71 percent of the cases reviewed involving an accident in a government-owned vehicle, there was no evidence at all the employee was doing an on-duty activity eligible for pay.

One federal worker received $43,225 in taxpayer funds without a single medical document justifying the workers compensation pay. In all, 31% of cases reviewed by OIG lacked any medical evidence or other documentation to support an award.

Even federal employees who are able to work are reaping the benefits of this poorly-run problem. The OIG report found that five ICE employees continued received approximately $1 million in workers’ compensation payments even though they had already been cleared to return to work.
After spending over $468 million on a fleet of 20 planes that were supposed to be the backbone of the Afghan Air Force’s (AAF) air transport mission, the Department of Defense (DOD) has scrapped 16 of the planes for a mere $.06 per pound, recouping only $32,000 for its multi-million dollar investment.940

The refurbished planes were purchased from Italian manufacturer Alenia Aermacchi North America in 2008 to provide the AAF with the capability to transport troops and conduct air evacuation missions. However, by January 2013, the DOD Inspector General (DOD IG) was reporting that not only had the NATO Training Mission and program management officials not “effectively manage[d] the G222 program,” the planes did “not meet operational requirements, may be cost prohibitive to fly, and ... several critical spare parts to sustain the G222 are unavailable.”941 The planes flew only 234 hours before they were permanently parked in Afghanistan and Germany and the contract cancelled.942

Though the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) is still conducting its investigation to determine “why DOD purchased aircraft that apparently could not be sustained” and what options exist for disposing or selling the planes,943 DOD destroyed the planes this summer “to minimize impact on drawdown of U.S. forces in Afghanistan”944 after no buyers could be found because “nobody was interested in trying to maintain an airplane that was no longer sustainable.”945 Nobody, that is, except the Pentagon acquisition officials and Congressional appropriators who thought the planes were a good investment for American tax dollars.
Behind schedule, over-priced, tone-deaf, controversial and ugly. No, that’s not a description of last year’s federal budget – it’s how some are describing the effort to build a memorial for President Dwight Eisenhower. While construction was supposed to be completed seven years ago, it has yet to begin – and taxpayers have already spent $65 million.

In 1999, Congress first approved construction on the National Mall of a memorial to President Eisenhower, with plans for it to be open by 2007. However, after 15 years, even the design for the memorial has yet to be approved, with construction possibly several more years away.

Some have said questionable decisions by the Eisenhower Memorial Commission – set up to build the memorial – lie at the heart of the delays and serious cost overruns. The biggest of which has been picking a high-profile fight with the Eisenhower family over the memorial’s design.

John Eisenhower, son of the late president, advocated for something simple, saying, “taxpayers and donors alike will be better served with an Eisenhower Square that is a green space with a simple statue.” Instead, the commission pursued a design from well-known architect, Frank Gehry, which many supporters inside and out of the family have strongly opposed for failing to capture Eisenhower’s legacy.

According to an investigation by the House Committee on Natural Resources, multiple designs were submitted by competitors, including Gehry, all of which were called “mediocre” by the design jury, which concluded, “[none] of the visions expressed the whole essence of Eisenhower.” Nonetheless, Gehry’s was selected, leading one art critic to compare it with, “a scene from ‘Planet of the Apes.’”

One commission member, Bruce Cole, was even harsher, dismissing the design as “a blizzard of tapestries” and “a memorial to Gehry’s ego rather than to Ike’s accomplishments.” Harvard urban designer, Alex Krieger, was equally brutal, saying that even as a “traditional first-semester architecture exercise,” Gehry’s design “would fail.”

The cost of the design left some scratching their heads. For his efforts, the commission paid Gehry’s architecture firm $16.4 million, not counting an additional $13.3 million “to the multiple parties responsible for managing the design process and providing administrative support.” All of this accounted for a significant part of the nearly $65 million Congress has awarded thus far to help build the memorial.

Generating private financial support has also been slow-going. In 2012, the commission “paid a private fundraising consultant more than $1.2 million ... but had received $448,000 in donations through March 2014.”

However, the cost is sure to go higher as the commission requested an additional $50 million this year to continue moving ahead. Because of the complications, Congress only provided $1 million in 2014, intended simply to keep the lights on.

The first major hurdle for the plan has been securing approval for the controversial design. Federal and District of Columbia rules required multiple rounds of approval, but in April 2014 the National Planning Commission for D.C. rejected the Gehry proposal.

In the end, the question on everyone’s mind is that uttered by Justin Shubow, president of the National Civic Art Society, when he asked, “Everyone wants to know, where is the money going?”
Butterfly Farm Flies Away with federal Funds

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is spending half-a-million dollars this year to subsidize the farming of... butterflies.

Unlike cows and pigs, these livestock don’t live in the barn, but in their own butterfly castles.961 When they mature, the butterflies are sold, often to be “released at weddings or funerals.”962 A single butterfly can cost 75 cents or as much as $7, “depending on the time of year and species.”963 And butterflies only live for a couple weeks with some species lasting “only a few days—so the window to raise and ship them for a specific event is small.”964

This $500,000 grant will pay for “free” starting materials including castles and eggs for farmers and a vehicle to transport the butterflies.965 The project will also support a butterfly visitor center where people would be charged an admission fee to see butterflies.966

The Rural Business Enterprise Grant program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provided the grant, which is “the largest awarded this year by the program.”967 USDA “recognized the potential for jobs in the industry and awarded” the “grant to the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town in Oklahoma.”968

“What attracted the most attention was the amount of jobs this could create,” said the business and energy program director at the USDA’s Oklahoma Rural Development office.969

“To get one person really rocking and rolling, it’s about $150,” said David Bohlken, one of the owners of the Euchee Butterfly Farm, who came up with the idea.970 With 845 members of the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town,971 every member of the tribe could provide their own start kit for a total cost of $127,000, not $500,000 as provided by USDA. But so far, only “about 50 people are signed up for the program.”972

Butterfly farming generates annual profits of $64 million,973 but “the money in butterfly farming certainly isn’t equivalent to a full time job at first.”974 Those who sign up “can expect make between $400 and $500 a month from about March through October,” according Jane Breckenridge,975 who has been in the butterfly business for two decades.976

While the goals of the initiative are worthy and the Euchee Butterfly Farm is a great example of how ingenuity matched with hard work can produce success, this is not a project that needs federal assistance, especially when matched up against our nation’s much larger economic and fiscal challenges. So how is it that a federal government $17 trillion in debt ends up subsidizing butterfly farming?

Millie Wind, the environmental specialist for the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town who “brought the idea back to the tribe council,” said “some tribal members were skeptical about the project originally, but the grant helped eliminate that.”977 This might be referred to as the “butterfly effect” of government waste—when the availability of “free” government money causes a ripple effect resulting in waves of unnecessary frivolous spending.

Transit Security Grant for “Feel Good” Ads That Promote Local Tax Increase

The Pinellas Suncoast Transit Authority (PSTA) in Florida received two Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grants for security and emergency awareness marketing, which consisted of two phases.

- Phase I ($96,000) – To develop a public awareness/education program that will incorporate the basics of the Federal Transit Administration’s (FTAs) existing “Transit Watch Program” which encourages transit patrons to alert authorities if they see anything suspicious. Approximately $12,000 of the grant is programmed for PSTA printing and material preparation costs and the remaining $84,000 is for consultant costs.

- Phase II ($439,500) – This phase develops and implements a mass media campaign to further promote public awareness of security issues related to public transportation and to enhance coordination with safety and security partners within the community.978

The Phase II money was used by PSTA to pay for puff piece commercials that have nothing to do with promoting public safety when using transit. For example:

“Eva is a college student with an internship at an office downtown. She takes the bus from home, to school to her job. With such a busy schedule, Eva’s time is valuable; she knows that PSTA cares about her time and her security. Eva can use a computer or her phone check real time bus information (shot of a Eva scanning QR code at bus stop) to see exactly where her PSTA bus is and when it will arrive (shot of friendly bus driver). And PSTA is working to make it easier to get around the county. To learn more, visit Greenlight Pinellas. com or PSTA.net (Shot of Greenlight logo, PSTA CARES logo and disclaimer indicating the ad was paid for by a grant from the Department of Homeland Security).”979

The end of each ad directs viewers to the Greenlight Pinellas website to learn more. The Greenlight Pinellas Plan consists of “transformational bus improvements and future passenger rail that will significantly enhance public transportation in Pinellas County. If the proposed 1% sales tax referendum passes in November 2014, PSTA would implement the Greenlight Pinellas Plan.”980

Aside from mentioning the word “security” once, these ads are simply promoting transit and the PSTA’s Greenlight Pinellas plan. These commercials are not informing viewers how to protect against a terrorist attack or other disaster or even how to protect themselves when using transit infrastructure. It’s to encourage voters to vote for Greenlight in November and for a sales tax increase that will benefit them.

After media scrutiny of the campaign, PSTA repaid a portion of the grants--$385,500 went back, but the taxpayer is still on the hook.
Identity thieves are making out like bandits when it comes to stealing tax refunds from unsuspecting taxpayers.

Described as a “tsunami of fraud” by a United States attorney, every year the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) pays out billions of dollars in fraudulent refunds to clever criminals filing fake tax returns. Some identity thieves have even thrown “filing parties,” where they teach their friends how to file fraudulent returns, in exchange for a cut of the refund.981

Just last year, the tax enforcement agency issued $5.2 billion in refunds based on more than three million phony federal tax returns.982 The Treasury Inspector General predicts this number will only continue to grow, estimating the IRS “could issue approximately $21 billion in fraudulent tax refunds resulting from identity theft” over five years, an average of $4.2 billion each year.983

Little more than a stolen Social Security number, a date of birth, and an electronic device to file a federal tax return because significant gaps exist in the IRS’ ability to verify taxpayer information and prevent fraudulent payouts. Online tax filers are not required to provide a paper copy of their W-2 to the IRS. Most electronic filers submit their taxes in February, several months before the IRS is able to verify their accuracy because of several month delay in receiving employer-provided W-2.984

Criminals often receive their refund from the IRS within a couple weeks because federal law requires the IRS to pay interest on any refund distributed more than 45 days after the return’s due date.985 This encourages the agency to turn around refunds as quickly as possible. In many cases, identity thieves submit the fake tax return and receive a refund before the victim has even filed their tax return.986

While the IRS is increasing efforts to address identity theft and stolen refunds, much remains to be accomplished. In one case detailed by CBS’s 60 minutes, at least 25 refunds were mailed to the same address.987

In a review of the IRS’ ability to prevent stolen refunds through identity theft, the Government Accountability Office found the IRS has failed to identify any cost-effective solutions for updating their electronic technology processes that detect overlap or refund mismatches.988

The IRS’ identity crisis should not affect taxpayers awaiting their tax refund. These individuals send billions of dollars to the Treasury every year, and deserve to receive their tax refund without wondering if the IRS mailed it to an identity thief instead.

The federal government is spending a million and a half dollars to monitor your festival attendance. Science festivals, that is.

Each year states and private groups host hundreds of science festivals all over the country. Apparently, though, the hosts don’t do a very good job of communicating with one another and getting data from their participants, so they have a hard time figuring out if their efforts are helping the cause of science.

These aren’t your grandparent’s science fairs, either. A sampling of festivals include: “Nerd Nite” at Sea on an aircraft carrier in San Francisco; “E=MC Beered,” sponsored by the Philadelphia Science Festival and Yards Brewing Company; and “Science Ink,” hosted by a body artist to discuss “science-y tattoos.”989 The NC Science Festival is soliciting ideas for other fun festivals, suggesting Rocket Science serving Rocket Science IPA, a video game tournament, and even a robot zoo: “the wackier, the better.”990

Researchers at University of California at San Francisco and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill are using the National Science Foundation grant money to help figure out whether all these festivals are actually making Americans love science. They are also developing a database for “the festival community” to use to share information about their participants.991

In addition, the federal government is funding a three-year project (concluding in 2015) to support the development of more of these festivals and provide resources for mentoring and travel costs with the goal of creating a network of scientists and festival organizers.992 993

On what one would think would be an unrelated note, the funding will also “develop some new evaluation tools such as secret shopper observational protocols.”994
Five Decades of Controversy for Beleaguered Government Program

On its 50th anniversary, the $1.7 billion federal Job Corps program – the centers where American youth often go for their first job -- is been plagued by questions of ineffectiveness, violence and drug use at many of its job centers.

One Job Corps center in McKinney, Texas is under federal investigation for violent crime and drug use. An official said the center has “an atrocious drug problem” and others shared information about violent assaults resulting in students being taken to the hospital.

Job Corps has a supposed zero tolerance policy for drugs and violence. However, a Safety and Security Manager at the north Texas center has said that he was told the center had an amnesty policy in which a student caught with drugs or weapons is allowed to stay at the center. That manager was told not to contact the local police department about the violence and drug use.

Teachers at the McKinney center have also filed complaints that charge they were made to give students a “diploma by any means necessary,” through “extensive fraud and cheating.” In one example, a student at the center began his freshman year of high school on February 21, 2014, he was advanced to a sophomore two months later, and graduated two weeks after that.

When questioned how the student was able to complete his junior and senior year in one week and the teacher said it was “not possible.” Another teacher resigned due to immense pressure to graduate students even “if someone else has to sit with that mouse and click A, click B, click C, click D. It does not matter who does it.”

An article in the Washington Post recently highlighted one of the worst performing Job Corps centers in the country: Treasure Lake Job Corps in Indianhoma, Oklahoma. One student said the center “reminded her of a homeless shelter, full of people hustling and fighting,” while another student posted on Facebook it “reminded me of bein bk in jail lol.” After years of poor performance and criticism, the Jobs Corps announced in August that it was closing the troubled center.

Students are allowed to leave whenever they want. In fact, “Over the decades, auditors found that many students quit before they graduated — homesick, bored, or tired of conflicts with other students. Today, about 59 percent complete all of their training. The rest leave early, with no penalty or requirement to pay money back.”

Despite the poor education the students receive, Job Corps costs taxpayers about $45,000 per student per year – more than four years of tuition at the University of Texas.

One of the few studies of the program found that while there were positive short term effects in students’ earnings, after four years, there was no virtually no difference between those who had attended Job Corps and those who had applied but not attended.

Yet, given anecdotes of past success stories -- not to mention the fact that Job Corps centers can employ hundreds of staff in politicians’ own districts – the program’s massive cost is rarely questioned.

“I believe the Job Corps got lazy. I believe they stopped trying to help people and started going through the motions.”

- former Job Corps student

“[Treasure Lake graduate Austin] Brown – who watched his roommates make prison-style hooch – did get his training in culinary skills, and afterward he did get a job in his field. He is now a cook at Burger King.”

Despite the poor education the students receive, Job Corps costs taxpayers about $45,000 per student per year – more than four years of tuition at the University of Texas.
Navy Sends Hundreds of Magazines to Congress to Promote Green Initiatives

$72,000

Currents magazine is the Navy’s flagship, quarterly publication showcasing its commitment to environmental stewardship and progress toward meeting its energy goals. According to the Navy, the magazine’s publication enables it to “share best practices/lessons learned and increase awareness regarding environmental compliance and energy efficiency for ships and commands in their daily work.”

Articles published this year have included a story on the Navy’s updated Buy It Green guide, a “compilation of products that are classified as sustainable by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) and/or the General Services Administration (GSA)” that Navy procurement officials can use to ensure the Navy reaches the goal of having “95 percent of all procurements and contracts incorporate sustainable products and services,” and a feature on winners of the Chief of Naval Operations’ award for exceptional environmental stewardship.

Yet for all its efforts to showcase itself as the “Great Green Fleet,” the Navy still mails out 9,500 hard copies of the magazine every quarter, including 535 to each member of Congress, at a cost of an additional $72,000 a year over the $260,000 it takes the staff of four to produce.

In September 2013, the National Science Foundation awarded federal grants to Yale and New York University researchers to study perceived gender bias on Wikipedia.

The National Science Foundation awarded $132,000 to Yale Sociology Professor Julia Adams and $70,000 to Hannah Brückner, NYU Abu Dhabi Associate Dean of Social Sciences, to study “how and why ... Wikipedia suffers from systemic gender bias.”

The study follows accusations of sexism in content and among contributors at Wikipedia. For example, a 2013 opinion piece in the New York Times, argued Wikipedia contributors were biased because they had characterized some female novelists as “American Female Novelists” on Wikipedia, rather than “American Novelists.”

Others disagree that Wikipedia is biased or argue it’s not a real problem. For example, an opinion article in Slate concluded “Wikipedia’s gender imbalance is a non-problem in search of a misguided solution,” arguing that it “would do a lot less damage to equality to acknowledge that men and women are not identical in their interests than to suggest that ‘freedom, openness, [and] egalitarian ideas’ are inconsistent with female self-realization.”

Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia where the content is created and edited by anyone with Internet access.

The study is expected to be completed by August 2015.

According to a national study found Maine to have the ninth-worst track record in the nation for repairing deficient bridges, nearly one million people drive on Maine’s crumbling bridges every day. But instead of fixing the Pine Tree State’s crumbling bridges and roads, federal funds will help install “speed humps” to slow traffic in two Portland neighborhoods.

Local officials grew concerned over time that roads in the Libbytown and Rosemont neighborhoods were “frequently used by motorists as a cut through.” To slow these drivers down while they cut through, the city built “mini traffic circles and islands,” as well as 38 “speed humps.”

In all, the project is slated to cost $335,000, using a portion of a $1.5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (EDA) and $90,000 from the U.S. Department of Transportation. According to the EDA, the $1.5 million grant was part of a broader effort to redevelop Thompson’s Point as a “mixed-use center that will include a convention center, sports complex and office space.”

However, several neighborhood residents sounded a note of skepticism that using several hundred thousand dollars for traffic calming was a good idea. “I’m not sure people who speed are going to be deterred,” commented Bernie Cohen, Fellow neighbor, Norm Reef, added that drivers may still speed, “When they get to the speed hump, they slow down. As soon as they get over the hump, bingo, they take off again. ... I question how much good it’s going to do for the investment they’re going to make.” To be sure, while the measures were intended to reduce speed, Portland officials were also quick to point out they were designed to “not force drivers to significantly adjust their travel speed.”

Mike Bobinsky, Portland’s public services director, said the speed humps would not be as “severe” as others used in the city. Added Bobinsky, “We are trying to create friction that causes greater awareness by drivers to be conscious it is a neighborhood with children, walkers and bicyclists.”
DOJ Buys Premium LinkedIn Account to Promote Jobs During Hiring Freeze

$544,338

Following in the footsteps of the State Department’s purchase of Facebook likes, the Department of Justice’s (DOJ) Criminal Division has forked over $544,338 of taxpayers’ dollars to have “an enhanced company profile” on LinkedIn.com, a professional networking website, so that it can “increase brand awareness beyond job advertisements” and determine which job applicants are qualified candidates based on self-reported user profiles.

But when this contract for LinkedIn services was awarded, the DOJ was scarcely posting job advertisements, because it was almost three years into a hiring freeze!

But since the Attorney General lifted the DOJ’s hiring freeze in February 2014, taxpayer dollars are no longer being wasted advertising for limited job openings for federal agents, prosecutors, and analysts. Instead, the DOJ still wasted taxpayer money by turning to LinkedIn to find qualified job applicants while the unemployment rate was at 6.6%, and the unemployment rate of recent law school graduates, a hiring pool for future prosecutors, is 12.8%. One news outlet noted that, “in a stagnant economy with high unemployment, Americans are clamoring for jobs...You’d think recruiting expenses would be cut back, not stepped up.” When it comes to jobs, it’s a sellers’ market, yet taxpayers continue paying to promote the only seller of federal law enforcement jobs.

The DOJ stated that using LinkedIn will free up time and resources in the hiring process. How will the DOJ’s enhanced online presence on LinkedIn achieve this? The LinkedIn services will assist the DOJ in “serving job advertisements to the most relevant, targeted audiences, generating the most qualified leads.”

Taxpayers would be alarmed to know the next generation of federal criminal law enforcement is being selected by a social media website on their dime. Even more, taxpayers can only hope that these LinkedIn services will be able to weed out the thousands of fake profiles on LinkedIn as effectively as the DOJ expects LinkedIn to weed out unqualified candidates for employment.

Taxpayers Charged to Promote Hillary Clinton’s $14 Million Book in Europe

$55,000

Like other former First Ladies, Hillary Clinton will receive Secret Service protection for life. That does not explain why the State Department and Department of Homeland Security spent more than $55,000 for the former Secretary of State’s European book tour this year, especially since she “was not traveling on official government business.”

Clinton retired as Secretary of State in February 2013, yet the State Department “paid for nearly $50,000 of the costs” of her European excursion to promote her book “Hard Choices” in July 2014. This is not a perk typically extended to former Cabinet secretaries, “making it curious the State Department’s Paris Embassy was on the hook” for her costs. A Department spokeswoman could not answer whether or not “her agency had paid for Clinton’s private travel on other non-government trips.”

DHS spent $5,100 to rent three Mercedes-Benz “executive limousine vans” for a single day in Berlin, Germany. According to documents obtained by the Daily Mail, the federal government paid more than $55,000 on travel expenses related to her book tour in July alone.

The expenses for Clinton Tour de France included $3,668 charge for “a single night’s lodging in a suite at the posh Four Seasons George V hotel in Paris. That rate corresponds to the cost of a suite with a ‘large and superbly appointed marble bathroom,’ a ‘deep soaking tub,’ ‘sparkling chandeliers’ and ‘elegant period furniture, according to the Four Seasons website,’” notes the Daily Mail.


Mrs. Clinton reportedly received a $14 million advance for her book “Hard Choices.” Her speaking fees have ranged from $225,000 to $300,000 for a single appearance.
FAA Spending to Study What to Do With a FAA-Violating Municipal

$520,000

For many business owners, failure to comply with federal regulations can result in steep fines or orders to close up shop. But for the Burley Municipal Airport in Burley, Idaho, failure to adhere to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) standards results in a $520,000 taxpayer-funded feasibility study just to decide if this problematic airport should be fixed, moved, or closed.1052

A failed compliance review in March 2014 presented the city of Burley with an ultimatum: fix or move the airport or lose any FAA funding.1053 Burley has been studying places for relocating the airport since 1995.1054 So far, not including the newest study, the FAA has funded $624,082 worth of studies for possible airport sites for Burley.1055 Burley attempted to move the airport in 1997, 2008, and 2011, but all of these attempts were thwarted by land-use disputes.1056 While one intuitive Burley City Councilman stated that the FAA has funded these studies because it thinks the Burley airport needs to be moved, apparently the ultimate decision between two proposed relocation sites or improvements to the current site cannot be reached without an additional half a million dollars of taxpayers’ money.1057

Early reporting on the newest FAA study is already taking an ominous direction for the Burley Municipal Airport and for the U.S. taxpayers funding the study. One decision from the study will be how much money the FAA wants to invest in an airport that is only used by local pilots.1058 At the meeting to approve the city’s application for the FAA study, one city councilman suggested that the airport should just be closed instead of moved.1059 Lengthening one of the runways to meet FAA standards for safety zones could come with an estimated price tag of over $100 million, some of which would also be paid by U.S. taxpayers.1060 This would leave one runway being a published length of 2,500 feet, which is prohibited by many insurers of corporate planes.1061 In addition, non-local pilots would be unaware that the runway is actually longer than 2,500 feet, causing them to bypass the Burley airport for another airport with a longer published runway length.1062 One proposed relocation site only has one runway to accommodate the area’s prevailing wind, causing landing problems for arriving pilots.1063 This site also does not have readily available interstate access, making it not time-effective to travel to the airport.1064 The proposed sites also fail to address security concerns, as their rural locations have little protections against theft of the $200,000 small airplanes that use the Burley airport.1065

The Burley Airport Users Association has already voiced its opposition to the proposed relocation sites, with the group of local pilots’ president stating that “[i]f they put the airport at either of the sites, I’ll just start going to Twin Falls because the [Burley] airport will be so difficult to access.”1066 However, the executive director of the Southern Idaho Economic Development Organization predicted that relocating the Burley airport is not “a deal-maker nor –breaker,” because major corporations are satisfied using an airport that is 25 minutes away.1067

So while the FAA is spending $520,000 of taxpayers’ money on a study to assess the fate of the Burley Municipal Airport, the Magic Valley Regional Airport operates less than an hour’s drive away in Twin Falls, Idaho.1068 One Burley businessman posed “[i]f the [Burley] airport doesn’t meet FAA standards, how in good conscience can we keep it open?”1069

The question U.S. taxpayers should be asking is: if the Burley airport is only fifty miles away from a perfectly functioning airport, how in good conscience can the FAA spend taxpayer dollars to study keeping this crumbling rural airport afloat?

Texting Drunks Asking Them Not to Drink

$194,090

“Btw, don’t have to much 2 drink.”

Researchers have received $194,090 this year to determine if text messages can encourage heavy drinkers to put down that cocktail.1070

Researchers have acknowledged that other internet-based interventions have “proven mildly effective but have limited ability to help individuals maintain changes.”1071 They are hoping that tapping into a drinker’s cell phone will be more effective in reaching the drinker before problem drinking occurs.1072 For example, some study subjects will get a daily 3 P.M. text message reminding them of the consequences of heavy drinking.1073

Not just any ordinary drinker qualifies for the study. The focus is on women and men who drink more than 15 and 24 drinks in an average week, respectively.1074 Up to 300 participants will receive up to 115 text messages a month over the course of four months.1075 They will be measured by the reduction in the number of drinks consumed each day, the number of days of heavy drinking, and the average number of drinks per week.1076 Any drinkers who “express a desire or intent to obtain additional substance abuse treatment” during the study are excluded from participating.1077

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We All Scream for Federally Funded Ice Cream

$1,253,309

Some in the dairy industry are milking the federal government. While some grants are being used to develop products like cheese, cream or butter, other dairy farmers have been more creative in their efforts to acquire taxpayer money.

In Idaho, a dairy farm received grant funds to launch a marketing campaign in part to sell its ice cream. Other farms have also used the funds to grow their ice cream businesses, including one in Oregon which plans to market a premium ice cream in its stores, and another in Washington which will help start up a store to sell ice cream. Sadly, however, the ice cream in Washington State will be for those with more sophisticated palates—the grantee will serve only a few “herbal” flavors at a time and will not offer any sprinkles since he is “not a sprinkles guy.” In total, the USDA paid $267,703 of taxpayer money to ice cream producers.

Dairy farmers’ creativity doesn’t stop at artisanal ice cream. In Wisconsin and New York, a farmer cooperative and creamery received a grant to expand production and marketing of organic Greek yogurt. A Missouri farm will be using a grant it received also to produce yogurt, but from sheep’s milk. A farm in Pennsylvania received a grant as well to expand its yogurt business but will use some of the money to build its Mexican chocolate business.

Other grantees really stretched their imagination to be awarded the grants. One grantee in New York used the money to develop “kasher artisanal raw milk cheese” produced from grass-fed cows. The cheeses are made under strict Rabbinic supervision. Another grantee in Florida will use the grant money it received to produce and market a line of “goat milk soap and other goat milk body care products.”

Large objects may be hurtling toward Earth, but despite receiving a big budget for tracking efforts, NASA has no idea where most of them are.

NASA has operated the Near-Earth Object (NEO) Program since 1994, when Congress first required the agency start tracking all large NEOs within 28 million miles of Earth’s orbit. The program is supposed to identify 90 percent of NEOs by 2020.

Funding for the program has grown exponentially from $4 million in 2009 to $40.5 million this year. NASA had been allocated $102 million in funding for this program since 2008 alone.

Despite the massive funding increases, earthlings are still in the dark about what objects are floating in space.

NASA still has little capability to identify NEOs because it has completely mismanaged the program and will not make its 2020 goal, according to the Office of Inspector General. The OIG rung up NASA for a lack of collaboration, integration, and effective internal controls as reasons for the program’s inability to accomplish its mission by 2020.

Like some comets in orbit, the NEO Program management keeps chasing its tail by not adopting measures to eliminate duplicative efforts between NASA-funded observatories. The NEO Program has not sought to establish alliances with other governmental agencies, NASA programs or foreign countries in conducting its work. For instance, both the Department of Defense and the National Science Foundation have Earth-based telescopes which could assist in identifying and tracking NEOs. Likewise, NASA’s international partner could greatly enhance the program’s capabilities.

Upon examining the NEO Program’s long-term strategic approach, the OIG report disclosed that a lack of comprehensive “strategic plan, integrated master schedule, and cost estimates” have plagued program execution. In short, the program’s management seem to be lost in space.

Medicaid Provider Taxes

$4 billion

States are taxing federal Medicaid payments to doctors and using the revenue to get even more federal funding, a trick that is worth billions of dollars a year.

The Medicaid program is jointly funded by the states and federal government. Uncle Sam matches a fraction of the funds that states allocate toward their programs. To boost the amount of funds they get from Uncle Sam, states use these “provider taxes.” But in many cases, most of the revenue from the tax comes from federal payments already made by Medicaid.

Provider taxes cannot be applied specifically to Medicaid providers, but they can be levied against specific categories of medical providers. The most commonly taxed is one in which the federal government pays most of the bills: nursing homes. Medicaid covers almost half of the cost of all nursing home care nationwide, and Medicare covers almost one-quarter. Forty-four states use this tax on nursing homes to gather more federal dollars — essentially a double benefit. Other oft-utilized tax categories include inpatient and outpatient hospital services and facilities for individuals with developmental disabilities.

Congress scaled back the use of this practice in the ‘90s, but the loophole continues to yield billions of dollars in unintended federal spending for states. In 2014 alone, its estimated cost is $4.5 billion annually.

All Americans should have access to quality health care, but the provider tax gimmick is indicative of Congress’ ineptitude in addressing the real issues facing the Medicaid program.
Earmark Spends Taxpayer Money to Send Coal to Germany

$638,910

What some have called “a felony theft of the taxpayers’ money,” the United States is forced by law to pay for the mining and shipping of anthracite coal to U.S. military bases in Germany.109

Thanks to an earmark in defense appropriations bills, the U.S. Air Force must use American anthracite coal to heat military bases in Germany.110 Introduced in the 1960s by the late Senator Daniel Flood, the earmark was an effort to preserve his Pennsylvania district’s anthracite coal industry.111 The provision allows the DOD to implement “cost-effective agreements” that include anthracite coal for heating military based in Germany.112 But the Department of Defense (DOD) has tried for decades to end this earmark because it wasted hundreds of millions of dollars annually.113 Over thirty years ago, the DOD complained that the military had no use for the anthracite coal and that it had to expend additional resources just to protect the coal from the elements.114 The DOD also argued that it was more cost-effective to purchase energy from local suppliers overseas.115

Ignoring the DOD’s calls to end this anthracite coal mandate, the provision still remains in annual appropriations bills.116 According to a civilian contracting officer for the U.S. Air Force in Germany, taxpayers purchased about 9,000 tons of anthracite coal in 2013,117 amounting to $638,910 in cost to taxpayers.118

Farmers Get Grant to Produce “Worm Power” Compost

$199,000

These earthworms are not just eating through manure. They are also digesting taxpayer dollars.

Worm Power received two new grants this year, in part to study whether its novel worm-digested compost is good for plants.119 These grants are the eighth and ninth the private company has received from the federal government in the last decade. Though the grants came from federal programs that are only supposed to consider the merits, they did receive overt assistance from U.S. Senators Chuck Schumer and Kirsten Gillibrand in securing the grant.120

Worm Power created a process called vermicomposting, in which worms eat through cow manure and produce a disease-preventing mixture of soil and fertilizer. “If I want to have eight million worms,” said the company’s president, “I kinda gotta make sure everything is really running to keep them fat, dumb, and happy [sp].”121

Even though the company appears to have success on the market, it continues to worm its way through the federal dole. This year’s grants — both coming from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) — are intended to help the company make its patented system more mainstream.122 One grant provided $100,000 to help the company “improve the profitability of hydroponic baby leaf spinach production.”123 The other gave the company $99,994 to aid its development of a novel seed treatment product.124

Worm Power has sold organic plant food products for years, and it has previously seen more demand than it can handle.125 The plant food sells on the website from $6.95 to $129.95.126 Development of a seed treatment may help the worms break into an industry worth over $3 billion annually.127

With that kind of success, these worms should be able to eat their own dirt rather than taxpayers.

Marketing Money for Little-Used Wisconsin Airport

$150,000

Officials at the Chippewa Valley Regional Airport are “pretty convinced” that the reason only 12% of air travelers in the region choose the airport is because the others who do not are “just not aware of the services available.”128 Most travelers in the region choose to fly out of the Delta hub Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport just 90 minutes away.129

That explanation was good enough for the Federal Aviation Administration, which awarded the airport $150,000 to market the airport’s services.130


Because the airport only serves Chicago O’Hare International Airport, any destination other than Chicago requires a connection there, driving up the cost and inconvenience of the travel choice.

For example, a nonstop round trip weekend ticket in December from Minneapolis to Denver cost around $145.131 The same ticket departing from Chippewa Valley Airport costs $433 and requires an hour layover in Chicago.132 It is understandable that locals would choose a 90 minute drive and a cheaper nonstop ticket over a shorter drive and a more expensive ticket with a layover.

Even a round trip ticket to Chippewa Valley’s only destination, Chicago O’Hare, is cheaper out of Minneapolis ($92) than out of the regional airport ($178).

Chippewa Valley Regional Airport can market their services, but in an age where online price-comparison for airfare is a click away, savvy travelers will always pick cheaper, more convenient airfare despite any federally funded marketing scheme.
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19 This is an extremely low estimate. The actual amount of money federal agencies spent paying the salaries of employees on administrative leave status is likely much higher. This number is based on a small sample of data we received from 11 agencies.

20 Data provided by the Government Accountability Office, October 2014.


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