

# NOT ONE DIME MORE TO NASA

## Presidential Candidates and NASA

In 2008, Candidate Obama stated that he would take money from NASA and used it to increase spending on education<sup>1</sup>. Problem is; no one believed him. What a candidate states before his Spend Doctors get involve (so he doesn't lose votes) is what you should really believe. It's unbelievable to think that a federal agency which saw its greatest support under its first two Democratic Presidents has fallen so low under the last Democratic President that we have to obtain rides into orbit from our old Space foes. Although this President has increased the Federal Budget by more than \$1 Trillion per year, he can't bring himself to give NASA one more dime of funding.

When will Presidential Candidates learn that the best legacy they can leave is one where they put their full backing behind Manned Space Exploration; compare the legacy of Kennedy & Johnson versus any US President since their administration? There is no word association between "Nixon and NASA" and that is because while Nixon spoke with Armstrong on the moon he was cutting NASA's budget. If Nixon had gotten behind NASA like Kennedy and Johnson, a much better designed Space Shuttle may have been named after him.

In this Presidential political cycle, **can we find one candidate (like Kennedy) that will stand behind NASA?** Wouldn't it be great for the next Republican President promise to take all funding from Obama's beloved Global Warming program (US Global Change Research Program) and transfer it to NASA; more than doubling NASA's current budget? With such funding NASA would be able to **send astronauts (and Space Tourists!) to the moon within one administration, which would GREATLY restore America's greatness.**

Figure 1: The Federal Budget has grown over \$1 Trillion since Obama took office (the rounding of \$4.00T from \$3.98T is more than the NASA budget)

Year	GDP-US \$ trillion nominal	Population-US million	Total Spending -fed \$ trillion nominal
2008	14.7186	304.094	2.98
2009	14.4187	306.772	3.52
2010	14.9644	309.347	3.46
2011	15.5179	311.722	3.60
2012	16.1632	314.112	3.54
2013	16.7681	316.498	3.45
2014	17.4189	318.857	3.51
2015	17.985	321.234	3.76
2016	18.8186	323.629	4.00

Data Sources for 2008:  
GDP, GO: [GDP, GO Sources](#)  
Federal: [Fed. Budget: Hist. Tables 3.2, 5.1, 7.1](#)  
State and Local: [State and Local Gov. Finances](#)

Data Sources for 2016:  
GDP, GO: [GDP, GO Sources](#)  
Federal: [Fed. Budget: Hist. Tables 3.2, 5.1, 7.1](#)

Figure 2: Obama's budget for NASA (on the left) is FLAT, which means they lose 3% per year due to inflation. Compare NASA's budget to Obama's budget for Global Warming (on the right).

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
FY 2013 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

Budget Authority, dollars in millions	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Notional			
				FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
<b>NASA FY 2013</b>	<b>18,448.0</b>	<b>17,770.0</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>
<b>Science</b>	<b>4,919.7</b>	<b>5,073.7</b>	<b>4,911.2</b>	<b>4,914.4</b>	<b>4,914.4</b>	<b>4,914.4</b>	<b>4,914.4</b>
Earth Science	1,721.9	1,760.5	1,784.8	1,775.6	1,835.5	1,826.2	1,722.8
Planetary Science	1,450.8	1,501.4	1,192.3	1,133.7	1,102.0	1,119.4	1,198.8
Astrophysics	631.1	672.7	659.4	700.0	693.7	708.9	710.3
James Webb Space Telescope	476.8	518.6	627.6	659.1	646.6	621.6	571.1
Heliophysics	639.2	620.5	647.0	643.0	636.7	638.3	661.6
<b>Aeronautics</b>	<b>533.5</b>	<b>569.4</b>	<b>551.5</b>	<b>551.5</b>	<b>551.5</b>	<b>551.5</b>	<b>551.5</b>
<b>Space Technology</b>	<b>456.3</b>	<b>573.7</b>	<b>699.0</b>	<b>699.0</b>	<b>699.0</b>	<b>699.0</b>	<b>699.0</b>
<b>Exploration</b>	<b>3,821.2</b>	<b>3,712.8</b>	<b>3,932.8</b>	<b>4,076.5</b>	<b>4,076.5</b>	<b>4,076.5</b>	<b>4,076.5</b>
Exploration Systems Development	2,982.1	3,007.1	2,769.4	2,913.1	2,913.1	2,913.1	2,913.1
Commercial Spaceflight	606.8	406.0	829.7	829.7	829.7	829.7	829.7
Exploration Research and Development	232.3	299.7	333.7	333.7	333.7	333.7	333.7
<b>Space Operations</b>	<b>5,146.3</b>	<b>4,187.0</b>	<b>4,013.2</b>	<b>4,035.1</b>	<b>4,035.1</b>	<b>4,035.1</b>	<b>4,035.1</b>
Space Shuttle	1,592.9	1,556.2	716.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International Space Station	2,713.6	2,829.9	3,007.6	3,177.6	3,170.9	3,212.8	3,234.3
Space and Flight Support (SFS)	839.8	800.9	935.0	857.5	864.2	822.3	800.8
<b>Education</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Cross-Agency Support</b>	<b>2,956.4</b>	<b>2,993.9</b>	<b>2,847.5</b>	<b>2,847.5</b>	<b>2,847.5</b>	<b>2,847.5</b>	<b>2,847.5</b>
Center Management and Operations	2,189.0	2,204.1	2,093.3	2,093.3	2,093.3	2,093.3	2,093.3
Agency Management and Operations	767.4	789.8	754.2	754.2	754.2	754.2	754.2
<b>Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration</b>	<b>432.9</b>	<b>487.0</b>	<b>619.2</b>	<b>450.4</b>	<b>450.4</b>	<b>450.4</b>	<b>450.4</b>
Construction of Facilities	373.3	441.3	552.8	359.5	362.9	360.0	360.0
Environmental Compliance and	59.6	45.6	66.4	90.9	87.5	90.4	90.4
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>
<b>NASA FY 2013</b>	<b>18,448.0</b>	<b>17,770.0</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>	<b>17,711.4</b>

1. FY 2011 and FY 2012 are consistent with submitted operating plans. However, for comparability purposes, values for Space Technology in those years reflect the funding for Space Technology-related activities executed in Exploration, Space Operations, and Cross Agency Support.

2. FY 2012 Estimates include the impact to appropriation accounts of the \$30 million rescission included in the 2012 Appropriation Act, in addition to -\$1 million from other prior appropriations included in the total.

3. Funds associated with outyear estimates for programmatic construction remain in programmatic accounts.

4. FY 2014 - FY 2017 outyear amounts are notional.

Table 1

Summary of Federal Climate Change Expenditures  
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Summary of Climate Expenditures <sup>1</sup>	FY 2012 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2013 Enacted Budget Authority	FY 2013 Current Budget Authority <sup>2</sup>	FY 2014 Proposed Budget Authority	Change in Budget Authority 2013, 2014
<b>US Global Change Research Program (USGCRP)</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>+149</b>
<b>Clean Energy Technologies</b>	<b>6,121</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>7,933</b>	<b>+1,845</b>
<b>International Assistance<sup>3,7</sup></b>	<b>958</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>+42</b>
<b>Natural Resources Adaptation</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>+15</b>
<b>Energy Tax Provisions That May Reduce Greenhouse Gases<sup>4,5</sup></b>	<b>5,052</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>+130</b>
<b>Energy Payments in Lieu of Tax Provisions<sup>6,8</sup></b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>8,080</b>	<b>8,080</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>-3,370</b>
<i>Adjustments for programs included in multiple categories</i>	<i>-24</i>	<i>-24</i>	<i>-22</i>	<i>-23</i>	<i>---</i>
<b>Total<sup>1,7</sup></b>	<b>19,781</b>	<b>22,598</b>	<b>22,195</b>	<b>21,408</b>	<b>-1,189</b>

**Footnotes:**

<sup>1</sup> Budget Authority provided in millions of dollars and are current as of June 21, 2013. Discrepancies with other published documents may result from rounding and improved estimates.

<sup>2</sup> International Assistance includes congressionally appropriated assistance by core agencies (i.e. Department of State, Department of Treasury, US Agency for International Development) as well as complementary agencies (e.g., Environmental Protection Agency), but does not include indirect climate assistance nor development finance and export credit agencies.

<sup>3</sup> Tax incentives related to climate change included in this report were projected at about \$23.5 billion over five years (2014-2018). These estimates do not reflect the extension of several temporary tax provisions by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Tax expenditures are estimates of the revenue losses due to a tax preference. While not exactly equivalent to budget authority, tax expenditure estimates are included for completeness.

<sup>5</sup> Firms can take an energy payment in lieu of certain tax credits. The payments are considered outlays and are direct substitutes for the energy tax provisions. Estimates have been included in all columns for completeness.

<sup>6</sup> Energy payments in lieu of tax credits included in this report are currently projected at \$9.1 billion over five years (2014-2018).

<sup>7</sup> The International Assistance total contains funds that are also counted in the USGCRP and Clean Energy Technology totals. Table total line excludes this double-count.

<sup>8</sup> Current Budget Authority for FY 2013 throughout this document reflects the amount the program has available for the year calculated as the appropriated amount (as reported in the FY 2013 Enacted column) minus the reductions pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25) sequestration order issued on March 1, 2013, and accounting for any known and applicable reprogrammings, transfers, or other related adjustments. Estimates are current as of June 21, 2013 and are subject to change.

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Figure 3: To Matters Worst, Obama's Climate Change Initiative requires NASA to spend \$1.5B per year of its budget for Climate Change

### Federal Climate Change Expenditures Report to Congress

- **Understand and Accurately Project Climate Change and its Impacts.** The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) integrates Federal research and solutions for climate and global change. The new strategic plan will guide interagency investments in the Budget, including support for a National Climate Assessment of the current science and impacts of climate change. The Budget provides nearly \$2.7 billion for USGCRP programs, an increase of \$147 million (6 percent) above the FY 2013 enacted level.
- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) budget includes a sustained investment in climate science, with \$1.5 billion proposed for FY 2014. NASA's Earth Science program conducts first-of-a-kind demonstration flights of sensors in air and space in an effort to foster scientific understanding of the Earth system and to improve the ability to forecast climate change and natural disasters. The 2014 Budget supports several research satellites in development, an initiative to monitor changes in polar ice sheets, enhancements to climate models, and NASA contributions to the USGCRP's National Climate Assessment. NASA will continue to develop a replacement to the Orbiting Carbon Observatory (OCO).

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<sup>i</sup> <http://www.carleton.edu/departments/educ/vote/external%20documents/PreK-12EducationFactSheet.pdf>