

Top Ten Ideas that Streamline Government Operations and Save Taxpayers Money

February 13, 2025

Introduction

From February 2 to 13, 2025, I had the pleasure to transmit ten ideas to the Bipartisan House Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) Caucus on behalf of the firm. Such proposals were designed with a clear and *nonpartisan* objective: to enhance efficiencies, streamline operations, and improve the overall effectiveness of good Federal governance. Given the DOGE Caucus's publicly announced commitment to practical solutions that transcend political divisions, I remain hopeful that the firm's ten ideas could be well-received by policymakers focused on meaningful improvements absent partisan political politics.

On February 2, 2025, I submitted nine ideas that address various operational inefficiencies, offering actionable solutions that could yield tangible benefits across multiple government sectors. Recognizing that true efficiency is not just about cost-cutting but also about improving outcomes and service delivery, I focused on strategies that balance fiscal responsibility with functional effectiveness. Following my initial submission of February 2, 2025, I identified an additional area warranting communication: the addition of three conditions to Veterans Affairs's presumptive conditions list.

On February 12, 2025, I submitted the firm's tenth, and likely final, recommendation to advocate for the inclusion of three ailments to VA's presumptive conditions list, so veterans suffering from three conditions under narrow circumstances receive the care and support they deserve without unnecessarily inefficient administrative hurdles.

On February 13, 2025, I supplemented the firm's third idea with additional support explained in more detail below.

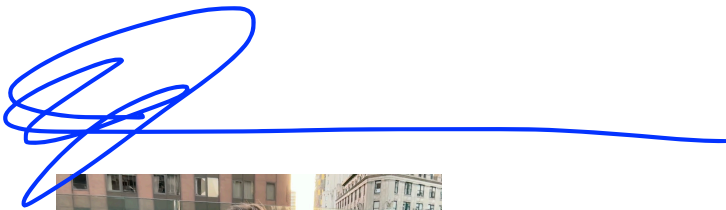
Each of the ten proposals align with the fundamental goal of enhancing government efficiency in a manner that is both pragmatic and impactful. By minimizing bureaucratic redundancies, optimizing resource allocation, and prioritizing service quality, these recommendations offer a pathway toward a more effective and responsive government. It is my sincere hope that these ideas will resonate with decision-makers and contribute meaningfully to ongoing efforts for improvement.

Some of the ten idea pitches I have submitted to the Bipartisan House DOGE Caucus relate to my former employer. I acknowledge that some readers may perceive my engagement in this process as raising concerns under the post-Government employment restrictions set forth in 5 C.F.R. Part 2641.101, *et al.*, particularly during my two-year cooling-off period following my Federal employment (2011–2023). However, no such concern is warranted. All idea pitches involve ideas in which I did not personally and substantially participate during my Federal service, to the best of my knowledge, and they are generally unrelated to the area of law that was

the focus of my government practice. Additionally, I have not signed any certification restricting lobbying activities, and I am making these submissions while my firm, a limited liability company, remains under no obligation to refrain from lobbying. There is no financial conflict of interest relating to idea pitch number one, for a number of reasons not worthy of repetition here.

Finally, I am extremely passionate about the need for us to advance the ideas of class appeals and class claims within the Federal sector, as I believe they are fundamental to achieving true fairness and justice in our nation. In order for us to fully realize Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream, we must acknowledge that the class appeal and class claims process in the Federal sector is being intentionally and willfully atrophied, as has been my personal experience and observation. This erosion of collective redress mechanisms threatens fundamental rights, and now is the time to leverage this opportunity to take action to restore and strengthen these essential processes. Whether the reader thinks Civil Rights or revenue-producing enterprises are, or should be, the Federal government's penultimate concern, the good news is that all such readers should be able to agree with the need to advance idea pitch number three...

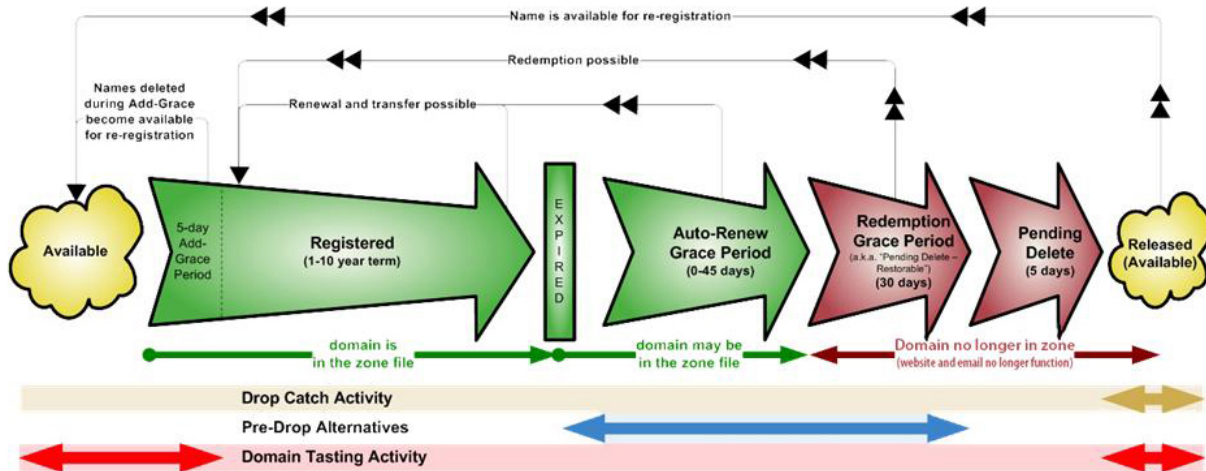
Sincerely,



Joseph Hof, CEM
Managing Attorney
Hof Law, LLC

Front Image Credit: Perfect Strangers (2017), Vik Munoz. Lenox Hill- 72nd Street Station, New York, NY

1. Strategic FEMA Partnership for gTLD Management: A Revenue-Generating Innovation



To propel the country forward, I propose an unprecedented pilot program under a combination of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Stafford Act authority and sole source procurement authority under the Federal Acquisition Regulations —one that not only enhances disaster response scalability, but also establishes a sustainable, revenue-generating enterprise involving vulnerable populations.

Specifically, I urge DOGE to direct the FEMA Review Council to convene a **tiger team** to explore a FEMA partnership with my firm to pursue the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers’ (ICANN) **Applicant Support Program** for the creation and management of three new **generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs)**: **.hof** (Hall of Fame), **.pnp** (Private Nonprofit), and **.how** (Houses of Worship). These gTLDs align with FEMA’s mission by offering a structured, globally recognized digital identity for key institutions critical to disaster recovery, resilience, and community rebuilding efforts. My model, which I originally stated out loud in 2022, includes a **continuity of operations plan**, leveraging scalable staffing solutions with State, Territorial, Tribal and Local authorities in **Louisiana, New York, Puerto Rico, Saint Croix, and Texas**—jurisdictions that routinely face disaster recovery cycles. As recovery efforts subside, trained personnel can seamlessly transition into **call center operations** supporting the gTLD enterprise, ensuring an agile workforce adaptable to FEMA’s evolving needs.

Most notably, this initiative generates **self-sustaining revenue**, directly tied to worldwide domain registrations.

Given Hof's well-developed gTLD concepts, and FEMA's contributions, [including a recently announced partnership with the NFL](#), a FEMA/HOF partnership would stand as an extremely competitive candidate at ICANN's Next Round Program.

While I am committed to moving forward with this endeavor independently, the opportunity for the Federal government to engage in a transformative, cost-neutral revenue stream remains open, and, if so interested, I look forward to discussing this concept with the FEMA Review Council at the earliest opportunity.

2. Expanding the Feedback Loop: A Bold Step Toward True Continuous Improvement

Efficiency in disaster response is not just about logistics and funding—it is about listening. The Federal government must take additional steps to incorporate targeted communities into the continuous improvement process of the disaster response life cycle, ensuring that every voice—especially those historically excluded—is heard, valued, and leveraged for collective progress. Our nation was founded by outcasts and outlaws, visionaries who reshaped the course of history. Today, we stand at a crossroads where we can embrace this American tradition of resilience and redemption by expanding FEMA's feedback loop to include the perspectives of formerly incarcerated individuals and legally recognized workers in industries often overlooked. The depth of insight and untapped wisdom within these communities can offer groundbreaking solutions to logistical, economic, and social challenges in disaster response and recovery. FEMA Regions 2 and 9 are uniquely positioned to make a difference in this space.

Moreover, this push for inclusion is not just about reform—it is about readiness for the future. One of the greatest successes of the first Administration was the creation of the United States Space Force, a bold investment in America's defense and strategic positioning beyond Earth. DOGE is uniquely positioned to establish a direct line of coordination between FEMA's Office of Preparedness and the Space Force, ensuring that the lessons learned from catastrophic disaster response—logistical command, continuity of operations, and resilience planning—are shared across mission sets. The parallels between catastrophic disaster preparedness, and the strategic priorities of space operations, are undeniable, and FEMA's expertise can help shape Space Force strategies to prepare for rapid response to exigencies in space. DOGE can make this happen with a simple directive to the FEMA Review Council and to the Defense Department—an efficiency-driven solution that costs nothing yet yields immense value.

By embracing inclusivity in feedback and cross-agency coordination, the government can elevate both disaster preparedness and national security, proving that bold ideas are the key to a more effective, resilient, and forward-thinking America. I urge DOGE to champion this initiative, as it represents the very essence of government efficiency—leveraging every available resource, insight, and partnership to drive success.

3. The Federal Class Action Corporation (FCAC): A New Era of Equitable Relief Administration

For too long, the administration of class actions has been dictated by large law firms whose ability to certify a class hinges on the arcane and often nonsensical legal standards of commonality, numerosity, typicality, and adequacy of representation. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). The final two elements—typicality and adequacy of representation—which...”test the adequacy of representation”, *Schnall v. Amboy Nat'l Bank*, (2002 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19091), could be satisfied in a new, more efficient way through the creation of the Federal Class Action Corporation (FCAC), a FEMA-administered corporation designed to ensure that vulnerable populations actually benefit from the relief class actions are meant to provide.

By leveraging FEMA’s Individual Assistance data sets, pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974, FCAC would be uniquely positioned to identify, contact, and administer relief to eligible class members, ensuring that those who need assistance most are not left behind. As it stands now, class action relief disproportionately benefits those with time and legal awareness to file claims, while working Americans—those most deserving of such relief—are often too busy to navigate the claims process.

Take, for example, the ongoing class action settlement in the matter of *Russo, et al. v. Walgreen Co.*, No. 1:17-cv-02246 (N.D. Ill.), which provides relief to individuals who paid for any prescription drug from Walgreens from 2007 to 2024. In Missouri alone—the State of Hof’s domiciliary—nearly every single Missourian may be a member of this class and therefore stands to benefit, and, yet, only a fraction will ever file claims. With FCAC as administrator, individuals would be proactively contacted, just as FEMA’s Disaster Survivor Assistance (DSA) teams reach out to disaster survivors during responses to Presidentially-declared disasters. FCAC would operate with a scalable, temporary workforce, dynamically adjusting to the number of active class actions it administers.

Beyond its direct public benefit, FCAC would function as a revenue-generating enterprise, earning revenue as a neutral administrator of class action relief, streamlining the burdensome and inefficient process of distribution while increasing participation rates among those who might otherwise never claim relief. DOGE is in a prime position to cut through the bureaucratic red tape and order the creation of FCAC—ensuring that class action litigation finally fulfills its original intent: to deliver meaningful relief to real people.¹

¹ On February 13, 2025, I provided a supplemental correspondence to the DOGE Caucus to provide that The Executive Branch already has an obligation to administer class actions, so the responsibility is not speculative; it is explicitly articulated in existing Federal regulations at 5 C.F.R. § 1201.27 (governing class appeals) and 29 C.F.R. § 1614.204 (governing class complaints of discrimination).

4. Re-evaluating FEMA's Placement: A Case for Severance from DHS

The time has come to critically examine whether FEMA should remain within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), or be restored as a standalone agency. While DHS served a crucial role in unifying national security efforts post-9/11, it is not the same entity it was in 2005, and the integration of FEMA in to DHS may have presented unintended barriers to efficiency, coordination, and mission fulfillment.

One major concern could be the restriction on information sharing from sanctuary cities, such as New York City, to FEMA, which limits the flow of vital data that could enhance the delivery of medical aid, disaster preparedness and response efforts. As a DHS component, FEMA could be caught up in legal and policy constraints that *may* prevent full collaboration with key municipal partners, reducing the effectiveness of its life-saving mission.

Further, FEMA's historical identity predates DHS by decades—a fact that cannot be ignored. Established by President Jimmy Carter through Executive Order, FEMA was designed as a direct-response entity, one that should have an unrestricted and direct line of communication to the White House at all times, not just during Presidentially-declared disasters as stipulated under the Homeland Security Act. No President could better honor President Carter's legacy than by strengthening FEMA's capabilities while slimming its bureaucratic entanglements through severance from DHS. The realities of modern disaster management—climate-related catastrophes, infrastructure resilience, and community-based response—demand independent, high-level leadership at FEMA, with immediate access to executive decision-makers. Finally, FEMA's newly intended physical campus inside the District, and away from St. Elizabeth's, reinforces its unique identity relative to DHS.

That said, this is an idea that must be pursued with extreme caution. The integration of law enforcement functions within FEMA, as well as the broader operational implications of its severance, require careful advisement from internal stakeholders—most critically, FEMA itself. While I bring twelve years of experience supporting FEMA's mission, my expertise does not extend into DHS law enforcement operations, and so I put forward this proposal cautiously. The DOGE caucus and FEMA Review Council must weigh this decision deliberately, ensuring that FEMA's core mission—to serve disaster survivors with speed, efficiency, and integrity—is enhanced, not hindered, by any structural change.

5. Boldly Streamlining Public Assistance for Non-State Recipients

It is time to reimagine and streamline the delivery of Public Assistance funding for disaster recovery under Sections 406 and 428 of the Stafford Act for non-State recipients, including Territorial and Tribal governments. For too long, these recipients have struggled under an inequitable framework, forced to comply with administrative burdens designed for State-level entities—an expectation that is not only unrealistic, but fundamentally unjust.

Holding Territorial recipients to the same terms and conditions as States in Public Assistance grant management creates equality on paper, only; it ignores the stark reality of capacity constraints faced by our Territories, which the Federal government has a unique responsibility to safeguard. To suggest that the Virgin Islands should be held to the same administrative, financial, and regulatory standards as the State of New York, is not just impractical—it is indefensible.

Under the authority of the Insular Areas Act, the DOGE caucus and FEMA Review Council have a unique opportunity to reshape the future of PA delivery, ensuring that funding reaches communities in a manner that is both efficient and just. This means shifting from a one-size-fits-all approach to a model that respects the realities of Territorial and Tribal governance, reducing unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles and focusing on capacity-building initiatives that elevate local governments without setting them up for failure. The Insular Areas Act is a muscle that is only partially leveraged, with all due respect, and by injecting targeted technical assistance and funding into FEMA's capacity-building programs, the DOGE caucus can ensure that Territorial and Tribal governments receive not only the funding they are entitled to, but the structural support necessary to manage it effectively.

Beyond the immediate benefits to disaster recovery, using the full force and effect of the Insular Areas Act has the direct potential to help lift millions of Americans out of poverty. Four million Americans live in U.S. Territories, yet they remain underserved due to structural inefficiencies in Federal grant administration. By investing in long-term solutions that empower local governments, we not only improve disaster response but foster economic resilience and self-sufficiency in regions that need it most. As an aside, my first proposed idea—FEMA's partnership with Hof into the gTLD space—could play a direct role in creating high-tech jobs in the Virgin Islands, offering new opportunities in a region historically left behind.

This is a bold but necessary step toward a more equitable and effective disaster recovery system—one that meets communities where they are, rather than forcing them into an ill-fitting mold. (As an aside, I do not believe that I ever participated personally *and* substantially in any FEMA decision relative to the Insular Areas Act; I have made this idea pitch mindful of my ethical obligations as a former Federal official, and I do not believe them to be violated in this case).

6. Leveraging Non-Signatory Status to the Paris Agreement for Strategic Nation-Building in Post-Assad Syria

As Syria enters a post-Assad era, the international community must prepare to support reconstruction efforts in a way that is strategic, efficient, and grounded in lessons learned from complex recovery operations worldwide. A unique, seemingly un-explored opportunity for engagement lies in the fact that both Syria and the United States are now both non-signatories to the Paris Agreement. While the global climate framework provides necessary guardrails for sustainable development, its financial and regulatory constraints can slow down post-conflict nation-building—an area where flexibility is often required. This shared outsider status presents an opportunity for pragmatic engagement in energy, infrastructure, and economic revitalization—key pillars of any successful reconstruction effort.

A targeted approach to Syrian reconstruction could prioritize energy and infrastructure development free from the immediate constraints of Paris-imposed emissions targets. This flexibility would allow for rapid rebuilding of critical systems, including power grids, water facilities, and transportation networks, ensuring that Syria does not remain indefinitely dependent on international aid. Additionally, by avoiding climate-related financial restrictions, Syria could pursue broader economic revitalization strategies that support industrial redevelopment, private sector engagement, and workforce reintegration efforts. This model would resemble the large-scale, resilience-focused disaster recoveries seen in Puerto Rico and other disaster-impacted territories, where financial oversight mechanisms have been leveraged to rebuild efficiently under crisis conditions.

To that end, the expertise housed within FEMA's Puerto Rico Joint Recovery Office and the Financial Oversight and Management Board offers a proven technical advisory structure that could be re-purposed to support Syrian reconstruction efforts. The financial and administrative oversight methods deployed in Puerto Rico—where Federal recovery funds have been managed through strict financial controls and phased rebuilding strategies—can serve as a blueprint for stabilizing post-conflict Syria. By leveraging these experienced entities and leaders, the U.S. can facilitate technical assistance, oversight mechanisms, and financial planning structures that ensure reconstruction is both fiscally responsible and resistant to corruption, a common challenge in post-war recovery environments.

The DOGE caucus and the FEMA Review Council are uniquely positioned to explore, assess, and recommend avenues for engagement in this critical, emerging effort. Whether through direct technical assistance, knowledge-sharing partnerships, or the establishment of an international recovery advisory framework, the lessons of post-disaster recovery must now be adapted to post-conflict nation-building.

7. Enhancing Geospatial Representation to Strengthen U.S.-Mexico Relations



The way we see the world is deeply influenced by how it is presented to us—and nowhere is this more evident than on the maps that shape our perceptions of geography, identity, and sovereignty. To reinforce our interconnectedness and foster stronger ties between the United States and its closest southern neighbor, the Administration should direct the Defense Department’s National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) to take a step beyond the President’s recent renaming of the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of America. Specifically, Federal maps should reflect Mexico by its full official name, the *United States of Mexico*, and adopt visual modifications that minimize unnecessary distinctions between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico.

This proposal aligns with the advancement of the principle that geopolitical barriers, albeit necessary, should not define the extent of cooperation, cultural exchange, and economic integration between two sovereign nations that share history, trade, security interests, and a deep cultural interconnection. By simply recoloring and rewording the way we visually depict North America, the U.S. government would be taking an important step toward fostering a mindset of partnership, rather than division.

The practical effects of this initiative extend beyond symbolism. By reframing how the United States of America and the United States of Mexico appear on official maps, the federal government could encourage stronger State-to-State relationships, particularly between border states such as Texas and Nuevo León, Arizona and Sonora, California and Baja California, reinforcing cross-border economic development, security coordination, and infrastructure planning; support a shift in public perception that normalizes deeper cooperation and reduces the psychological and political barriers often associated with U.S.-Mexico relations; and signal a renewed commitment to hemispheric unity, acknowledging that while sovereignty remains intact, shared challenges—such as migration, climate adaptation, trade, and security—demand a more cohesive regional strategy. Just as the European Union redefined the perception of national borders through cartographic standardization, this initiative would set the stage for a new era of strategic partnership between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico.

The DOGE caucus should direct the Defense Department to explore this idea in collaboration with NGA, the State Department, and other stakeholders, ensuring that the power of geospatial representation is harnessed to strengthen diplomatic and economic ties in a way that is both visionary and actionable.

8. The Reinstatement of In-Person Hearings at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Merit Systems Protection Board

The DOGE caucus should direct the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) to reinstate in-person hearings for adjudicating complaints and appeals pending before these critical administrative tribunals. This proposal is rooted in fundamental concerns of procedural due process and consistency in Federal workplace standards.

First, the absence of in-person hearings could deprive parties of essential due process rights. A shift to virtual hearings occurred following the Covid-19 pandemic. I believe that an Administrative Law Judge's (ALJ) ability to observe folks *in person* could be vital for assessing credibility, which is often one of the sole *unappealable* aspects of a an Initial Decision coming out of the EEOC or MSPB. If credibility is unappealable, then I believe that it could be imperative that ALJs preside over matters pending before the EEOC and MSPB, while being able to assess demeanor and non-verbal cues firsthand, ensuring fairness in proceedings that impact Federal employees' careers and livelihoods.

Second, allowing EEOC and MSPB personnel to continue holding remote hearings while the Administration enforces a return-to-office mandate for the broader Federal workforce is both inconsistent and potentially inflammatory. Imagine a recently removed Federal employee, terminated for failing to comply with return-to-office policies, appealing their case before a tribunal that itself refuses to return to in-person operations. This contradiction risks undermining confidence in the legitimacy of the appeals process and could provoke frustration among those seeking relief. Consistency in the application of return-to-work policies across all Federal agencies is essential for maintaining public trust.

For the above-stated reasons, I urge the DOGE caucus to consider issuing a Sense of Congress resolution, or taking some kind of other Legislative or Executive action, to direct the return of in-person hearings at the EEOC and MSPB. This necessary reform will help protect due process rights, align Federal workplace policies, and uphold the principles of fairness and efficiency in government operations.

9. Proposal to Establish a Tiger Team to Review FDIC Receivership Processes and Potential Conflicts of Interest

The landing team responsible for reviewing operations at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) should examine a potential conflict of interest within FDIC's role as receiver of failed financial institutions—particularly in cases where the agency assumes mortgage-holding responsibilities that directly impact rent-regulated housing.

Hof first became aware of this issue following the 2023 collapse of Signature Bank, a major lender in New York City's multifamily housing market, including rent-regulated multifamily apartment buildings. When Signature Bank failed in 2023, the FDIC, acting as receiver, assumed ownership of many mortgage notes tied to rent-regulated multifamily apartment buildings. These mortgage agreements contained critical provisions requiring compliance with New York City's rent regulation laws. Prior to its collapse, Signature Bank, as Mortgagee, retained the power to call notes in instances where Mortgagor-Lessors (landlords) were in default of their obligations—such as violating tenant protections under rent stabilization laws. However, once the FDIC took over, this enforcement mechanism effectively disappeared, given acts of FDIC consistent with its role as receiver.

Despite clear rent-regulation provisions embedded in these mortgage agreements, Hof is not aware of a single instance of FDIC action to enforce rent-regulation provisions during FDIC's receivership of Signature Bank's assets, even in cases where blatant violations may have occurred. This raises an important structural concern: when the FDIC steps in to the role of both financial receiver and housing regulator by inheriting mortgage enforcement responsibilities, it appears to prioritize its liquidation fiduciary duties *over* its fiduciary duties to protect the rights of tenants in rent-regulated buildings. This comes as no surprise, however, the underserved communities relying on these protections are the ones who suffer the most, and their displacement or mistreatment should not be an overlooked consequence of bank failures any longer.

To address this concern, I propose that the DOGE caucus direct the formation of a tiger team at the FDIC to review the intersection of receivership functions and mortgage enforcement duties in cases where rent-regulated properties are involved. This team should conduct a comprehensive review of past FDIC receivership cases where mortgages on rent-regulated properties were assumed; assess whether existing FDIC policies properly balance its financial receivership role with the enforcement of tenant protections embedded in mortgage agreements; develop best practices and potential regulatory reforms to ensure that future bank failures do not inadvertently strip rent-regulated tenants of critical protections; and explore mechanisms to discourage reckless lending practices that contribute to the failure of banks with heavy exposure to multifamily housing loans.

By taking these steps, the FDIC can strengthen its role as a responsible steward of the financial system while ensuring that vulnerable tenant populations are not collateral damage in the wake of bank failures. The DOGE caucus should act swiftly to initiate this review process to prevent similar oversights in the future.

10. Add Three Illnesses to the List of Presumptive Conditions, Under Certain Qualifying Facts:

1. Allergies Related to Service at Joint Base San Antonio

Joint Base San Antonio, the Defense Department's largest installation worldwide, is infamous for the severe seasonal allergic reactions caused by Cedar Fever, particularly in January. Service members stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Lackland Air Force Base, and Randolph Air Force Base suffer significant health impacts due to this condition, which affects operational readiness. The direct link between service at this base and the onset of Cedar Fever is undeniable and should be recognized as service-connected to reduce unnecessary delays in processing claims related to this condition.

2. Gingivitis and the Lack of Routine Dental Examinations

Many service members do not receive a comprehensive dental examination upon separation, as evidenced by Box 17 of their DD-214 forms. This oversight has long-term implications, as undiagnosed and untreated gum disease can progress into more serious conditions over time. The Department of Defense's failure to ensure thorough dental evaluations at discharge has contributed to widespread oral health issues among veterans. Presuming service connection for gingivitis acknowledges the direct link between service-related neglect and the condition, thereby eliminating redundant bureaucratic hurdles.

3. Syphilis and the Use of Truvada for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis

Since 2014, Defense Department physicians have prescribed Truvada for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) to service members, particularly those at higher risk for HIV exposure. While this medication has been a groundbreaking advancement in preventative medicine, it has also been linked to an increased risk of other sexually transmitted infections, including syphilis. The federal government's role in financing, promoting, and prescribing Truvada as a preventative measure establishes a clear and compelling service connection for syphilis among affected veterans. Recognizing this nexus will prevent unnecessary claim denials and improve efficiency within the VBA.

I do not believe that any of the above-stated proposed additions to the presumptive conditions list would automatically result in increased government spending on benefits. Instead, they will alleviate inefficiencies within the VBA's claim process by reducing unnecessary appeals and administrative backlogs. The medical evidence is clear that the above-stated illnesses, pursuant to the conditions articulated under each subheading above, arise directly from service-related factors, and acknowledging them as such will create a more just and *efficient* claims process.

Closing

In closing, the ten proposals articulated within this document present a bold yet pragmatic vision for improving the efficiency, responsiveness, and strategic direction of the Federal government. From strengthening disaster response and recovery, to community-driven feedback, to reimagining the role of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Deposit insurance Corporation, to reinforcing due process and regulatory oversight, each idea is designed to enhance government operations while ensuring that the most vulnerable among us are not left behind, and never feel forgotten, or alone, *which I believe to be the primary purpose of good governance*.

The above-stated initiatives align with the core mission of the Bipartisan House Department of Government Efficiency Caucus: to streamline bureaucracy, optimize service delivery, and uphold the fundamental principles of equity, accountability, and national strength.

I urge the Bipartisan House Department of Government Efficiency Caucus to contemplate and consider the above-stated recommendations seriously, and to initiate the necessary discussions, stakeholder engagements, and Legislative or Executive actions to bring them to fruition. The time to act is now, and I know that I can trust the firm to stand ready to support if called upon to advance causes of good governance, whether articulated within this point paper, or not.

May God bless the Federal government, our civil servants, and America.