

Hospitals & Asylums

FY 22 Defense Audit HA-1-10-21

By Anthony J. Sanders

A. The Army, Navy, and Marine Corps were established in 1775, in concurrence with the American Revolution. On June 30, 1775, the Second Continental Congress established 69 Articles of War to govern the conduct of the Continental Army. The War Department was established in 1789 and was renamed the Department of Defense (DoD) in the Secretary of Defense Transfer Order No. 40 of July 22, 1949. It is held DoD has a duty to change its name to Military Department (MD). Since its creation during the Revolutionary War, the United States has been engaged in 13 major wars and numerous smaller conflicts, especially the Indian Wars (1622-1888). Since its foundation the US military is recorded to have suffered over 1,128,100 casualties, 1.3 Million US Military Deaths (1775-2009). 1. Revolutionary War 1775-1783 4,435. 2. War of 1812 1812-1815 2,260. 3. Mexican War 1846-1848 13,283. 4. Civil War 1861-1865 364,511 Union 133,821 Confederate (estimated). 5. Spanish American War 1898-1902 2,446. 6. Philippine War (1899-1902). 7. World War I 1917-1918 116,516 . 8. World War II 1941-1945 405,399. 9. Korean War 1950-1953 36,574. 10. Vietnam War 1964-1971 58,200. 11. Persian Gulf War 1990-1991 382. 12. Afghan War (2001 – 2021) >900. 13. Iraq War (2003 – 2009) >4 ,000.

1. Of the 1.5 million who served in the Global War on Terrorism, 0.2% - 1% of combat soldiers died at the estimated average age of 24 rather than the national age of 78. That constitutes a work-related fatality rate of 200 per 100,000, double the risk of logging, the most dangerous civilian career with fatalities exceeding 100 per 100,000. For every service member killed in action as of October 21, 2013 (7,092) there are seven wounded in action (51,670). When including “noncombat” injuries (56,874), the ratio of injured to killed jumps to 16 to 1. One out of four veterans of the current conflicts has filed a disability claim and more than 30% of veterans of the two wars were treated by the VA. In peacetime the US military usually has a work-related fatality rate of 2.2 per 100,000. Less than the 3 per 100,000 average. During the Obama administration there were years when there was not a single work-related fatality in the 2.8 million end strength of the US military. Neither the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-present), nor withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021 is without military fatality.

2. The FY 22 budget request expresses deep concern regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and future pandemics, whereas their faith in ineffective vaccine propaganda unfairly excludes the gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and treatment – hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Military health service may not be making theologically necessary revenues procuring eucalyptus humidifiers for military bases and hospitals due to a retaliatory spate of rampage shootings. To end the COVID-19 pandemic it is necessary that DoD personnel, like everyone in the world, are fully informed: The gold standard for coronavirus diagnosis and treatment is hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Submerging the head in saline or chlorine water instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis (John 1: 26)(Luke 3: 7)(1 Peter 3: 21)(Mark 6: 24). A dab of hydrocortisone creme to the nose and chest, mentholiptus cough drop or Echinacea pill cures severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Eucalyptus or lavender, usually a mentholiptus cough drop, cures the wet cough of influenza. Pneumovax or ampicillin for azithromycin resistance may be needed to treat the dry cough of

pneumonia. Lysol for cleaning. Eucalyptus humidifiers (diffusers) are advised to cure coronavirus and prevent transmission in hospitals, schools and military bases. Retreat. Health permitting, scholars should surpass the Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test (PFT) – 50-100 crunches, 50-100 push-ups, 3 mile run and swim daily.

3. The President’s Interim National Security Strategic Guidance (*Interim Guidance*), released on March 3, 2021 is believed to be extremely prejudiced against China, Russia, Iran and North Korea in both Defense and State Departments budget requests. Section 1251 of the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) established the Pacific Deterrence Initiative (PDI) to keep pace with the rapid buildup and modernization of the People's Republic of China (PRC) People's Liberation Army (PLA) and prevent erosion of US competitive advantage in a free and open Indo-Pacific region. In Secretary Austin’s *Message to the Force* dated March 4, 2021, he warns of nation-state threats emanating from Russia, Iran and North Korea, but fails to prioritize condemnation of Syria and certain African states, where the vast majority of war crimes are occurring, and migrants come from. The *Interim Guidance* loses everything supporting “unconventional warfare missions” on page 14. The *Interim Guidance* neglects to condemn Syria pursuant to the Hague Convention or inform the country of current violence in Africa. DoD arms race with the PLA seems fair, even friendly. It is felt to be belligerent for the *Interim Strategy* to fail to partner with China, top supplier of imported goods to the United States. The *Interim Guidance* fails to defend low consumer price inflation. The US may owe Iran more than \$7.2 billion pursuant to Certain Iranian Assets (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America) 2019 unlawfully obtained since rescue of United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. Islamic Republic of Iran) 1980. Russia and China are reported to have a hundred times fewer COVID-19 fatalities than affluent Western Europe and the United States. It is clearly wrong to distance socialism at this time of relationship destroying social distancing. The fraud prevention counsel is the same for State and Defense Departments, the FBI “Iron Curtain” representation on exchange committee must repealed at 28CFR§0.87. North Korea, Yemen and Africa must be fed. The *Message to the Force* makes everything right - three priorities - defending the Nation, taking care of our people, and succeeding through teamwork - will guide our efforts.

B. The President’s FY 2022 budget request for DoD is \$715 billion. This budget represents an \$11.3 billion or 1.6 percent increase over the FY 2021 enacted level. It is alarming that this increase is slightly less than the anticipated rate of inflation for FY 2022. Base military spending declined -2.7 percent, from \$704.6 billion plus \$18.6 billion COVID-19 and Natural Disaster Relief - \$723.2 billion FY 20 total, to \$703.7 billion FY 21, before increasing a meager 1.6 percent to \$715 billion. Spending remains below the reasonable supplemented FY 20 level. There is concern that any military spending growth less than 3 percent will result in future catch-up hyperinflation. Although during the Trump Administration, DoD successfully \$606 billion FY 17 to \$723 billion FY 19 in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) and did not make any infamous human errors until the August 2021 loss of Afghanistan to the Taliban. Although, after rapid growth FY 18-FY 19 and cutting spending on Afghanistan, DoD probably has enough money for FY 22, the Biden Administration needs to guarantee the armed services stable 3 percent annual inflation, FY 23 and thereafter, to prevent a decline in undistributed offsetting receipts and morale and increase in military and political fragility and future catch-up hyperinflation by a victorious Republican President.

Military Programs Budget FY 16 – FY 24
(millions)

	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Air Force	163,075	168,939	183,600	194,200	168,122	168,237	173,715	178,927	184,294
Army	148,000	159,000	179,000	181,000	186,000	176,600	173,000	178,190	183,536
Navy	170,300	174,100	190,500	197,600	210,000	208,000	211,700	218,051	224,593
Total	481,375	502,039	553,100	572,800	564,122	552,837	558,515	575,168	592,423
Federal Outlays	-565,370	-606,000	-670,600	-685,000	-723,200	-703,700	-715,000	-736,450	-758,544
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	-83,995	-103,961	-117,500	-112,200	-159,078	-150,863	-156,485	-161,282	-166,121

Source: Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request. May 2021. US Department of Defense. Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request. Irreversible Implementation of the National Defense Strategy. Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/CFO). February 2020. Department of the Air Force Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Overview. 28 May 2021. Chamberlain, Paul A. MG. Army Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Overview. 28 May 2021. Department of the Navy FY 2022 President's Budget.

1. On April 14, 2021, the President announced his intention to withdraw all U.S. troops from Afghanistan by September 11, 2021. This reduces overseas contingency operation (OCO) spending from \$70.4 billion FY 21 to \$42.1 billion FY 22. The \$3.3 billion Afghan Security Forces Fund (ASFF) will obviously need to be terminated after they surrendered to the Taliban without a fight. In regards to DoD budget request, Congress has been advised that unnecessarily confusing Global War on Terrorism / Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) accounting reporting requirements and de-regulation of financial control should be repealed under 2USC§901(b) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction under 44USC§3508. To comply with the Office of Management and Budget direction in the Summary of the President's Discretionary Funding Request, dated April 9, 2021, the Department of Defense (DoD) is shifting funds that had previously been designated as OCO to the base budget. The discretionary request also discontinues requests for OCO as a separate funding category, instead funding direct war costs and enduring operations in the DoD base budget, a significant budgetary reform. DoD has a duty declare the difference between their congressional budget request, and total federal outlays of the three Air Force, Army and Navy Military Departments, as undistributed offsetting receipts. Although DoD accountants, sometimes like to perpetuate the myth of defense-wide spending, the balance less outlays, reported by the *Combined Statement*, corroborates the theory that all joint military spending is the shared responsibility of the three military departments. The difference between total spending of the three military departments and the budget request equals undistributed offsetting receipts. Undistributed offsetting receipts are used to reduce the deficit and pay agency outlays in the new year, before again receiving the entire budget request, and in the case of DoD, producing more undistributed offsetting receipts. Secretary Lloyd J. Austin has done excellent work improving the consistency of accounting standards and the defense-wide error related to US Air Force

Space Command contributions from the three military departments is explained, and for the first time in recent history the US Air Force did not make a multi-billion dollar accounting error requiring upward revision, may the Air Force FBI informant's 2001 murdered accountant father, rest in peace.

2. There is considerable controversy in regards to estimating the exact amount of DoD undistributed offsetting receipts. There is no law that requires all DoD spending come from within the three military departments, but it is the generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) for financing defense-wide programs. Many accountants, specifically the Green Book, unskillfully report that all budget request funds remaining, after the three military departments have their share, are used to pay for defense-wide spending. The *Combined Statement of Receipts, Outlay and Balances of the United States Government*, often right, but dubiously self-proclaimed authoritative accounting book for the federal government, with 14 percent overestimate of 2020 payroll taxes, and track record of misunderstanding undistributed offsetting receipts, and inconsistency with more decipherable agency budget requests, places actual DoD outlays somewhere between the difference between the three military departments and the DoD request and the remainder all going to defense-wide spending. *Combined Statement* reports a balance of \$598 billion in the beginning of the year, \$690 billion in outlays, and balance of \$625 billion at the end of the year, a \$26 billion, 4.4 percent, increase FY 20. The final enacted FY 20 budget requests reports outlays of \$723 billion from the budget request and \$564 billion total outlays for the three military departments. The *Combined Statement* estimates appropriations and obligational authority including and in addition to that approved by Congress of \$813 billion FY 20, \$1.3 billion net borrowing and investment and \$96 billion in balances withdrawn. Adding \$96 billion balances withdrawn to \$564 billion outlays by the three department is only \$660 billion and the *Combined Statement* reports \$690 billion in outlays FY 20. It is held that the existence of defense-wide, and other military spending, should not impair federal deficit reduction utility of otherwise undeclared undistributed offsetting receipts, by subtracting total outlays of the three military departments from the congressional budget request, with a 4.6 percent to 22 percent margin of error, exactly \$100 billion, 12.4 percent, if withdrawals and increase between beginning and end of FY 20 balances are taken into consideration. Undistributed offsetting receipt are open to debate between Congress, OMB, Office of Fiscal Service and DoD Comptroller, to create an official accounting of DoD (and other agency) regular (and irregular) undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit and pay for the beginning of next year agency outlays.

C. The Biden Administration has made an error to reduce DoD manpower and spending. Consequently, Afghanistan was lost to the Taliban. To prevent unrest and political fragility it will be necessary for the Biden Administration to reverse on their policy of attrition and agree to provide the armed services with reliable 3 percent annual spending growth and 1 percent net annual increase in employment FY 23 and FY 24. FY 22 military pay and benefits funding grows by more than \$5.0 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level. This increase includes funding for a 2.7 percent military pay raise, which builds on last year's 3.0 percent increase and is key to retaining the best of today's force as we create new opportunities for advancement that drive promotion and retention for tomorrow's total force. The FY 2022 Total Force end strength will decrease by approximately 5,400 from the currently projected FY 2021 levels. Military end-strength declines from 2,936,608 FY 20 to 2,928,400 FY 21 before increasing to 2,930,528 FY 22. The FY 22 increase in end-strength is entirely attributed to the rapid growth in civilian personnel, whereas there is attrition in both active duty and reserve forces. Total military personnel declines by -14,997, -0.7 percent from 2,165,997 FY 20 to 2,151,000 FY 21 and then by -5,100, 0.24 percent, to 2,145,900 FY 22. Total Active-duty forces declines 0.1 percent, by 1,492 soldiers, from 1,352,592 in FY 20 to 1,351,100 FY 21, including 6,400 in Space Force, and is

expected to decline 0.35 percent, 4,700 soldiers from FY 21 to 1,346,400, including 8,400 in Space Force FY 22. After a dramatic increase in Reserve strength in FY 20, that is more likely to be an accounting error in this work than transition, Reserves steadily decline to 800,020 FY 21 and to 799,550 FY 22. While this may seem insignificant, to these declines must be added the one percent par, to keep up with the growing population, although reparation will only restore normal one percent growth from the previous year, barring war or catastrophic attrition over time.

US Military End Strength FY 16 – FY 24

Active Duty	FY16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Army	475,400	476,245	483,500	483,941	492,375	486,000	485,000	490,000	494,749
Navy	327,300	323,944	327,900	336,985	338,754	348,400	346,200	349,662	353,159
Marine Corps	182,000	185,514	185,000	186,009	188,387	181,200	178,500	180,285	182,088
Air Force	317,000	322,800	325,100	332,101	332,400	329,100	328,300	331,583	334,899
Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	6,400	8,400	8,484	8,569
Sub-Total, Active Duty	1,301,700	1,308,503	1,321,500	1,339,036	1,352,592	1,351,100	1,346,400	1,360,014	1,373,464
Army Reserve	198,463	198,000	194,318	190,719	201,495	189,800	189,500	191,395	193,309
Navy Reserve	57,400	57,824	59,000	59,658	59,691	59,000	58,600	59,186	59,778
Marine Corps Reserve	38,900	38,682	38,500	38,389	38,885	36,200	36,800	37,168	37,540
Air Force Reserve	68,000	68,800	69,800	69,389	70,700	70,600	70,300	71,003	71,713
Army National Guard	342,000	343,603	343,500	335,973	346,935	336,500	336,000	339,360	342,754
Air National Guard	105,500	105,700	106,600	107,197	108,070	108,100	108,300	109,383	110,477
Sub-	810,263	812,609	811,718	801,325	825,776	800,200	799,500	807,495	815,571

Total, Reserve									
Army A + R	1,015,400	1,014,116	1,017,719	1,021,409	1,029,110	1,012,000	1,010,500	1,020,755	1,030,812
Navy A + R	384,700	381,768	386,900	396,643	398,445	407,400	404,800	408,848	412,937
Marine Corp A + R	220,900	224,196	223,500	224,398	227,272	217,400	215,300	217,453	219,628
Air Force A + R	490,500	497,300	501,500	508,687	511,170	507,800	506,900	511,089	517,086
Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	6,400	8,400	8,484	8,569
Sub-Total A + R	2,111,500	2,117,380	2,129,619	2,151,137	2,165,997	2,151,000	2,145,900	2,166,629	2,189,032
Civilian									
Army	201,700	203,500	205,400	207,249	209,114	184,500	186,600	188,466	190,351
Navy	201,700	206,227	209,008	212,175	214,296	209,900	211,100	213,211	215,343
Air Force	171,000	172,500	143,500	142,600	144,026	172,800	174,528	176,273	178,036
Defense-Wide	195,400	197,200	199,172	201,164	203,175	210,200	212,400	214,524	216,669
Sub-Total Civilian FTEs	769,800	779,427	757,080	763,188	770,611	777,400	784,628	792,474	800,399
Total End-Strength	2,881,300	2,896,807	2,886,699	2,914,325	2,936,608	2,928,400	2,930,528	2,959,103	2,911,899

Source: Civilian FTEs Figure 5.1; Military Personnel Table A-5; Office of the Undersecretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer. Defense Budget Overview. United States Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request. May 2021 Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Request. Irreversible Implementation of the National Defense Strategy. Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/CFO). February 2020.

1. The FY 22 increase in end-strength is entirely attributed to the projected 9.3 percent FY 21-FY 22 increase in civilian personnel, after an 8.8 percent increase FY 20 – FY 21. Civilian personnel is projected to increase by 6,789, 8.8 percent, from 770,611 FY 20 to 777,400 FY 21 and then by 7,228,

9.3 percent, to 784,628 FY 22. However, the FY 21 Military Health Service budget, that employs about 125,000 military and civilian personnel, projected a decline of about -7,422, -9.5 percent FY 20-FY 21, and this must be redressed, but non-prescription of hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds weighs very heavily on health professionals, and times are hard for health professionals without a mentholiptus cough drop to cure Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) from both coronavirus and influenza. Although the FY 21 MHS budget requested -1.2% (\$0.6 billion) below the \$50.8 billion FY 20 appropriation cuts were overruled by Sec. 704 of the FY 21 National Defense Authorization Bill H.R. 6395 that provided Defense Health Authority (DHA) may not realign or reduce military medical end strength authorizations during the one-year period following the date of the enactment, and after such period, may not realign or reduce such authorizations. The FY 22 budget provides \$54 billion a \$3.2 billion, 6.3 percent increase over \$50.8 billion FY 20, up 5.3 percent from the enacted FY 21 level of \$51.3 billion, that is more than prior President's requests for Military Health Service whose more detailed accounting is integrated below.

Military Health System FY 18 – FY 24
(millions)

	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
Defense Health Programs							
Operation and Maintenance	30,818	31,085	31,812	31,900	32,857	33,843	34,858
RDT&E	2,038	2,180	732	500	515	530	546
Procurement	652	873	454	700	721	743	766
Subtotal. Discretionary	33,509	34,138	32,999	33,000	34,093	35,116	36,170
Receipts	10,066	10,761	11,204	11,540 / 19,200	11,886 / 17,586	12,243 / 16,243	12,610 / 14,610
Defense Health Programs Level, subtotal	43,575	44,899	44,203	44,540	45,979	47,359	48,780
MILPERS	8,600	8,400	8,900	8,900	9,167	9,442	9,725
MILCON	900	400	300	500	515	531	546
MERHCF	8,100	7,500	7,800	8,400	8,652	8,912	9,179

Defense Health, Total Outlays	51,109	50,438	49,999	50,800	52,428	54,170	55,794
Defense Health Total Program Level	61,175	61,199	61,203	62,340 / 70,000	64,313 / 70,013	66,244 / 70,244	68,230 / 70,230

Sources: FY 2021 Budget Request for the Military Health System. Congressional Research Service. March 2, 2020; Defense Health Programs FY 2020 President's Budget

2. The military health system discretionary budget request needs to start anticipating 3% inflation and 1% net employment growth. The Report on Gulf War Illness proved that any medical products used by the military health service must be approved for use in the general civilian population. MHS drastically cut research and development, the new information technology is lumped in with procurement. Due to incessant cuts the un-tabulated total Program Level for MHS has been between >\$60 billion and <\$70 billion for more than 42 months and will not be in the clear until FY 25 at normal 3% annual rates of growth. To end the military medicine number of the beast crisis, \$7,660 million is needed FY 21 \$5.7 billion more sustainable funding is needed FY 22. An increase in collections revenues might do the trick, perhaps if procurement billed military health facilities and bases for the diminishing costs of implementing coronavirus treatment, in the end of this section, including the eucalyptus scented humidifiers needed to convince staff and patients to return to military health system airspaces for care that was deferred due to the pandemic.

C. The President is Commander in Chief under Art. II §2 of the US Constitution and he nominates the Secretary of Defense with the confirmation of the Senate under 10USC§111. The Secretary of Defense is the civilian leader of the Department and he exercises his authority over how the military is trained and equipped under 10USC§113. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. Its board of directors consists of the Chairman, his deputy, the Vice Chairman, and the four-star heads of the four military services. The authority to deploy troops and exercise military power is directed, with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the nine unified commands.

1. DoD is divided into three Military Departments - Army, Navy and Air Force. The military is divided into five main forces. The Marine Corp are accounted for by the Navy and Space Force by the Air Force, although both have world-wide responsibilities. FY 22: The Army has \$173 billion to employ 1,010,500 soldiers. The Navy \$211 billion to employ 404,800 sailors and 215,300 marines. The Air Force \$174 billion to employ 506,900 airmen and 8,400 astronauts. Space Force blasted off 6,400 active duty personnel with the FY 21 Air Force budget into defense-wide spending with threatening language to non-proliferation in space. The FY 22 Air Force budget explains Space Force is funded by the three Departments, and is the first accurate Air Force budget in recent history, to not have to be held responsible for the roughly \$10 billion higher of two possible requests.

2. Four commanders, including the Commander-in-chief, have worldwide responsibilities for 737 official US military bases worldwide, worth more than \$127 billion and covering at least 687,347 acres

in some 130 foreign countries. Defense employees are deployed in more than 146 countries. 473,881 troops and civilians were overseas both afloat and ashore. In March 31, 2004 there were 110,494 US soldiers deployed in NATO countries. 101,610 deployed in Asian Pacific nations. 150,000 deployed in the Middle East and Central Asia. 2,201 deployed in the western hemisphere. 770 deployed in Sub-Saharan Africa. The US Department of Defense (DoD) administers an estimated \$50-\$100 billion abroad annually to support US military bases and foreign military assistance, not including war time surges. In 2005 the US Military had around 737 bases in 63 countries. Brand new military bases have been built since September 11, 2001 in seven countries. In total, there are normally 255,065 US military personnel deployed abroad, not including war time surges, with a total of 845,441 different buildings and equipment.

3. U.S. Strategic Command is one of nine unified commands under the Department of Defense (DoD). Headquartered at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, USSTRATCOM is responsible for strategic deterrence, global strike, and operating the Defense Department's Global Information Grid. It also provides a host of capabilities to support the other combatant commands, including strategic warning; integrated missile defense; and global command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR). Established Oct. 1, 2002, USSTRATCOM has made many contributions to the national defense. For example, it has provided intelligence, planning and cyber support to coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. It monitors orbiting satellites and space debris, allowing high-value spacecraft like the International Space Station to maneuver and avoid collision. It has fielded systems to provide limited protection against ballistic missile attack. In February 2008, it destroyed a satellite that was about to re-enter the earth's atmosphere. In 2011, it supported U.S. Africa Command's operations against Libya in a variety of ways, including long-range conventional strikes and ISR. USSTRATCOM supports operations worldwide, sharing its broad portfolio of capabilities with the other combatant commands, while maintaining the readiness of the nation's nuclear deterrent.

b. Special Operations Command is responsible for special military support. c. Transportation Command moves materials and people around the world.

4. A unified combatant command (UCC) is a United States Department of Defense command that is composed of forces from at least two Military Departments and has a broad and continuing mission. These commands are established to provide effective command and control of U.S. military forces, regardless of branch of service, in peace and war. They are organized either on a geographical basis (known as "area of responsibility", AOR) or on a functional basis, such as special operations, power projection, or transport. UCCs are "joint" commands with specific badges denoting their affiliation. The creation and organization of the unified combatant commands is legally mandated in 10USC§161–§168. Each unified command is led by a combatant commander (CCDR), who is a four-star general or admiral. CCDRs exercise combatant command (COCOM), a specific type of nontransferable command authority over assigned forces, regardless of branch of service, that is vested only in the CCDRs by federal law in 10USC§164. The chain of command for operational purposes (per the Goldwater–Nichols Act) goes from the President through the Secretary of Defense to the nine combatant commanders. Combatant command authority is essential to military doctrine. Unified combatant command costs are born by the military departments, except for Special Operations Command who produces a budget.

5. Five commanders have geographical responsibilities. a. European Command covers more than 13 million square miles and includes 93 countries and territories, to include Iceland, Greenland, the Azores, more than half of the Atlantic ocean, the Caspian sea, and Russia. b. Northern Command

oversees the defense of the continental United States, coordinates security and military relationships with Canada and Mexico, and direct military assistance to U.S. civil authorities. c. Central Command oversees the balance of the Mid-East, parts of Africa and west Asia, and part of the Indian Ocean. d. Southern Command guards U.S. interests in the southern hemisphere, including Central America, South America and the Caribbean. e. Pacific Command covers 50 percent of the Earth's surface including Southwest Asia, Australia and shares with U.S. Northern Command responsibility for Alaska.

D. The FY 2022 President's Budget prioritizes the Department's power projection capabilities to include enhancements to offensive air and sea power through the development and procurement of long range strike weapons, combatant ships, and strike aircraft and the modernization of existing weapons, ships, aircraft, and electronic warfare capabilities. Weapons procurement spending tends to decline except for growth in nuclear deterrence. The FY 2022 budget request continues procurement of the Joint Strike Fighter aircraft and modernization programs for existing Navy and Air Force strike fighter aircraft and bombers. The FY 2022 budget request also funds programs that implement survivability improvements to the U.S. maritime defensive capabilities, nuclear aircraft carriers, submarines, amphibious vehicles, warships, The FY 2022 budget improves the lethality and survivability of the Army's Brigade Combat Teams by retiring vulnerable systems and investing in modernizing combat vehicles in the Armored Brigade Combat Teams. The Department continues to execute very limited strike operations in select theaters against extremists, all supported by coalition partners. Munitions of choice are normally precision, low lethality and limited range weapons, procured at low cost, but very effective against this target class. Although DoD does not specifically associate Special Forces with the "unconventional warfare missions", sabotaging the President's Interim National Security Guidance on page 14, they do not ensure all weapons they use are conventional. Modernizing the nation's nuclear delivery and command, control, is said, with bipartisan support, to be the Department's number one priority. Most of the nation's nuclear deterrence delivery systems, built in the 1980s and prior, are reaching the end-of-service life in the 2025 to 2035 timeframe, with all currently-fielded systems having been extended well beyond their original service lives. Instead of replacing them the United States is obligated to reduce their arsenal to much less than the 2,000 warhead limit in 2010 pursuant to the most recent Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Divestments vary by Service and individual platform, and involve the selling or discontinued use of equipment or weapon systems, no longer optimized for military need.

1. The FY 2022 request underscores the Secretary of Defense's commitment to innovating and modernizing the DoD with a Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) budget totaling \$112 billion. This is the most ever requested by the Department and an increase of more than 5 percent over the FY 2021 enacted level. The FY 2022 budget request for space and space-based systems addresses Satellite Communications (SATCOM); Overhead Persistent Infrared (OPIR) capabilities; Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT); and Space Launch systems. There is little about what the Department of Defense does to defend the American people that is not affected by climate change. From melting Arctic sea ice and thawing permafrost, to wildfires, hurricanes, drought, and sea level rise, climate change is creating new missions and impacting the operational environment. Extreme weather events, including wildfires in California, hurricanes on the East Coast, and "black flag" days across the country impact training and readiness while siphoning limited mission resources. DoD is mostly focused on electrifying their fleet where possible, and needs to train and deploy troops to fight wildfires and deploy warships to counter oceanic heating pumps with remote submersibles to apply 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butyl-catechol (TBC) to extinguish self-combusting styrene railcars, for

only three months, cable them out and swiftly get them to a refinery for conversion to a more stable hydrocarbon, finder keeper.

2. During an annual financial statement audit, an independent public accounting (IPA) firm or the DoD Office of Inspector General (DoD OIG) examines the Department's books and records. The DoD consolidated audit assesses all four financial statements and includes activity for both General Funds and Working Capital Funds. The FY 2020 audit covered the Department's total assets of more than \$3.1 trillion and involved more than 1,400 auditors, who conducted over 100 in-person site visits and approximately 530 virtual site visits to review DoD business processes and activities. The DoD OIG oversaw the work of the IPAs and issued the overarching consolidated audit opinion. The 8 reporting entities received unmodified (clean) opinions in the FY 2020 audits, and 1 received a qualified (modified) opinion. All other DoD reporting entities and the DoD consolidated audit received a disclaimer of opinion. A disclaimer of opinion means the auditor was unable to obtain sufficient audit evidence on which to base an opinion on the financial statements.

3. The primary finding in this audit is that the FY 22 budget is morally and mathematically the best DoD budget ever read in its entirety, however it has a material weakness insofar as outlays are inadequate to sustain military personnel and end-strength growth, wherefore Afghanistan was lost to the Taliban, and DoD must resolve to request to sustain 3 percent spending and 1 percent net employment growth FY 23 and FY 24 and beyond. There was a 12.4 percent margin of error regarding undeclared undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the deficit between the method of subtracting the total of the budget requests from the three military departments from the consolidated DoD budget request and the 2020 Combined Statement. Consistent with Title 10 Section 113 (c)(1)(A), each of the three Military Departments is providing a summary of their Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Budget submission for inclusion in the Department of Defense (DoD) Budget Overview, but is confused with the five forces and does not declare undistributed offsetting receipts. To comply with page 5 of the Office of Management and Budget direction in the Summary of the President's Discretionary Funding Request, dated April 9, 2021, the Department of Defense (DoD) is shifting funds that had previously been designated as OCO to the base budget and Global War on Terrorism / Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) needs to be repealed at 2USC§901(b). The nuclear deterrence modernization program has a material weakness in that it does not declare that the number of nuclear weapons is less the old 2,000 limit of the NPT. Secretary Austin's survivable friendly competition support for the President's *Interim National Security Strategy Guidance* despite the material weakness on page 14 in the promise that DoD does not use unconventional weapons, that must be more clearly written by DoD to help to redress his wrongful attrition, is much more skillful than the State Department's \$273 million Countering People's Republic of China Malign Influence (CPRCMI) propaganda to be transferred to Haitian Earthquake relief with prejudice against 28CFR0.87 to be repealed for stealing among other national treasures the author's life savings, email and phone pursuant to the new \$500 per agency audit fee policy and Armed Forces Retirement Home vulnerability test of *Anthony J. Sanders v. Antony J. Blinken, Secretary of State* HA-24-9-21 (in composition). On the topic of climate change, the military is advised to be trained and deployed to respond to fight wildfires and deploy warships to counter oceanic heating pumps with remote submersibles to apply 15 parts per million of 4-tertiary-butylcatechol (TBC) to extinguish self-combusting styrene railcars, for only three months, cable them out and swiftly get them to a refinery for conversion to a more stable hydrocarbon, finder keeper. The Department is transitioning from being just a mission focused organization to one that is capable of also ensuring accountability. Secretary Austin has done a great job at improving accounting, even the Air Force made an accurate request for the first time in recent history, but was defeated by the Iron

Law of Wages - it is essential for armed services spending to grow 3 percent and employment 1 percent annually pursuant to Engel's law (post-1980) FY 23 and FY 24 and thereafter.

E. Since President Bush Jr. presented false evidence to the United Nations to justify feudal war with Iraq, to optimize maintenance of international peace and security, the United States has an international treaty obligation to report their overseas deployments and render the proceeds of their international sanctions to the UN Security Council with leave to appeal to the International Court of Justice. Most significantly, the United States has a duty to report all overseas deployments, the types of armed forces, their national location, including rights of passage, nature of the facilities and foreign military assistance to be provided, and whether or not they engage in hostile fire, for the collective authorization of the Security Council, support, criticism and abolition by individual occupied nations, and professional peace negotiation by fully funded, US soldier employing, UN Peacekeeping Military Staff Committee under Arts. 43 and 47 of the UN Charter. The FY 22 DoD budget has done well to attach the concept of “survivability” to the questionable legality of their “lethality” propaganda and to make Space Force agreeable to peaceful purposes in outer-space but the FY 23 budget must not continue to steal from 3 percent spending and one percent net employment growth. Secretary Austin is committed to stamping out sexual assault and to rid the ranks of racists and extremists. The job of the Department of Defense is to keep America safe from our enemies, but we can't do that if some of those enemies lie within our own ranks. DoD places the highest importance on treating all personnel with dignity and respect, in an inclusive environment free from impermissible discrimination, harassment, and maltreatment. Neutral citation of the 10 Commandments is found in both Exodus 20:3-17 and Deuteronomy 5:7-21 where God spoke all these words:

1. You shall have no other gods before me. (Exodus 20:3)(Deuteronomy 5:7)
2. You shall not make for yourself an idol in the form of anything in heaven above or on the earth beneath or in the waters below. You shall not bow down to them or worship them for I, the Lord your god, am a jealous God, punishing the children for the sin of the fathers to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing love to a thousand generations of those who love me and keep my commandments. (Exodus 20:4-6)(Deuteronomy 5:8-10)
3. You shall not misuse the name for the Lord your God, for the Lord will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses his name. (Exodus 20:7)(Deuteronomy 5:11)
4. Remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy. Six days you shall labor and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the Lord your God. On it you shall not do any work, neither you, nor your son or daughter, nor your manservant or maidservant, nor your animals, nor the alien within your gates. For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy. (Exodus 20:8-11)(Deuteronomy 5:12-15)
5. Honor your father and your mother so that you may live long in the land the Lord your God is giving you. (Exodus 20:12)(Deuteronomy 5:16)
6. You shall not murder. (Exodus 20:13)(Deuteronomy 5:17)
7. You shall not commit adultery. (Exodus 20:14)(Deuteronomy 5:18)

8. You shall not steal. (Exodus 20:15)(Deuteronomy 5:19)
9. You shall not give false testimony against your neighbor. (Exodus 20:16)(Deuteronomy 5:20)
10. You shall not covet your neighbor's house. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his manservant or maidservant, his ox or donkey, or anything that belongs to your neighbor. (Exodus 20:17)(Deuteronomy 5:21)

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