

Hospitals & Asylums

Post-COVID Customs Declaration HA-15-1-24

Wash your nose (Luke 3)

The World Customs Union does not tell whether or not to destroy the food and drugs they seize and intoxication is grounds for excluding their drug consumers from criminal responsibility for the some of the most heinous Acts in the world under Art. 31(b) of the Rome Statute. National customs agencies must declare the status of the destruction of weapons, food and drugs they seize, and therefore consider perished, to prevent corrupt recirculation and amphetamine manufacturing. Secure burial of food and drugs, in a dedicated and secure landfill is thought to be safest mode of destruction, due to incinerator emissions and residue (Luke 3:17), maybe at a prison with a legal marijuana farm as a safe alternative to addictive, TMJ causing antidepressant precursors to amphetamine(s), where there would be prisoners to see if the guards dig up the meth crystals in a month, or wash off the amphetamine, that otherwise causes a three day panic attack, without sleep, followed by a six month recovery from severe mental illness. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is charged with “drug war in Mexico”, whereby refouler to Mexico must be prohibited under Art. 3 and non-destruction of drug seizures criminalized to prevent drug torture by law enforcement in any circumstance under Arts. 2 and 4 the Convention against Torture (1987).

US Customs revenues must be re-estimated at \$60.7 billion FY 24 from an overestimated high of \$101.6 billion FY 23 pursuant to Secs. 3,000(b)(5)(B) and 3,100 of the Echinacea Recount Agenda (ERA) of 2024. Total DHS budget spending is limited to \$95.4 billion FY 24 in Sec. 4,000(b)(9) of the ERA of 2024. The latino DHS Secretary of unknown nationality and inhospitable service (one bloated drowned corpse in 24 hours in Canada, only dead body ever seen) is peculiarly misprisioned by the new Speaker of the House from the borderless states of Louisiana and Colorado divorcee, caving into Texas International Terrorism for Tattletales in regards to the stay in Mexico policy and mostly failing to identify the Secretary as an extortionist of both revenue and expenditure overestimates, whereby “threat of procuring dismissal” of a public works employee is a crime, punished with not more than five years in prison 18USC§874. Fifth third as bad a banker as, Whoever, being an officer, or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or representing himself to be or assuming to act as such, under color or pretense of office or employment commits or attempts an act of extortion, (ie. DHS budget inflation more than 3 percent and customs revenue overestimate enormously lost to the price elasticity of the law of supply and demand, not to mention the 3 percent annual reduction from the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions of 2007) shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; but if the amount so extorted or demanded does not exceed \$1,000, he shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both under §872.

There are said to be 280.6 million global migrants in the COVID year of 2020—representing close to 4 percent of the world’s 7.8 billion people. The US southwest border is said to be the busiest border crossing in the world with more than 350 million crossing annually. Otherwise statistics fail to count for both commercial and tourist crossings and DHS tends to obsess a handful of immigrants and apprehensions to finance Texas International Terrorism for Tattletales. While the U.S. population represents about 5 percent of the total world population, close to 20 percent of all global migrants

reside in the United States, approximately 45.3 million immigrants reside in the United States as of 2021. 2018 saw the highest number of international inbound travelers to the US of the decade: nearly 80 million people came to the US from overseas. In 2021, international arrivals to the United States totaled 22.1 million. This was a 15% increase from 2020 (19.2 million). Forty million Americans flew out of the U.S. in 2023 through July, finally surpassing pre-pandemic levels. TSA secures the United States transportation network. Within the aviation network, TSA is responsible for the security of 440 federalized airports servicing over 23,000 domestic flights and nearly 2,600 outbound international flights per day. 750 million passengers annually and over 1.4 million checked items daily for explosives and other dangerous items. The President's Budget includes up to \$4.7B for a Southwest Border Contingency Fund that provides additional resources to DHS when migration along the Southwest border reaches pre-defined thresholds.

United States US: International Tourism: Number of Arrivals data remains active status in CEIC and is reported by World Bank estimated 45 million arrivals in the United States in the COVID year of 2020. Number of Arrivals data was reported at 75,608,000.000 Person in 2016. This records a decrease from the previous number of 77,465,000.000 Person for 2015. United States US: International Tourism: Number of Arrivals data is updated yearly, averaging 51,107,500.000 Person from Dec 1995 to 2016, with 22 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 77,465,000.000 Person in 2015 and a record low of 41,218,000.000 Person in 2003. United States US: International Tourism: Number of Departures data was reported at 73,453,000.000 Person in 2015. This records an increase from the previous number of 68,176,000.000 Person for 2014. United States US: International Tourism: Number of Departures data is updated yearly, averaging 61,061,000.000 Person from Dec 1995 to 2015, with 21 observations. The data reached an all-time high of 73,453,000.000 Person in 2015 and a record low of 51,285,000.000 Person in 1995. United States US: International Tourism: Number of Departures data remains active status in CEIC and is reported by World Bank.

Foreign nationals were admitted into the United States for nonimmigrant purposes 35.3 million times in FY 2021—a 59 percent decrease from 86.1 million in FY 2020 and an 81 percent decrease from the 186.2 million in FY 2019. Of the 35.3 million admissions, 21.7 million were admissions of Canadians and Mexicans traveling for business or pleasure, who are exempt from completing the I-94 arrival/departure form at the port of entry; DHS does not provide characteristics for this group. The remaining 13.6 million temporary admissions of nonimmigrants who filled out the I-94 form were 63 percent fewer than the 37.2 million admissions a year earlier and 83 percent fewer than the 81.6 million in 2019. Most of the I-94 admissions in FY 2021 were those of tourists (66 percent) or temporary workers and their families (14 percent), followed by business travelers. DHS estimated that 42.7 million individuals entered as I-94 nonimmigrants on various temporary visas, each of whom was admitted 1.8 times on average. Of these nonimmigrants, 34.2 million entered as tourists and 3.7 million entered as business visitors; 15 million tourists and 1.7 million business travelers were from Visa Waiver Program countries, meaning they did not need a visa to enter the United States. An additional 1 million international students entered on F-1 visas. OIS additionally estimated that about 290,000 individuals were admitted on high-skilled worker H-1B visas (mostly from India, China, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Mexico) and nearly 82,000 on nonagricultural temporary or seasonal worker H-2B visas (mostly from Mexico, Jamaica, Guatemala, South Africa, and Canada). The 6.8 million nonimmigrant visas issued by the State Department in FY 2022—which include tourists and other short-term visitors—represented a non-surprising, post-pandemic rapid increase of 144 percent from the 2.8 million issued in FY 2021, the lowest number since 1996. Approximately 3.2 million foreign nationals on various temporary visas resided in the United States during FY 2019, About half (1.6

million) were temporary workers and their families, followed by 35 percent who were foreign students and their families (1.1 million). Almost half of the 11 million unauthorized immigrants resided in three states as of 2019: California (25 percent), Texas (16 percent), and New York (8 percent).

Post-COVID, immigration has nearly returned to normal levels. More than 76,000 Afghan Non-Special Immigrant Parolees, mostly interpreters who cooperated with US forces, and their immediate families, have been given asylum since the US left Afghanistan and Taliban entered Kabul in 2021. The Biden Administration is particularly persecuting certain nationalities, most in need of asylum, recognized in 2022 Annual Report of the SSI Program to be protected by the Cuban Adjustment Act of 1966, Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act and Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act, plus those emaciated refugees from Venezuela. These Acts protect immigrants of good moral character, who have not been convicted of an aggravated felony, residing illegally in the United States although they have families and other good reasons to reside in the United States, against refouler, but fail to provide to provide quotas and visas for legal permanent migration.

ERA of 2024 provides at Sec. 160(d-e): The Census Bureau divides migration into net domestic migration (NDM) within the United States and net international migration (NIM) between the United States and elsewhere. Census estimates international migration via several components: non U.S.-born immigration, non-U.S.-born emigration, net migration between the United States and Puerto Rico, net migration of the U.S.-born population to and from the United States, and net movement of the Armed Forces population to and from the United States. The immigration component accounts for international moves into the United States in which a change of usual residence has occurred, regardless of citizenship or migrant status. This includes the foreign born (naturalized citizens and non-citizens) and persons born abroad to U.S. citizen parents. The emigration component accounts for the resident foreign born (naturalized citizens and non-citizens) and persons born abroad to U.S. citizen parents that moved out of the United States for whom a change of usual residence has occurred. The annual number of net international migrants is divided into monthly and quarterly values to use in the production of the estimates. Net international migration is a more complete measure of population change than immigration because it accounts for people who left the United States and not just those who entered the country.

According to the *Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds* more than twice as many, other than LPR, enter and leave the United States, than Lawful Permanent Residents (LPR). Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) immigration has increased significantly since World War II, due to various factors and legislative changes, including the Immigration Act of 1965 and the Immigration Act of 1990. Annual net LPR immigration, including those who change their status from other-than-LPR to LPR, is unskillfully estimated to stay at about 788,000 persons annually for the next 75 years, although it would be better to increase the quota by 1 percent annually, to avoid an even higher level to redress the consequential backlog. The estimated other-than-LPR and LPR immigration levels for 2020 and 2021 are 660,000 and 350,000 lower, respectively, than would have been estimated in the absence of the pandemic. Under the intermediate assumptions, the total annual number of other-than- LPR immigrants who enter the United States averages 1,350,000. Those who leave the Social Security area average about 425,000 through the 75-year projection period. Those who adjust status to become LPRs is assumed to be 450,000. About 500,000 remain in the United States other-than-LPR. The projected average annual level of total net immigration (LPR and other- than-LPR, combined) is naively predicted to stay about 1,281,000 persons per year during the 75-year projection. The projected size of the other-than- LPR

immigrant population grows substantially, from about 15.4 million by the end of 2022 to about 35.5 million by the end of 2096. period under the intermediate assumptions. To accommodate net migration into the future, the US obviously needs to increase their LPR immigration quota on an annual percentage basis, by approximately 1 percent annually, to sustain population, economic and tax revenue growth.

There is a statistically significant difference between the un-substantiated net migration estimates reported by the Census Bureau and that explained in the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old Age Survivor Insurance and Disability Insurance Programs. The Social Security Administration accounts for Lawful Permanent Residents (LPR), in, out, adjustment of status to produce Net LPR; and Other-than-LPR immigration, in, out, adjustment of status to produce Net other-than-LPR; and Total net immigration.

Net-migration is reported by US Census, in a enumerated chart without supporting table, by Knapp and Lu in their article on Net Migration Between the United States and Abroad in 2022 Reaches Highest Level Since 2017 of December 22, 2022: 828,000 in 2010; 872,000 in 2011; 942,000 in 2012; 982,000 in 2013; 1,113,000 in 2014; 1,172,000 in 2015; 1,236,000 in 2016; 1,182,000 in 2017; 997,000 in 2018; 915,000 in 2019; 726,000 in 2020; 376,000 in 2021; 1,011,000 in 2022.

Net-migration is explained by the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees, with uncertain footnotes from 2019: 834,000 in 2010; 721,000 in 2011; 636,000 in 2012; 839,000 in 2013; 1,681,000 in 2014; 1,490,000 in 2015; 898,000 in 2016; 1,092,000 in 2017; 1,084,000 in 2018; 430,000 in 2019; 452,000 in 2020; 958,000 in 2021 and 1,374,000 into the future.

LPR in: 622,000 in 2010; 646,000 in 2011; 621,000 in 2012; 588,000 in 2013; 627,000 in 2014; 689,000 in 2015; 763,000 in 2016; 722,000 in 2017; 678,000 in 2018; 508,000 in 2019; 332,000 in 2020; 482,000 in 2021 and 600,000 into the future.

LPR out: 262,000 in 2010; 264,000 in 2011; 255,000 in 2012; 249,000 in 2013; 256,000 in 2014; 271,000 in 2015; 292,000 in 2016; 280,000 in 2017; 270,000 in 2018; 238,000 in 2019; 177,000 in 2020; 233,000 in 2021, and 263,000 into the future.

Plus LPR adjustment to status: 426,000 in 2010; 408,000 in 2011; 401,000 in 2012; 409,000 in 2013; 398,000 in 2014; 395,000 in 2015; 407,000 in 2016; 398,000 in 2017; 403,000 in 2018; 443,000 in 2019; 375,000 in 2020; 450,000 in 2021; and 450,000 into the future.

Net LPR: 786,000 in 2010; 791,000 in 2011; 766,000 in 2012; 748,000 in 2013; 769,000 in 2014; 813,000 in 2015; 877,000 in 2016; 840,000 in 2017; 810,000 in 2018; 713,000 in 2019; 531,000 in 2020; 699,000 in 2021; and 788,000 into the future.

Other-than-LPR In: 669,000 in 2010; 583,000 in 2011; 777,000 in 2012; 826,000 in 2013; 1,425,000 in 2014; 1,383,000 in 2015; 1,120,000 in 2016; 938,000 in 2017; 915,000 in 2018; 1,100,000 in 2019; 540,000 in 2020; 950,000 in 2021; and 1,350,000 into the future.

Other-than-LPR Out: 195,000 in 2010; 245,000 in 2011; 506,000 in 2012; 327,000 in 2013; 114,000 in 2014; 312,000 in 2015; 692,000 in 2016; 288,000 in 2017; 238,000 in 2018; 940,000 in 2019; 243,000 in 2020; 241,000 in 2021; 314,000 into the future.

Minus Other-than-LPR adjustment to status: 426,000 in 2010; 408,000 in 2011; 401,000 in 2012; 409,000 in 2013; 398,000 in 2014; 395,000 in 2015; 407,000 in 2016; 398,000 in 2017; 403,000 in 2018; 443,000 in 2019; 375,000 in 2020; 450,000 in 2021; and 450,000 into the future.

Net Other-than-LPR: 48,000 in 2010; -70,000 in 2011; -130,000 in 2012; 91,000 in 2013; 912,000 in 2014; 677,000 in 2015; 21,000 in 2016; 252,000 in 2017; 274,000 in 2018; 283,000 in 2019; -79,000 in 2020; 259,000 in 2021; 586,000 into the future.

Sub-categorical review of immigration statistics in the new and improved Annual Statistical Abstract will be necessary, to justify net-migration and *ipso facto* total US resident population estimates. US Census Bureau is the more official data source. SSA publicly justifies their estimates. SSA projections are obviously in error to not to allow for annual inflationary growth in LPR immigration quota of at least 1 percent, to more than 3 percent, annually, to reduce the historic backlog. The difference between US Census Bureau and SSA net-migration estimates is statistically significant: 6,000, 0.7%, in 2010; 151,000, 17%, in 2011, 306,000, 33% in 2012; 143,000, 15%, in 2013; 568,000, 51%, in 2014; 318,000, 27%, in 2015; 338,000, 27%, in 2016; 2017; 98,000, 10%, in 2018; 485,000, 53%, in 2019; 485,000, 67%, in 2020; 76,000, 20%, in 2021; and 363,000, 36%, into the future.

Before politicians can be trusted to speculate on the popularity of race and migration in the United States of America, it is first necessary to prohibit the racism incited by US Census Bureau propaganda regarding Latino ethnicity, un-tabulated migration and birth statistics. To restore truth to the news media, politicians must understand violent, racial and religious propaganda, censorship, false allegations and discrimination are prohibited by Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978). Borderline-racist propaganda and censorship by the Republican Party is an affront to The report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance A/73/305 of 6 August 2018. Historical revisionism cannot conceal that most of the worst decisions of the United States Supreme Court were on the topic of race and nationality. However, Louisiana's congressional map was held by the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals to dilute the voting power of Black Louisianians and violate Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act by failing to provide Black voters an equal opportunity to elect their candidates of choice in a second Louisiana congressional district, required by the US Supreme Court to be redrawn before the 2024 elections *Robinson v. Ardoin*, 601 US _ (2023).

There is little other guidance on the topic of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, due to the exclusion of discrimination against nationality in Art. 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969), that calls for reference to the Convention Relative to the Status of Refugees (1951), Convention Relative to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) and International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Family (1990), the International Court of Justice has never heard a true case of racism despite misprision in the Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Georgia v. Russian Federation) 2008-2011, Application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Ukraine v. Russian Federation) 2017-2019, and Application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Qatar v. United Arab Emirates) 2018-2021.

The Canada-United States border is the longest international border in the world. It includes Canada's border with the contiguous United States to the south and Alaska to the west. The boundary was first established in the Treaty of Paris at the end of the American revolutionary war on September 3, 1783. The Treaty of 1818 saw expansion of both British North America and the US to the west. Its current shape was agreed upon in the Treaty of 1908 on April 11. The international boundary is guarded by the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and US Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Travel across the United States-Canada border requires planning ahead and adherence to U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Canadian Border Service Agency regulations. Visitors wanting to cross the border by personal watercraft or hiking trail must have a passport and report their entry to the United States via the CBP ROAM app and their return to Canada to CBSA via telephone.

Designated in 1932, the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is the world's first International Peace Park. Situated on the Canada-U.S. border, it offers outstanding scenery and diverse flora and fauna. The International Peace Park commemorates the peace and goodwill Canada and the United States continue to share. The two-nation hike through Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is unique. Walking across the border reinforces the shared ecosystem of the parks that UNESCO recognizes as Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites. Hikers can walk south from Canada to Goat Haunt, US. They can cross the boundary on foot without going through customs until reaching the Goat Haunt Ranger Station. In front of the station, a picnic table serves as the official desk for US custom's officers to stamp passports (Lomax '23). If they aren't there snap a picture of the stamp

The Mexico-US border is the most frequently crossed border in the world, with approximately 350 million documented crossings annually. The Treaty of Limits between the United Mexican States and the United States of America is an 1828 treaty that confirmed borders between the two states. The treaty recognized the Mexico – US boundary that had been established by the 1819 Adams-Onís Treaty between Spain and the US. It entered into force on 5 April 1832. The treaty was amended in 1831 and again in 1835. After the Republic of Texas became independent from Mexico, the US and Texas signed an 1838 treaty confirming the boundary from the Treaty Limits. Mexico regarded this as a violation of the treaty, this was made worse by the annexation of Texas in 1845, which led to the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). After the war, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848 established the current United States – Mexico international boundary, from Texas to New Mexico, Arizona and California. The border is guarded by US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Agencia Nacional de Aduanas de Mexico (ANAM).

Until the legislation of the income tax in 1916, and some creative civil war financing, customs duties and the less than \$5 dollar charge for the importation of persons into the country, were just about the only source of revenues provided by the constitution, for the fledgling nation. Since 9-11 international travel requires a visa to enter most foreign nations, including into the United States. To enter the United States foreigners must go in person to a US embassy and wait six months to be issued a six month tourist or family visit visa. COVID restrictions have slowed down the process and made getting a visa more complicated, with increasingly insane, arbitrary rules and regulations. For instance, “Title 42” was interpreted to mean “stay in Mexico” although it is actually is an intentionally vague reference to the vaccine requirement for international travel, because the COVID two week cure doesn't actually immunize like a vaccine, and is “inadmissible” 8USC§1182(a)(1)(A)(ii). Customs is highly obligated to prevent the global spread of contagious disease to be a better COVID doctor than the World Health Organization and finally order everyone to wash their nose - Echinacea cures COVID, RSV and flu.

Pneumovax, is unlisted, although it immunizes for ten years against 21 strains of pneumococcus including deadly *S. pneumoniae* (pneumonia) and *S. pyogenes* (strep throat and rheumatic heart disease), and is highly recommended for all. Vaccinations required to enter the United States are mumps, measles, rubella (live, infectious and dangerous), polio, tetanus and diphtheria toxoids, pertussis (dangerous and ineffective), influenza type B (doesn't work) and hepatitis B, and any other vaccinations against vaccine-preventable diseases recommended by the Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices 8USC§1182(a)(1)(A)(ii).

The United States needs to expedite tourist and family visit visas for people who have no outstanding arrest warrants, dangerous felony convictions, or have not been deported from the United States and been denied the right to return 8USC§1201. An appeal process for special longer-term visas to work, study, get refugee status, marriage, and achieve lawful permanent resident status on the path to citizenship, or to contest the migratory consequences of a criminal charge or conviction, must be integrated into, and easily accessible from information provided by US embassies, with the normal six month tourist or family visit visa 8USC§1153. It is reported to take Canada only minutes to issue entry visas online, to people who have no outstanding arrest warrants or been convicted of felonies, as seemingly harmless as a DUI in a nation that has decriminalized all drugs including fentanyl. It should not take the Attorney General more than a month to issue travel documents to a stateless person, biometrically identified and background checked for aggravated felonies. The Court should encourage Congress to simplify the definition of “inadmissible alien” to eliminate burdensome and peculiar exposure, such as requiring, rather than advising, vaccination, 8USC§1182.

It is necessary for the United States to be more forthwith, regarding the speedy issuance of entry visas 8USC§1201 and granting LPR status 8USC§1153 to people who are not currently deemed inadmissible aliens 8USC§1182. To prevent the steadily increasing backlog, that is driving the other-than-LPR crisis, and becomes significantly larger whenever immigrants are sporadically denied entry and LPR visas en masse, it is furthermore necessary for the United States and their *Annual Report*, to increase the immigration quota estimates for LPR immigration, at an average annual rate of 1 percent, to accommodate the inexorable reality of population growth and exodus, at harmonious rates, were there not such a backlog of other-than LPR immigrants. Furthermore, to test the integrity of the low birth rate statistics, since 2009 and especially 2016, other-than-LPR, both documented and undocumented, must be reassured by Congress the birth certificate, of any person born in the United States receives, and consequentially eligible for US citizenship, is counted for national statistical purposes pursuant to the XIV Amendment to the US Constitution and 8USC§1401(a).

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