In the United States Supreme Court

Janet Yellen, Treasury Secretary v. Bureau of Fiscal Service HA-26-6-22

In re: Perpetual $981 billion COVID relief balance FY 2023

By Anthony J. Sanders
Applicant Public Trustee

Sec. 1 of the Hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds Act codified in Hospitals & Asylums Book 3 *Health and Welfare: COVID Audit 2020-2024* provides a $1.6 trillion balance remaining from COVID relief to pay deficits in excess of 3 percent of GDP from the beginning of FY 2022. After reviewing the mathematics, in preparation for the August edition of the bill, I am happy to report, although the accounting errors of the Bureau of Fiscal Service embedded in the Historical Tables of the Office of Management and Budget, significantly overestimate the size of the deficit, provided agency payments are regulated by +/-3 percent normal inflation, exactly as directed in the COVID Audit, and not-hyperinflation, the United States Treasury should truly stop running a deficit in excess of 3 percent of GDP beginning in FY 2023. Beginning in FY 2023 the 3 percent of GDP deficit spending limitation on the $981 billion balance remaining from COVID relief will need to be reinvested for the fund to both profit from loans and pay justified irregular agency balance withdrawals and new obligations of Acts of Congress pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act under 31USC§1502.

Availability of COVID Relief
billions of dollars

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Gross Domestic Product	20,882	23,449	24,087
3 percent of GDP	627	703	722
On-budget deficit	991	704	695
Liability	364	0	0
2020 payroll tax estimate	200	0	0
Ukraine	55	0	0
Total Liabilities	619	0	0
Beginning Balance	1,600	981	
Ending Balance	981		

Source: Sanders, Tony J. Health and Welfare: COVID Audit. Book 3. Hospitals & Asylums HA-29-1-22

The baseline annual accounting error is nearly $1 trillion in fictitious deficit $1,789 billion deficit is only $991 billion, $1,246 billion including Ukraine and the 2020 payroll tax overestimate, in 2022,

$1,301 billion is only $704 billion in 2023 and $1,264 billion is only $695 billion in 2024. Because there is such a large and pessimistic difference between the ballot stuffing President's budget and the COVID-audit. investment from the COVID balance in FY 2023 will need to conservatively lean on for-profit lending. The United States may at any time 'lose their balance' because the accounting errors of the Bureau of Fiscal Service have gone to the Head of State. The Treasury Secretary and troublesome Bureau of Fiscal Service have a duty to protect the market economy from being raided because of the overestimated size of the deficit. The Federal Reserve has allowed for stock buy-backs and other programs. To reassure investors the Treasury Secretary is obligated to inform the public of the $981 billion balance that will be remaining from COVID relief available at year end FY 2022 to perpetually recapitalize the *Combined Statement*.

The true federal deficit should be nearly exactly 3 percent of GDP in FY 2023. The EU's long-term budget, coupled with NextGenerationEU (NGEU), the temporary instrument designed to boost the recovery, will be the largest stimulus package ever financed in Europe. A total of €2.018 trillion will help rebuild a post-COVID-19 Europe. It will be a greener, more digital and more resilient Europe 2021-2027. To punish the Office of the Management Budget, Bureau of Fiscal Service and Congressional Budget Office for their dangerous deficit overestimates, the $981 billion FY 2023 beginning balance shall be profitably invested in federal securities, such as student loans, the one year a decade they produce an accurate accounting, and recapitalize the agency balances of the *Combined Statement* in perpetuity. This $981 billion balance remaining in the beginning of FY 2023 needs to focus on reconciling the accounting errors that distinguish the President's budget from the COVID audit. When the temporary captivity of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act has been fully reconciled with the federal budget accounting in the COVID audit, Congress will realize they have no alternative to (1) beg to tax the rich and state employees to end child poverty by 2024 and all poverty by 2030 to relieve the Supplement Security Income Program from the General Fund (2) increase the individual income tax 1 percent to pay for an international poverty line benefit and 1 percent corporate tax to finance international development and (3) frame a copy of the applicant Public Trustee's $250,000 first Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) payment ever known to have been paid by the Treasury HA-22-6-22.

Work Cited

Balances Available. Anti-Deficiency Act of 1982 31USC§1502

Sanders, Tony J. Health and Welfare: COVID Audit. Book 3. Hospitals & Asylums HA-29-1-22 www.title24uscode.org/ha22.html

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Yellen, Janet; Treasury Secretary. Combined Statement of Receipts, Outlays and Balances of the Untied States Government. Bureau of Fiscal Service. 2022