| US Federal Budget                                   |      |         |                   |            | UnitedUS  |
|---|------|---------|-------------------|------------|---|
| Version 0.5   | 2023 |         | Proposed 2027     |            | Notes   |
|   |      | Percent | With Additions    | Difference | A 27% increase in revenues (AR2027)   |
| Revenue   | 4509 |         | 5705              | 1196       | 127%  |
| Individual Income Taxes                             | 2305 | 51%     | 2305              | 0          | 40%   |
| Base Income Taxes                                   |      |         | 2305              |            | 100%  |
| Add higher income brackets                          |      |         | 400               |            | Add 40% for >\$5M and 45% for >\$20M (progressively of course)  |
| Close tax loopholes                                 |      |         | 100               |            | Including carried interest, accelerated depreciation, interest expense, 1031 exchange, etc                                |
| Lower overall income taxes %                        |      |         | -500              |            | Balance creation of VAT tax (consumption) with lowering of income taxes (income)  |
| Payroll Taxes                                       | 1101 | 24%     | 1451              | 350        | 25%   |
| Social Security Taxes (6.2%+6.2%)                   |      | 24%     | 1451              |            | 132%  |
| Base Social Security<br>Remove Wage Base Limit      |      |         | 1101<br>350       |            | Stabilize Social Security funding   |
| Medicare Taxes (1.45%+1.45%)                        | 343  | 8%      | 443               | 100        | 6%  |
| Base Medicare taxes                                 |      |         | 343               |            | 129%  |
| Set Medicare percent to 2%                          |      |         | 100               |            | Stabilize Medicare funding  |
| Unemployment insurance                              | 55   | 1%      | 55                | 0          |   |
| Other retirement                                    | 12   | 0%      | 12                | 0          |   |
| Corporate Income Taxes                              | 412  | 9%      | 732               | 320        | 7%  |
| Base Corporate Tax                                  |      |         | 412               |            | 178%  |
| Set corporate tax at 30%                            |      |         | 200               |            | We are the premier market of the world, the corporate tax should reflect that reality.                                    |
| Tax corporate buybacks                              |      |         | 20                |            | Tax backdoor C suite compensaation tactics  |
| Progressive taxation of highly compensated C Suites |      |         | 100               |            | If a company has egregiously higher compensation for C suite executives, then the company will pay higher corporate taxes |
| Other   | 281  | 6%      | 307               | 26         | 5%  |
| Excise Taxes  | 90   | 2%      | 90                |            | 109%  |
| Estate and Gift Taxes                               | 25   | 1%      | 25                |            |   |
| Customs Duties and Tariffs                          | 54   | 1%      | 80                |            | Increased tariffs (modest)  |
| Miscellaneous Revenue                               | 76   | 2%      | 76                |            |   |
| Other   | 36   | 1%      | 36                |            |   |
| Federal VAT/GST Tax                                 |      |         | 400               | 400        |   |
| 5% base/none on necessities/higher on luxury items  |      | (       | Check             | 1196       |   |
|   |      | Percent | With Subtractions | Difference | A 27% reduction in expenditures   |
| Expenses  | 5685 |         | 4707              | -978       | 83%   |
| Mandatory Spending                                  | 3650 | 64%     | 3063              |            |   |
| Social Security                                     | 1313 | 23%     | 1238              | -75        | Senior debt payments go first to refunding SS and Medicare Trust funds (from borrowing by Fed Gov)                        |
| Base Social Security                                | 1010 | 2070    | 1313              | , 0        | 94%   |
| Apply mortality tables                              |      |         | -50               |            | If SS payments are inflation adjusted, then the system should be indexed to mortality tables                              |
| Phased withdrawals                                  |      |         | -25               |            | See above, system must be indexed to mortality in order to stay solvent   |
| Medicare  | 847  | 15%     | 663               | -184       | Senior debt payments go first to refunding SS and Medicare Trust funds (from borrowing by Fed Gov)                        |
| Base Medicare                                       |      | 0%      | 847               |            | 78%   |
| 80% Budget  |      | 0%      | -169              |            |   |
| Reforms   |      | 0%      | -15               |            | Look to reforming Medicare Advantage using Healthcare Management Corporations   |
| Medicaid  | 536  | 9%      | 414               | -122       |   |
| Base Medicaid                                       |      | 0%      | 536               |            | 77%   |
| 80% Budget  |      | 0%      | -107              |            |   |
| Reforms   |      | 0%      | -15               |            |   |

| Other (SNAP/Fed Emp Benefits/Student aid) | 954  | 17%   | 748          | -206 |
|---|------|-------|--------------|------|
| Base Other                                |      |       | 954          |      |
| 80% Budget                                |      |       | -191         |      |
| Reforms                                   |      |       | -15          |      |
| Discretionary Spending                    | 1639 | 29%   | 1144         |      |
| Defense                                   | 766  | 13%   | 596          | -170 |
| Base Defense                              |      |       | 766          |      |
| One theater war                           |      |       | -120         |      |
| Strategy reform                           |      |       | -10          |      |
| Procurement reform                        |      |       | -20          |      |
| VA reform                                 |      |       | -20          |      |
| Nondefense                                | 873  | 15%   | 548          | -325 |
| Base Non Defense                          |      |       | 873          |      |
| 80% Budget                                |      |       | <i>-17</i> 5 |      |
| Organizational reform                     |      |       | -150         |      |
| Interest on Debt                          | 396  | 7%    | 500          | 104  |
|   |      | Check |              | -978 |

Deficit -1176 998

 Deficit Reduction
 0
 998

 10 years
 9980

Reduce national debt by \$1T a year for ten years \$9.980

| Analysis                          |          |          |  |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|--|
|                                   |          | 2035     |  |
| Total US Federal Debt 2023/2035   | \$33,000 | \$23,020 |  |
| US GDP 2023/2035                  | \$23,500 | \$28,200 |  |
| Percent of GDP                    | 140%     | 82%      |  |
| Projected US Federal Debt in 2035 |          | \$52,000 |  |

78%

Reduce defense spending to 2.5% of GDP (\$588B)

78%

The country no longer prioritizes the US military as the military of last resort for the world, right size it to reflect that

Look to Ukraine as innovative, cost effective procurement

Incorporate private markets while keeping VA specific facilities and programs

63%

Includes reformation, consolidation, and elimination of federal agencies

Interest should decrease over time but not assuming that

## Total Budget Balance Change YoY 2174

Target 85% of GDP as baseline for triggering balanced budget requirements

The purpose of a balanced budget mechanism is to force Congress and the Executive branch to make policy compromises All policy choices can be revisited at a later time if conditions warrant it (as long as the Balanced Budget law is followed)

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