HUD Supplement, Interior and USDA Deficiencies, DOT Ten Year HA-16-6-20

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Summary

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Summary

1. Due to the extra medical research and economic analysis work from the COVID-19 pandemic cured with a dab of $1 hydrocortisone creme, and continuing cruelty and hyperinflationary compensation for agency budget cuts and threatened cuts I must request an extension of time to complete the federal budget from Summer Solstice 2020 to perfect bona fide claims and exchange of private lands under 24USC§153. HUD, Interior and Agriculture Department are instructed how to declare their balance available under 31USC§1502. Reducing Poverty in America by Promoting Opportunity and Economic Mobility E.O. 13828 (2018) must be prohibited by Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) to redress budget cuts under 18USC§246 pursuant to the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020 to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Worker propaganda is moot pursuant to *Biestek v. Berryhill, Commissioner of Social Security* (2019). With the federal deficit assumed to already be in excess of 3% of GDP, due to Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of Dec. 22, 2017 and high rates of compensation for budget cut threats, to pay for CARES Act giving without huge t-bond seizures from the stock exchange when it turns out Payroll Protection Program was not investment grade in mid-June, a 10% -50% devaluation of the US Dollar may be arranged pursuant under 19USC§4421, 22USC§5301 and the Revised estimates: effect of changes in rates of exchange and inflation Report of the Secretary-General A/74/585 of 11 December 2019.

A. The HUD budget request for federal outlays is $56.2 billionFY 20, -2.9% less than (Gross) discretionary outlays (Gross) and 8.6% more than (Net) discretionary - exactly the same as the HUD FY 21 Budget-in-brief estimates for FY 20. The FY 21 Supplemental is the first HUD budget that claims to exactly estimate federal outlays, report undistributed offsetting receipts and differentiate between federal and private revenues and outlays. After a 0.7% cut FY 17-FY 18, budget cuts are not tolerated anymore and the HUD budget total has been severely punished for their attempted discrimination, with total federal outlays increasing 8% FY 18 - FY 19 and 9% to $56.2 billion FY 20. Total (discretionary) federal outlays for HUD FY 21 are estimated to be $62.9 billion FY 21, a 12% increase from FY 20, rather than -19% decrease to $47.4 billion FY 21. 3% growth from FY 17 or better, the new $5.2 billion FY 21 Moving to Work Program and $50 billion increase to [$550 billion GNMA limit], should settle all foreclosure/ eviction moratorium claims under Sec. 4022-4024 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act CARES Act by October 2020. HUD must perfect a consolidated balance sheet to declare federal outlay and program level inflation under 24CFR§1.8 and 24USC§153. Free Camping […] row is to be included in the Self-Sufficiency Program FY 21 Supplemental and FY 22 to solicit HUD support for city to city to National Trail System trails and planting of a trail mix of fruit and nut trees and wild edibles. FY 22 $4 billion new outlays are to be split between free camping, and new public housing for the most densely populated urban areas with the highest numbers of people camping on the sidewalk to limit the persecution of the number of the beast, closely associated modern economic depression, regarding HUD discretionary budget authority and true federal tax-outlays by HUD's 66 field offices, where two-thirds of their employees work, to less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10). Two-thirds of HUD personnel work at 66 field offices. All accounts must be tested for 3% growth from FY 17. To punish budget cuts, incidental retaliatory hyperinflation is treated to agreement or 1% growth FY 20-FY 21 although in excess of 3% inflation from FY 17, and underachievers are granted 3% from FY 17 on the condition that in the future 3% inflation is expected in all outlays. To correct the HUD budget-in-brief introduction it necessary to define that government outlays are responsible only for administrative and loan guaranty costs, and all other lending costs are privately financed and should not have any incidental effects on governmental receipts or outlays under 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). It is necessary to prove balance is available, for all accounts, budget authority is more than federal outlays, advanced appropriations are undistributed offsetting receipts, private receipts are more than private outlays, and that total public and private revenues are more than total outlays under 31USC§1502 to overcome dependency on discretionary / mandatory gibberish and enjoin other federal agencies to repeal 2USC§901(b). Discretionary is redefined to be federal and mandatory to be private. The .doc has 10 days to delete FY 21 request column and adopt the supplement under 24CFR§1.8. Buffalo soldier war paint: $1 hydrocortisone crème on the nose and/or chest, or essential oil of lavender, to cure the slimy nose and fluid filled lungs of coronavirus or mold allergies instantly under 24USC§18 and §261 to §264 omitted.

B. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and was transferred to the Department of the Interior, synonymously created by (a revisionist) Congress as the Home Department March 3, 1849. Interior manages more than 480 million acres, more than 671 million acres including 191 million acres of National Forests, or about 20 to 28 percent of the land area of the United States. The 'Indian cyber war FY 15-FY 20' is declared to be over, for the Solicitor to redress, since the passage of National Park Service and Related Organizations Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3096, codified at 54USC§100101 et seq. Chapter 1 National Park Service, should never have been repealed, and must be restored to the condition it was in 2013, to create a common law with Title 54. The right to bear arms in National Wildlife Refuges remains to be transferred from 16USC§ 1a–7b to a new section in Chapter 71 Recreational Hunting Safety at 16USC§5208. To make peace 54USC§100101 (b)(1)(A) must amend the creation myth of the national park system from 'Yellowstone National Park in 1872' to 'Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to provide free baths for the indigent' pursuant to 16USC§361 and 24USC§18. The good news is that subtracting the deficiency to produce net undistributed offsetting receipts perfects the first responsible, reproducible, accurate, Interior budget framework under 24USC§153. The Interior Department budget request for federal tax-outlays is $12.8 billion FY 21, after remaining at $11.7 billion FY 17 – FY 20. Although receipts decline since a high of $13.2 billion FY 19 to $12.7 billion FY 20, this is probably an accounting error regarding Mineral Lease and Associated Payments, that has been distributed FY 20 that must be pacified, rescinded or impounded FY 21 under 31USC§1517(a)(2) and 1514(a)(2). There are an Administration high of $4 billion undeclared offsetting receipts after the Secretary's proposal to create a $1.3 billion Public Lands Infrastructure Fund FY 21. The Secretary is obligated to come to an agreement regarding 2.5% government and 3% Indian Affairs current appropriation growth since FY 17 a $3 billion FY 21 deficiency, leaving the Interior with $1 billion undistributed offsetting receipts, or $2.8 billion if the Secretary rescinds Mineral Lease Payments FY 21. Either way the Interior Department needs the help of Congress to purchase the Forest Service outright for $7.4 billion FY 21, to reduce agricultural fire risk, and the federal deficit. The Interior budget would then need to supplement current appropriations, rather than internally offset the deficiency with Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 under 31USC§1515. To end budget cuts, threatened budget cuts and high cost of compensation under 18USC§246, it is necessary for the Budget-in-brief overview to quantify both the Department undistributed offsetting receipts adjusted by the size of the deficiency between total federal outlays and inflation adjusted current appropriations, 2.5% government, 3% services, Indian and Insular Affairs, to be remedied by the Anti-deficiency act under 31USC§1515. Balances, known as undistributed offsetting receipts to reduce the federal deficit, must be available at time obligation is incurred under §1502.

C. The FY 21 USDA budget request was reduced -2.7% to $146 billion, with $15.8 billion to $1.3 billion undistributed offsetting receipts, not including stolen SNAP benefits that have been laundered in CCC, if the USDA settles agency deficiency obligations to sustain 2.5% government, 3% services and 3.3% SNAP growth for 0.6% enrollment growth to compete with the 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation. The USDA budget office declares they have sustained moderate growth and SNAP benefits have been above $70 billion, since doing one year of hard time at $68 billion FY 2010, less than the 42-month limit on such persecutions (Revelation 13:10). The FNS participation and cost tells a different story, that since inciting genocide Halloween 2013 and Thanksgiving 2016, when it took three times to get the math right, SNAP spending has invariably declined, to $68 billion 2017 and down to $60.4 billion in 2019 although the USDA budget office provided the agency with balance available, resulting in $2 billion FY 17, $9 billion FY 18 and $13 billion FY 19 extra, undeclared undistributed offsetting receipts, that may be lost or stolen and are definitely the proceeds of the crime of genocide, and are not included in the regular estimation. It would appear that these sums, plus undistributed offsetting receipts, or minus deficit FY 19, have been laundered in trade war propaganda by non-paying Commodity Credit Corporation. The SNAP genocide has not only robbed beneficiaries, but the USDA has robbed the federal government of their undistributed offsetting receipts used to reduce the federal deficit, for the entire duration of the Trump Administration, and having laundered their stolen SNAP benefits in CCC, USDA undistributed offsetting receipts will need to be excluded from the federal total deficit reduction under 31USC§1502. CCC may be sued to rescind those funds remaining pursuant to Proposed deferrals of budget authority Title X of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA) 2USC§684. SNAP benefits must grow. CCC, SNAP USDA and WTO laundered a total $28 billion trade war compensation, $16 billion FY 18 and $12 billion FY 19. CCC Funds reached an all-time high of $21.7 billion FY 19, when USDA went bankrupt. To end to the trade war the United States must upgrade the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) from algebra to calculus 0.97 industrialized and 0.999 developing, whereby the US would reduce tariffs 3% annually, whilst developing nations have the option to remain in the high tariff poverty trap. There is no evidence that commodity payments notably increased, or other MFP funds were ever distributed. Receipts must be excluded from the federal outlay total, that must be subtracted from the total budget request to determine the balance available of undistributed offsetting receipts under 31USC§1502 to pay for deficiencies without need for budget supplement in accordance with the Anti-deficiency Act under 31USC§1515. Excluding the SNAP laundry, USDA went bankrupt in FY 19 due to a year and a half to two years of indemnity payments by Risk Management Agency, to prove the $139.4 billion budget request was too low. The budget request for FY 20 rose to $149.9 billion, but even with $10.3 billion in undistributed offsetting receipts, couldn't afford the SNAP genocide without an estimated $6,900 million COVID-19 deficiency under 31USC§1515. The Secretary has authorized maximum benefits with a $2 billion per month 40% increase in monthly SNAP benefit payments plus $4.5 billion regular costs, for the duration of the emergency pursuant to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) of April 18, 2020. The Secretary suspended the certification period otherwise applicable under section 3(f) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 under 7USC§2012(f), reporting requirements otherwise applicable under section 6(c) of such Act under 7USC§2015(c), and other obstructive administrative requirements were not permanently repealed by FFCRA of 2020. Moot worker propaganda and labor experts must be distinguished from the budget cut genocide and failure to pay legal child support obligations originating from the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. It is a crime of genocide to destroy or deny an immigrant's Green Card, if they file for food stamp benefits, this deprivation or denial of food and essentials of life in the United States, is a severe discrimination against nationality that the Secretary must reassure immigrants is protected against by the Prohibition against exclusion from participation in, denial of benefits of, and discrimination under federally assisted programs on ground of race, color, or national origin Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964 under 42USC§2000d. SNAP consumer economic agricultural benefit growth must be sustained to reduce commodity and crop insurance obligations. USDA must grow to justify a $150 billion budget request FY 22 and 3% inflation thereafter.

D. The Department of Transportation was established by the Department of Transportation Enabling Act on October 15, 1966. The mission of the Department is to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system. The FY 21 Budget requests $89 billion for the Department of Transportation (DOT). With the current five-year surface transportation law (the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act or "FAST Act") expiring at the end of FY 2020, the Administration seeks $810 billion to support DOT's highways, transit, safety, rail, and hazardous materials safety programs. This sum includes nearly $69 billion in the FY 2021 budget request, of which $64 billion is funded through the Highway Trust Fund. Building on the fuel tax, the Administration's funding proposal would largely grow by almost 4% annually through FY 2030. Agency request growth is slightly slow but is acceptable around 2.5% annually, 3% for services that must include trail grants and environmental analysis. Secretary Chao has already compensated her agency for threatened budget cuts with emergency supplementals FY 17-FY 19 and no longer harbors any genocidal ambition to deprive DOT of relief, nor any compensatory emergency supplementals. Chao has produced the best federal agency budget of FY 21. Chao's ten-year plan alleviates any current deficiencies or arrears that might be perceived, provided special and trust fund revenues continue to grow faster than 4%. Irregular new infrastructure funding for the Secretary may be stabilized in the future to alleviate a slight underestimate of 2.5% government and 3% services inflation and is sued for an estimated 1.5% of total DOT budget authority, $1.3 billion FY 21 for recreational trails under 23USC§206. The coronavirus quarantine may significantly reduce transportation fee and fuel tax revenues FY 20. The global economic slowdown was first gauged by its reduction in fossil fuel emissions and international flights remain closed with month-long decontamination protocols, travel has been ill-advised and many people have been ordered to stay in their homes. To administer Airport size dispensers of essential oil of lavender and hydrocortisone crème, and prescription flu drugs, so certain quarantined slimy noses and coughs would be instantly cured and able to fly, Homeland Security has been advised to refund the Office of Health Affairs and finance a Federal Air Physician or Practical Nurse for $250 million FY 20 but the offer applies equally to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). On-top of the usual three-year projection, DOT has produced a reasonably inflationary projection ten years into the future. This is the first use of ten-year projection under the influence of OMB, that did not decadently seek budget cuts or hyperinflation in conflict with the Iron Law of Wages as it pertains to the 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation since 1980. To better support Chao's ten-year plan and avoid future emergency supplementals, DOT Budget Highlights is advised to perform four new budget reporting functions to improve necessary communication with OMB pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act under 44USC§3508. One, report the distribution of not less than 1.5% of total DOT revenues $1.3 billion FY 21 to trail grants, city to city to Indian Reservation to National Trail System, not more than 25% expensive paved bike paths, mostly rail to trail, pursuant to 16USC§1246(h)(1), 23USC§206, 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904. Two, to eliminate confusion regarding Aid to Airports DOT Secretary must stop reporting FAA Operation (GF/TF) and instead report it as exclusively FAA Operation (GF). Three, because DOT has Trust Funds to save their profit, DOT Budget Highlights is advised to declare Trust Fund balance(s) available at year-end pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act of 1982 under 31USC§1502 or §1515 if need be. Four, inform the public a dab of $1 hydrocortisone crème or essential oil of lavender to the nose and/or chest instantly cures coronavirus and/or mold allergies.

1. Housing and Urban Development Budget Supplement FY 21 HA-24-5-20

A. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was created at the end of the Great Depression in the Housing Act of 1937 shortly after the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) was created in 1934 to give homebuyers access to reasonably priced mortgages under fair terms. The Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 created HUD as Cabinet-level agency. HUD's mission is to create strong, sustainable, inclusive communities and quality affordable homes for all. FY 21 HUD budget authority is reported be less than outlays, yet employment is projected to increase from 7,670 FY 20 FTEs to 7,784 FY 21 despite the December 22, 2018 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act furlough threat to the Anti-deficiency act under 31USC§1341(a). Reason being, the mathematical deficiency is illusory, it is necessary to prohibit the method as madness under §1517 and continue to redress budget cuts with higher rates of compensation than agreeable 3% inflation from FY 17 whereas authorized apportionments necessitate deficiency or supplemental appropriations under §1515. To correct the HUD budget-in-brief introduction it necessary to define that government outlays are responsible only for administrative and loan guaranty costs, and all other lending costs are privately financed and should not have any incidental effects on governmental receipts or outlays under 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). It is necessary to prove balance is available, for all accounts, budget authority is more than federal outlays, advanced appropriations are undistributed offsetting receipts, private receipts are more than private outlays, and that total public and private revenues are more than total outlays under 31USC§1502 to overcome dependency on discretionary / mandatory gibberish and enjoin other federal agencies to repeal 2USC§901(b). Manufactured House Fees Trust (MHFT) is the only [offsetting receipts] accepted ($16 million) to reduce federal outlays, the rest are dedicated to private lending programs. Discretionary is redefined to be federal and mandatory to be private.

Housing and Urban Development Budget Overview FY 17 – FY 21
(in millions)

HUD	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21 Request	FY 21 Supp.
Federal Budget Authority	58,023	48,034	58,601	56,596	47,997	63,563
Federal Outlays	48,042	47,703	51,551	56,211	47,406	62,910
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	[4,400]	[4,400]	[4,400]	[4,400]	[4,400]	[4,400]
Private Receipts	14,659	10,851	11,565	10,683	8,852	8,852
Private Outlays	13,417	9,651	10,433	7,082	8,311	8,322
Budget Authority Total	72,682	58,885	70,166	67,279	56,849	72,415
Total Outlays	61,459	57,354	61,984	63,293	55,717	71,232
Loan Limits	931,564	931,532	931,526	931,526	981,226	981,526
Program Level	1,004,246	990,417	1,001,694	998,805	1,038,075	1,053,941
FTEs	7,911	7,650	7,394	7,670	7,784	7,784

Source: Carson, Ben. Housing and Urban Development Fiscal Year 2019 & 2021 Budget-in-brief

1. The budget request for federal outlays is $56.2 billion, -2.9% less than HUD (Gross) discretionary outlays (Gross) and 8.6% more than (Net) discretionary - exactly the same as the HUD FY 21 Budget-in-brief estimates for FY 20. The FY 21 Supplemental is the first HUD budget that claims to exactly estimate federal outlays, report undistributed offsetting receipts and differentiate between federal and private revenues and outlays. Great care must be used when adding subtotals and totals - make two copies of entered data in scrap file, one for budget authority and the other for outlays, delete unnecessary rows pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act under 44USC§3508. After a 0.7% cut FY 17-FY 18, budget cuts are not tolerated anymore and the HUD budget total has been severely punished for their attempted discrimination, with total federal outlays increasing 8% FY 18 - FY 19 and 9% to $56.2 billion FY 20. Total (discretionary) federal outlays for HUD FY 21 are estimated to be $62.9 billion FY 21, a 12% increase from FY 20, rather than -19% decrease to $47.4 billion FY 21. 3% growth from FY 17 or better, the new $5.2 billion FY 21 Moving to Work Program and $50 billion increase to [$550 billion GNMA limit], should settle all foreclosure/ eviction moratorium claims under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act CARES Act by October 2020. Sec. 4022 provides for a foreclosure moratorium and consumer right to request forbearance on Federally backed mortgage loan is extended to multifamily properties under Sec. 4023. There is a temporary moratorium on eviction filings for a 120-day period of eviction relief for tenants in federally-backed housing, who may not be served with an eviction notice from March 27, 2020 until July 25, 2020 and the notice must give 30 days to leave the property (Aug. 24, 2020).

2. HUD must perfect a consolidated balance sheet to declare federal outlay and program level inflation under 24CFR§1.8 and 24USC§153. Free Camping […] row is to be included in the Self-Sufficiency Program FY 21 Supplemental and FY 22 to solicit HUD support for city to city to National Trail System trails and planting of a trail mix of fruit and nut trees and wild edibles. HUD shall solicit for $4 billion of new programs of relief no later than FY 23 for FY 24, to make the leap from $66 billion FY 23 to $70 billion FY 24, whereas no persecution regarding the number of the beast shall last longer than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) pursuant to the DOD FY 21 Budget-in-Brief and non-cowardly, non-adipose subtracting Additional State Department, Foreign Assistance and Related Organizations FY 20 budget. While two-thirds of HUD personnel may voluntarily work at 66 field offices, that does not mean they can be allowed to persecute themselves and others with the number of the beast. All accounts must be tested for 3% growth from FY 17. To punish budget cuts, incidental retaliatory hyperinflation is treated to agreement or 1% growth FY 20-FY 21 although in excess of 3% inflation from FY 17, and underachievers are granted 3% from FY 17 on the condition that in the future 3% inflation is expected in all outlays.

HUD Budget Authority, Outlay, Limit by Program FY 17 – FY 21
(millions)

HUD	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 21 Supp.
Federal Outlays	48,042	47,703	51,551	56,211	47,406	62,910
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400

Public and Indian Housing						
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance						
Section 8 Contract Renewals	18,355	18,228	20.313	21,502	16,958	21,717
Administrative Fees	1,650	1,641	1,886	1,977	1,465	1,848
Section 8 Rental Assistance (Tenant Protection Vouchers)	110	109	85	75	100	123
Advanced Appropriation	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]	[4,000]
Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	40	40	40	40	40	40
Tribal HUD / VASH	7	7	4	1	0	10
Mainstream Voucher Renewals	120	119	225	229	310	231
Rental Assistance Demonstration (transfer)	[83]	[104]	[89]	[52]	[64]	[64]
Family Unification Program	10	10	20	25	0	26
Mobility Demonstration	0	0	25	25	25	25
Disaster	0	0	0	[6]	0	0

Displacement						
Lead Risk Assessment	0	0	0	0	[30]	[30]
TBRA Outlay subtotal	20,292	20,154	20,598	23,868	18,898	23,997
TBRA BA subtotal	20,375	20,258	22,687	23,932	18,992	24,114
Self-Sufficiency Program (SSP)						
Family Self-Sufficiency	75	74	80	[80]	[90]	[90]
Resident Opportunity and Supportive Services (ROSS)	35	35	0	[35]	0	0
Jobs Plus Demonstration	15	15	15	[15]	[100]	[100]
Free Camping	0	0	0	0	0	[…]
SSP outlay subtotal	125	124	95	0	0	0
SSP BA subtotal	125	124	95	130	190	190
Public Housing Capital Fund						
Formula Grants	1,834	1,822	2,655	2,745	0	2,773
Emergency/ Disaster Services	17	16	20	20	0	21
Safety and Security	5	5	10	10	0	10

Administrative Receivership	1	1	0	35	0	1
Financial and Physical Assessment	10	10	14	14	0	14
Lead-Based Hazards	25	25	25	25	0	0
Lead Based Water Pipe Testing Grants	0	0	0	20	0	0
Rental Assistance Demonstration (transfer)	[36]	[33]	[35]	[31]	0	[32]
PHC Fund, outlay subtotal	1,892	1,879	2,724	2,869	0	2,819
PHC Fund, BA subtotal	1,928	1,912	2,759	2,900	0	2,851
Choice Neighborhoods, outlay and BA. subtotal	138	137	150	175	0	177
Public Housing Fund (PHF)						
Operating Subsidy	4,400	4,370	4,653	4,524	3,404	4,928
Shortfall Protection	0	0	[600]	25	0	0
Public Housing Demolition	0	0	0	0	30	0
Emergency Disaster Reserve	0	0	0	0	10	0
Financial and Physical	0	0	0	0	23	0

Assessments						
Administrative and Judicial Receiverships	0	0	0	0	40	0
Lead-Based Paint Hazards Competitive Grant	0	0	0	0	35	35
Lead Based Water Pipe Testing Grants	0	0	0	0	30	30
Rental Assistance Demonstration (transfer)	[110]	[125]	[105]	[62]	[128]	[129]
PHF outlay subtotal	4,400	4,370	4,653	4,549	3,572	4,993
PHF, BA. Subtotal	4,510	4,495	5,358	4,611	3,700	5,122
Moving to Work, outlay and BA subtotal	0	0	0	0	5,185	5,185
Native American Housing Block Grants						
Formula Grants	645	641	646	646	600	700
Technical Assistance	4	3	5	5	0	5
National or Regional Organization	4	3	2	2	0	2
Competitive Grants	0	0	100	100	0	100

Indian Community Block Grants	0	0	0	70	0	70
Title VI Federal Guarantees for Tribal Housing Activities						
Program Account	2	2	2	2	0	2
Loan Guarantee Limitation	[18]	[18]	[18]	[18]	[18]	[18]
NAHBG outlays and BA subtotal	655	649	755	825	600	879
Indian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (HLGF)						
Program Account	6	6	0	0	0	7
Loan Guarantee Credit Subsidy	1	1	1	1	1	1
Administrative Expenses	0	0	0	1	1	0
Limitation Level	[1,190]	[1,190]	[1,190]	[1,190]	[1,190]	[1,190]
HLFG outlays subtotal	7	7	1	2	2	8
Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Fund (NHLGF)						

Program Account	0	0	0	0	[2]	2
Limitation Level	[16]	[…]	[16]	[…]	[…]	[16]
NHLGF outlays subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	2
Native Hawaiian Block Grants outlays and P.L.	2	2	2	2	0	2
NAP outlays and BA subtotal	664	658	758	829	602	891
NAP P.L. subtotal	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224	1,224
PIH outlay subtotal	27,511	27,322	28,978	32,290	28,257	38,062
PIH BA subtotal	27,740	27,584	31,807	32,577	28,669	38,530
Community Planning and Development (CPD)						
Community Development Fund						
Entitlement/ Non-entitlement	3,000	2,972	3,293	3,393	0	3,732
Insular Area CDBG	3	7	7	7	0	7
Indian Tribes	60	60	65	0	0	70
Disaster Assistance	[9,603]	0	[4,109]	0	0	0
Recovery Housing (PL 115-	0	0	0	25	0	0

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CDBG outlay subtotal	3,063	3,039	3,365	3,425	0	3,809
CDBG BA subtotal	12,666	3,039	7,474	3,425	0	3,809
HOME Investment Partnerships Programs						
Formula Grants	948	942	1,248	1,347	0	1,360
Insular Areas	2	2	3	3	0	3
HOME outlay and BA subtotal	950	944	1,251	1,350	0	1,363
Community Development Loan Guarantees (Sec. 108)						
Loan Guarantee Limitation	[300]	[298]	[300]	[300]	0	[300]
Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership (SHOP)						
SHOP	10	10	10	10	0	10
Section 4 Capacity Building	35	35	35	36	0	39
Capacity Building for Rural Housing	5	5	5	5	0	6
SHOP for Veterans	4	4	4	4	0	5
SHOP outlay and	44	44	44	45	0	50

BA subtotal						
Homeless Assistance Grants (HAG)						
Competitive Grant Renewals (Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing)	2,018	2,004	2,219	2,350	2,486	2,486
Emergency Solutions Grants	310	308	280	290	280	347
National Homeless Data Analysis Project	12	12	7	7	0	13
Youth Demonstration	43	43	75	70	0	71
Youth Technical Assistance	0	0	5	10	0	11
Rapid Rehousing for DV Victims	0	0	50	50	0	50
HAG outlay and BA subtotal	2,383	2,367	2,636	2,777	2,766	2,977
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)						
Formula Grants	320	318	354	369	297	373
Competitive	36	35	39	41	33	41

Grants						
HOPWA outlay and BA subtotal	356	353	393	410	330	414
CPD outlay subtotal	6,796	6,747	7,689	8,007	3,096	8,613
CPD BA subtotal	16,399	6,747	11,798	8,007	3,096	8,613
Housing Programs						
Project-Based Rental Assistance						
Section 8 Contract Renewals	10,334	10,267	11,319	12,010	12,056	12,056
Contract Administrators	235	233	245	345	350	350
Advanced Appropriation	[400]	[400]	[400]	[400]	[400]	[400]
Tenant Resources Network	3	0	3	2	6	6
Mod Rehab and SRO	244	242	180	213	230	273
Rental Assistance Demonstration (transfer)	[99]	[54]	[54]	[40]	[64]	[70]
PBRA outlays subtotal	10,816	10,742	11,747	12,570	12,642	12,685
PBRA BA subtotal	10,915	10,796	11,801	12,610	12,706	12,755
Housing Counseling Assistance (HCA)						

Housing Counseling Assistance	51	50	46	49	41	57
Administrative Contract Services	5	4	5	5	5	6
HCS outlay and BA subtotal	56	54	51	54	46	63
Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Sec. 202) (SHE)						
PRAC Renewals/Amendments	414	412	524	590	641	641
Service Coordinators/Congregate Housing Service Program	75	74	90	100	95	95
Senior Preservation Rental Assistance Contracts	10	10	0	0	0	0
Other Expenses	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wish Demonstration Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	14
Aging in Place Home Modification Grants Expenses	0	0	10	10	0	0
SHE outlay and BA subtotal	502	499	627	703	739	753
Housing for Persons						

with Disabilities (Sec. 811) (HPD)						
PRAC/PAC Amendments/Renewal	144	143	152	162	170	170
Other Expenses	2	2	2	40	82	82
HPD outlay and BA subtotal	146	145	154	202	152	152
FHA Funds						
Mutual Mort. Ins. And Coop. Mgt. Housing Ins. Funds						
Management Housing Insurance (CMHI)						
Administrative Expenses	130	129	130	130	130	146
Direct Loan Limitation	[20]	[5]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Loan Guarantee Limitation Level	[400,000]	[400,000]	[400,000]	[400,000]	[400,000]	[400,000]
MMI/CMH outlay and BA subtotal	130	129	130	130	130	146
General Insurance and Special Risk Insurance Funds						
Direct Loan Limitation	[20]	[5]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]

Loan Guarantee Limitation Level	[30,000]	[30,000]	[30,000]	[30,000]	[30,000]	[30,000]
FHA outlays and BA	130	129	130	130	130	146
Manufactured Housing Standards Program (MHSP)						
Payments to States	2	2	4	5	5	5
Contracts	8	8	8	8	10	10
MHSP outlay and BA subtotal	10	10	12	13	15	15
Other Assisted Housing						
Rent Supplement	5	10	3	0	0	6
Rental Housing Assistance (Sec. 236)	15	10	2	3	0	17
Rental Assistance Demonstration Transfer	[36]	0	[4]	0	0	[…]
OAH outlays subtotal	20	20	5	17	0	23
OAH BA subtotal	56	20	9	17	0	23
HP outlay subtotal	11,680	11,599	12,726	13,689	13,724	13,837
HP BA subtotal	11,815	11,653	12,784	13,729	13,788	13,907
Government National						

Mortgage Association						
Guarantees of Mortgage-Backed Securities						
GNMA – Salaries and Expenses outlay and BA subtotal	26	26	30	34	31	31
MBS Guarantee Limitation	[500,000]	[500,000]	[500,000]	[500,000]	[550,000]	[550,000]
Policy Development and Research						
Research and Technology outlay and BA subtotal	89	88	96	98	95	100
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO)						
Fair Housing Initiative Program	39	39	40	45	40	44
Fair Housing Assistance Program	24	24	24	24	24	24
Fair Housing Training Academy	2	1	2	2	2	2
FHEO outlay and	65	64	66	71	66	70

BA subtotal						
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes						
Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction						
Lead Hazard Control Grants	58	57	70	76	145	145
Technical Studies	2	2	5	5	5	5
Healthy Homes	30	30	45	50	45	45
Lead Hazard Control Demonstration Program	55	55	64	64	0	0
Resident Safety Demonstration in rental assistance portfolio	0	0	0	0	70	70
OLHCHH outlay and BA subtotal	145	144	184	195	265	265
Management and Administration (MA)						
Salaries and Expenses, HUD	1,354	1,346	1,384	1,425	1,497	1,517
Salaries and Expenses, OIG	128	127	128	138	133	143

Information Technology Fund	257	255	285	280	258	288
Working Capital Fund	[5]	0	[39]	[42]	[99]	[99]
MA outlay subtotal	1,744	1,728	1,797	1,843	1,888	1,948
MA BA subtotal	1,744	1,728	1,836	1,885	1,987	2,047
(Gross) Federal Outlay Subtotal	48,056	47,718	51,566	56,227	47,422	62,926
Manufactured Housing Fees Trust	-14	-15	-15	-16	-16	-16
Federal Outlay Total	48,042	47,703	51,551	56,211	47,406	62,910
Federal BA Total	58,023	48,034	58,601	56,596	47,997	63,563
Private Offsetting Receipts						
MMI Capital Reserve	11,150	7,641	6,887	4,655	6,976	6,976
GNMA Receipts	138	119	140	132	129	129
GNMA Capital Reserve	2,016	1,696	1,987	1,184	1,207	1,207
GI/SRI Negative Subsidy	676	872	504	622	523	523
Private Offsetting Receipts	13,980	10,328	9,518	6,593	8,835	8,835
Private Budget						

Authority						
Indian Loan Guarantee	7	14	22	2	0	9
Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee	0	1	5	2	0	2
Housing Trust Fund	219	15	248	298	18	18
FHA General and Special Risk Liquidating Account	25	25	1,284	792	0	0
FHA Mutual Mortgage Insurance Capital Reserve Account	11,150	7,641	6,887	4,665	6,976	6,976
Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped Fund Liquidating Account	0	259	0	139	110	110
Guarantees of Mortgage-Backed Securities Capital Reserve	2,016	1,696	1,987	1,184	1,207	1,207
Private Budget Authority (Gross)	13,417	9,651	10,433	7,082	8,311	8,322
Private Receipts	-679	-523	-2,047	-4,090	-17	-17
Private	12,738	9,128	8,386	2,992	8,294	8,305

Budget Authority (Net)						
Private Offsetting Receipts	-13,980	-10,328	-9,518	-6,593	-8,835	-8,835
Negative Subsidy	-1,242	-1,200	-1,132	-3,601	-541	-530

Source: Carson, Ben. Housing and Urban Development Fiscal Year 2019 & 2021 Budget-in-brief

B. Due to hyperinflation Section 8 contract renewals grow only 1% from the previous year. To reduce demand for contract renewal inflation in excess of 3%, administrative fees are increased 3% annually, 12% from FY 17. Section 8 Tenant Vouchers are also increased 3% annually from FY 17 on competitive basis with the new move-to-work program. To prevent hyperinflation mainstream voucher renewal inflation is limited to 1% FY 20 – FY 21. The mobility voucher is accepted as compensation for Sec. 8 Tenant Protection Vouchers. Disaster displacement is excluded from the outlay total and included in the program level. Advanced Appropriations are excluded from outlay and program level, to be reported as undistributed offsetting receipts to OMB, at the end of the budget outlay and program level totals.

1. Public Housing Capital Fund growth is limited to 1% FY 20-FY 21 due to hyperinflation. The Self-Sufficiency Program has been used to terminate outlays for certain programs, Family Self-Sufficiency, Jobs Plus Demonstration, that are now privately financed and Residential Opportunity and Support Services (ROSS) was terminated. The Public Housing Operating fund outlay are increased to 3% inflation since FY 17. Public Housing Demolition, Emergency Disaster Reserve and Financial, Physical Assessment and Administrative and Judicial Receivership proposals are again rejected from the Public Housing Fund. Lead Based Paint Hazards and Lead Waterpipe Testing are transferred from the Public Housing Capital Fund to Public Housing Fund with large funding increases, all around, “shortfall protection” and new obligations are no substitute for 3% inflation in PHF operating funds. Choice neighborhoods is sustained by demand for lead based hazard removal in New York City and elsewhere. The new $5.2 billion Moving to Work (MTW) fund shall settle new COVID-19 pandemic CARES Act 4 month rent/mortgage free petitioners.

2. Native American Program (NAP) formula grants are automatically increased to $723 million after more than 42 months $600 and $700 million (Revelation 13:10) pursuant to 12% inflation from $646 million FY 17. Other NAP programs are amortized to remain the same as prior year levels. The Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Fund changes the name of the proposal from (2 million) credit subsidy to $2 million program account FY 21 outlays to guarantee [$18 million FY 21] loan program level. All Native American and Hawaiian Program are subtotaled. There is room to solicit free camping [...] to promote trail completion, in the Self-Sufficiency Category, for the collaboration of all Public and Indian Housing beneficiaries, in pursuit of federal recognition of HUD collaboration and ultimately HUD outlays for trails and free and legal camping in the wilderness and on city sidewalks and bar certified or court approved indigent defenders thereof. If funds and botanical know-how are available, city and tribal planners are advised to replant a trail mix of fruits, nuts and wild edibles on urban to rural interface trails that

should connect the city with the wilderness, cities with other cities and the National Trail System to redress the crime of genocide, eg. destruction of or denial of access to food, shelter and other essentials of life pursuant to the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020.

3. The President's Budget requests of $600 million, which is $225 million less than the 2020 enacted levels, must rise to more than $700 FY 21 to stop discriminating against the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 under 25USC§4111 et seq. While the 2021 request does not include funding for Title VI Loan Guarantee subsidy, it includes up to $30 million in loan commitment authority which will be utilized against remaining unobligated credit subsidy provided in prior years. In January 2017, HUD published Housing Needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal Areas pursuant to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 under 42USC§2000d. The study found that the physical housing problems for Indian households in tribal areas are much more severe than for U.S. households on average. It estimated that between 42,000 and 85,000 Native Americans are "doubled up" with family or friends, they are usually placed by a housing authority, two families to a trailer. because they have no place else to stay and would otherwise be staying in a homeless shelter, a place not meant for human habitation, or living on the streets. In tribal areas, homelessness often translates into overcrowding, and 68,000 units of new affordable housing are needed to replace substandard or overcrowded units.

4. Native American program formula outlays have been persecuted with the number of the beast at $657 million FY 19, $641 million FY 20 and $685 million FY 21 for more than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) and the supplement must redress the discrimination with $700 million FY 21 formula grants, 3% annual growth thereafter, plus constant $179 million spending for the loan guarantee, technical assistance, national or regional organization and new Indian Community Development Block Grant programs, 3% growth in Native Hawaiian programs as well under 24CFR§1.8. Therefore, total outlays for Native American Programs are assessed at $879 million FY 21, 6.6% more than $825 million FY20 that was 9.3% more than $755 million FY 19. This hyperinflation in Native American Programs is necessary to prevent and punish hypocritical discrimination against the Native American race by a member of the black race, because of the relatively small and affordable size of Native American and Native Hawaiian programs, the hypocritical exploitation of Native Americans by Public and Indian Housing, bearing in mind that public land is held in trust for the Native Americans, the fact that Indian Energy Office subsidy cuts are unopposed by existing massive ugly electrical lines supplying reservation cities, and demonstrated need for public housing and campgrounds on reservations and nearby National Forests. In addition to fully funded Native American and Hawaiian Programs, tribal housing authorities are entitled to a fair share of all HUD programs under 42USC§2000d.

5. 1% growth for CDBG block grant Entitlement / Non-entitlement FY 20-FY 21. Insular area CDBG is sustained at $7 million FY 21. $7.1 billion CDBG budget [Disaster assistance] was inappropriately distributed FY 17 and FY 19 and should have been excluded so as not to cause any irregularities to HUD outlays with [interagency receipts] under 2USC§661a(5)(A). Irrespective of the extra-insolvency of the CARES Act giving, thanks to the margin of error provided by several fictitious OMB rows, Other Defense Civil Programs, Allowances and Other Independent Agencies - the counterfeit t-bonds of the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), in custody of Customs aka/ Homeland Security, are respectable

government [inter-agency receipts] under 31USC§ 5153 that must not incur any sort of deficiency or harmful, e.g. budget cut or program terminations, operation by OMB against the receiver under 31USC§1502. Community Development Loan guarantee limitation level is sustained at [$300 million]. 12% growth for SHOP since FY 17, $1 million addition as compensation for threatened budget cuts in other subprograms. 1% growth for HOME Formula Grants FY 20 – FY 21. 23% growth in Homeless Assistance Grants since FY 17 is accepted. The National Homeless Data Analysis is reauthorized at 3% growth from FY 17. Fast growing Youth Demonstration and technical assistance grow 1% from the previous year. Rapid Rehousing for DV Victims remains at $50 million FY 19- FY 21. 1% growth for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) formula grants and competitive grants from FY 20-FY 21.

6. Project Based Rental Assistance hyperinflation is accepted 3% annual growth hereafter. MOS Rehab is estimated 12% growth from FY 17. [Rental Assistance Demonstration]. Housing counseling assistance and administrative contract services are estimated 12% growth from FY 17 to be bumped up to $7 million after three years between $6 and $7 million (Revelation 13:10) in FY 23. Hyperinflation for Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Sec. 202) renewals – PRAC Renewals / Amendments is accepted on the condition of 3% annual growth, henceforth. Wish Demonstration Expenses are accepted substitute for Aging in Place Home Modification Grants Expenses. Housing for Persons with Disabilities FY 21 hyperinflation is accepted on the condition of 3% annual growth hereafter. FHA Fund administrative expenses increase 12% from FY 17. [$1 million] direct loan level, and [400,000] and [30,000] limitation is accepted. Manufactured Fees Trust Fund hyperinflation is accepted and subtotal corrected. Other Assisted Housing get 12% growth from FY 17, no Rental Assistance Demonstration Transfer […] is solicited.

C. GNMA's $50 billion increase to [$550 billion] is accepted FY 21. Slight GNMA Salaries and Expenses and Research and Technology cut FY 20-FY21 is accepted on the basis of being in excess of 3% annual growth from FY 17. Research and Technology is increased. to 12% growth from FY 17. Fair Housing Initiatives Program is increased to 12% growth from FY 17 while other Fair Housing Activities remain the same. There is complete agreement in Office of Lead Hazard Control and Health Homes FY 21 budget plus 3% inflation every year thereafter. 12% growth from FY 17 for Management and Administration. Working Capital is accepted FY 21. Manufactured House Fees Trust (MHFT) is the only [offsetting receipts] accepted ($$) to reduce federal outlays, the rest are dedicated to private lending programs under 2USC661a(5)(A)(C).
1. Manufactured Housing Fees Trust (MHFT) are the only receipts that actually make a valid claim to subtract (-$16 million FY 21) from the Gross Federal (Discretionary) Budget Authority. The other receipts are all private (mandatory) receipts that equal budget authority. MHFT receipts must be relocated to just after Budget Authority (Gross) to calculate Federal (Discretionary) Budget Authority (Net) as if MHFT were the only federal (discretionary) revenue. Although there are other federal revenue funded programs, MHFT is the only program believed to contribute their profits towards HUD general revenues. Other sources of revenue are all dedicated to sustaining private lending operations that do not impact federal outlays or revenues 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). Private (Mandatory) Programs reflect end of year balances of certain discretionary programs, including updated Native American and Hawaiian Loan Guarantee Balances, that do not incur any deficiency to outlays or revenues. [Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped Fund Liquidating Account] must not be (discriminatorily)

[distinguished] from other [Mandatory Balances] because the HECM privately distributes the effects of deceased under 24USC§420.

2. The 2021 President's Budget must stop inconsistently requesting no subsidy budget authority for the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) General Insurance and Special Risk Insurance (GI/SRI) Fund, to ensure the $30 billion in loan guarantee commitment authority, and $1 million in direct loan authority, which is equal to the 2020 enacted levels, are adequately financed. The FHA General and Special Risk Program Account terminates FY 21 leaving all funds to the FHA Mutual Mortgage Insurance Capital Reserve Account. The $210.7 billion in loan volume projected for the entire MMI portfolio in 2021 is expected to generate $6.9 billion in negative subsidy receipts, which are transferred to the MMI Capital Reserve account, where they are available to cover any unexpected cost increases for the MMI portfolio. Ginnie Mae is requesting $550 billion in commitment authority, to remain available until September 30, 2022. Ginnie Mae, authorized by Title III of the National Housing Act, as amended (P.L. 73-479; codified at 12USC§1716 *et seq*.). The agency collects fees for commitment authority sold to approved issuers. Ginnie Mae's outstanding MBS portfolio has grown substantially since the 2008 housing crisis, increasing from less than $445 billion at the start of the 2008 housing crisis to over $2 trillion at the end of 2019. Ginnie Mae guaranteed $451.6 billion in 2019 supporting approximately 1.8 million housing units.

D. Buffalo soldiers helped establish the Tubercular Hospital at Fort Bayard under 24USC§18, 24USC§261 to §264 omitted. Marine Corp PFT 50-100 crunches, 50-100 sit-ups, three mile run and 15 second arm hang for women, rather than 3 pull-ups. Buffalo soldiers hiked the American Discovery Trail from the Presidio in San Francisco in the winter to the Sierra Nevada in the summer, 14 miles with a 65-pound backpack in seven hours. Three days prohibiting Alzheimer's by law. Four hours crunching Public and Indian Housing is all a healthy heart can tolerate. After eight hours of crunching the HUD Discretionary (Gross) a five-mile run was not enough to cure the atherosclerosis. One-week full time to fully metabolize the inherited congenital defects of a perfect HUD budget under 24USC§153. 10 days seems reasonable amount of time for a Chief Financial Officer to delete the FY 21 request and adopt the FY 21 Supplement under 24CFR§1.8. Controlled studies of the great, fat-heads of our time, the US President, Kim Jong-un and Secretary-General, after the obese Social Security Commissioner of the Great Recession 2009-2011, have demonstrated time and time again, that the accounting of fat executives exhibits the intellectual disability of Down syndrome and this causes economic depression. It is held that atherosclerosis provides a pathological basis for fat executives to be diagnosed with the congenital intellectual disability of Down syndrome as a form of accounting deficiency, for which they must be removed from office, due to an inability to perform 3% average annual inflationary calculus pursuant to the Army Weight for Height Chart.

1. Speed is of concern to the Clerks of Court and Congress who B&E. Always demented, the Speaker of the House is now diagnosed with Alzheimer's as a permanent disability under XXV Amendment to the US Constitution. Ephedrine (Mormon tea) is suspected in the TCJA and CARES Act speed tickets. Water soluble dimethoxy-methylamphetamine (DOM) causes a three-day panic attack and six-month recovery from severe mental illness if not instantly washed off with water. Methamphetamine cause TMJ. Cure urinary and gallstones overnight with Stonebreaker (Chanca Piedra). Epsom salt bath cures city, social security monoclonal antibody backpay and hospital acquired methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). Pneumovax and antibiotics are effective against Streptococcus pyogenes and S. pneumoniae. Ampicillin

(Principen) treats resistant sinusitis and meningitis. Metronidazole (Flagyl ER) cures antibiotic associated colitis caused by *C. difficile*. Doxycycline (Clindamycin for pregnant women and children under 8) treats S. aureus, Lyme disease and bubonic plague. Cure flu with Oseltamivir (Tamiflu), Zanamivir (Relenza) or Amantadine (Symmetrel) that also cures the potentially lethal extra-pyramidal side-effect of antipsychotic drugs. Henbane, used by Viking berserkers, is suspected in COVID-19 quarantine related domestic violence where insomnia was not an issue. Corticosteroid inhalers need to be exempted to achieve the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone 2020 goals. War paint essential oil of lavender or $1 hydrocortisone crème on the nose and/or chest to cure the slimy nose and fluid filled lungs of coronavirus or mold allergies instantly.

2. Interior Deficiency FY 21 HA-29-5-20

A. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824 under the War Department and was transferred to the Department of the Interior, originally created by Congress as the Home Department March 3, 1849. Interior manages more than 480 million acres, more than 671 million acres including 191 million acres of National Forests, or about 20 to 28 percent of the land area of the United States, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and nearly 760 million acres of submerged land in seven marine national monuments. The Department has jurisdiction over 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. Interior manages 417 units of the national park system, 566 national wildlife refuges, 153 national forests, 72 fish hatcheries, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 27 national monuments in BLM's national conservation lands. Over 488,000 acres of high-priority abandoned coal mine sites have been reclaimed through the OSM's Abandoned Mine Lands program. FWS acts to protect over 2,300 endangered and threatened species, more than 1,660 of which are in the United States. The Department maintained an 'Indian email war FY14-FY20' with 567 federally recognized Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska and provides support to a service population of more than two million people with 56 million surface acres and 59 million acres of subsurface mineral estates. There are 96 BIA-funded corrections programs and 190 bureau and tribal law enforcement programs. The BIE provides education services to 47,000 individual students in 23 States attending 183 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories and supports 33 BIE-funded community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools.

1. Interior has nearly 70,000 employees located in approximately 2,400 locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Territories, and Freely Associated States. The Forest Service employs 33,000 for a total of 103,000. Interior benefits from approximately 580,000 volunteers who provide more than 10 million hours of service, valued at an estimated $243 million per year. Annually, more than 67 million visits are made to BLM public lands, nearly 324 million visits to national park units,235 to national forests, more than 50 million visits to national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries, and more than 30 million visits to Reclamation recreation sites. The Department is the largest supplier and manager of water in the 17 western States. Reclamation manages 492 dams and 338 reservoirs that deliver water to 31 million people and one out of every five western farmers irrigating 10 million acres of farmland. Interior manages lands, subsurface rights, and offshore areas that produce approximately 20 percent of the Nation's energy, including 17 percent of natural gas, 26 percent of oil, and 44 percent of coal. Federal lands also host projects that account for a significant portion of the Nation's renewable energy generating capacity, including 15 percent of hydropower, four percent of wind-power, 42 percent of geothermal energy, and 34 percent of solar energy. Interior provides unbiased, multi-

discipline science for use in understanding, mapping, and managing natural resources and hazards. Data are available to the public from over 8,200 stream-gages, 3,100 earthquake sensors and two earth observation satellites–the Landsat 7 and 8 missions, 155,000 USGS-authored citations and 82,000 USGS publications.

B. Current appropriations are federal outlays for agencies. Permanent appropriations are additional revenue funded operations that contribute to agency budget authority. Undistributed offsetting receipts are total revenues minus total budget authority, they reduce the federal deficit and are the first funds used by the Treasury to pay Interior budget authority in the beginning of the year. Provided the undisclosed profit continues, and there are balances available, the Interior Department Treasury operates on a traumatic undisclosed deficiency between the true total inflation adjusted current appropriations request and the prima facially insufficient adjusted total federal budget request for federal outlays from the General fund for the Department. To end budget trauma from cuts, threatened budget cuts and high cost of compensation under 18USC§246, it is necessary for the Budget-in-brief overview to quantify both the Department profit margin adjusted by the size of the deficiency between total federal outlays and inflation adjusted current appropriations, 2.5% government, 3% services, Indian and Insular Affairs, to be remedied by the Anti-deficiency act under 31USC§1515 to ensure balance is available at time obligation is incurred under §1502. Subtracting the offsetting deficiency to produce undistributed offsetting receipts perfects the first reproducible, accurate, Interior budget framework under 24USC§153.

Interior Department Balance Available FY 17 – FY 21
(millions)

Request	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21 request	FY 21 deficiency
Total Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	22,701	21,154	24,183
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,540	15,106	15,273	12,845	15,751
Total Permanent Appropriations	5,670	6,182	6,891	7,428	8,309	8,382
Receipts	9,579	10,799	13,246	12,695	12,350	12,350
Federal Outlays						
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,540	15,106	15,273	12,845	15,751

Federal Outlay Request	-11,700	-11,700	-11,700	-11,700	-12,845	-12,845
Deficiency	1,876	1,840	3,406	3,573	0	2,906
Balance available						
Total Interior Revenues	23,155	24,334	28,352	27,968	25,195	28,101
Total Budget Authority	-19,246	-19,722	-21,997	-22,701	-21,154	-24,183
Offsetting Receipts	3,909	4,612	6,355	5,267	4,041	3,918
Deficiency	-1,876	-1,840	-3,406	-3,573	0	-2,906
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	2,033	2,772	2,949	1,694	4,041	1,012
Rescind Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments (to States)	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	1,809
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	2,033	2,772	2,949	1,694	4,041	2,821
Forest Service outlays	5,631	5,956	6,105	7,450	7,385	7,385

Source: Zinke, Ryan (access denied), Bernhardt, David FY 18 & 19, & 21 The Interior Budget in Brief. US Department of Agriculture Budget in Brief FY 21 [Forest Service Transfer to Interior]

1. Although receipts are declining since a high of $13.3 billion in FY 19 there are plenty of undeclared undistributed offsetting receipts for the Secretary's proposal to administrate $1.3 billion Public Lands Infrastructure Fund in addition to 2.5% government and 3% Indian Affairs current appropriations growth since FY 17. There are always enough revenues for the Interior Department to ask Congress to help afford to purchase the Forest Service outright and start operating on the supplemental basis of total current appropriations they pretend to operate on, rather than the deficiency they currently Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 under 31USC§1515. Even with the Secretary and President inciting and counterfeiting enough energy revenues payments to states to finance prescribed burns and slash piles in violation of 36CFR§261.5 in the Interior Budget-in-brief, camping on the

banks of waterways in the Interior is believed to be 65 times more fire-safe than National Forests whose most flammable practice is to genocidally enforce eviction of river campers pursuant to amendment of 36CFR261.58(e)(z) to prohibit campers entry or access to 'endangered species habitat, urban drinking watershed, private property or military base perimeter', and encourage them to extinguish campfires with water on the banks of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers, rather than fight wildfire smolder with mineral soil for ten full minutes in the duff. The USDA FY 20 Budget-in-brief marks [Forest Service outlays transfer to the Interior]. The USDA and HA have collaborated in the past to rescind revenues expressed as inappropriate payments, to stabilize hyperinflationary total outlay estimates. 191 million acres of National Forest are marked by the USDA to be transferred to the Interior and Forest Service can be bought outright for only $7,840 million FY 21 is crudely proposed to a COVID-19 pandemic Congress for $5 billion, $5,095 million taxpayer and $2,821 million exhaustion of the non-self-determinately estimated Interior undistributed offsetting receipts FY 21 in perpetual pursuit of supplemental current appropriations, rather than merely redressing deficiency with Interior receipts pursuant to the Anti-deficiency Act of 1982 under 31USC§1515.

C. Hyperinflation in permanent appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) due to overpayment of United Mine Workers Health Benefit Plans (UMWA) turns out to be an illusory overestimate under the OSMHE FY20 budget justification involving omission of Mandatory Grants to Non-Certified States (AML Funds) row by the Interior Budget-in-Brief. The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation (OSMR) current appropriations must increase 10% from FY 17 to $278 million FY 21. On May 5, 2017, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2017 was enacted and Division M Section 104 of the Act, cited as the Health Benefits for Miners Act of 2017. During FY 2019 and 2020, OSMRE will process the UMWAF transfer requests for the three UMWAF health plans and provide funding for an estimated 41,848 beneficiaries. The total transfer request reported in the FY 2020 OSMRE Budget Justification for UNWAF is $331.5 million FY18, $279.4 million FY19 and $323.9 million FY20. This money is reported to be divided between AML fund Interest and Treasury funds, all permanent appropriation. The FY 20 and FY 21 Budget Highlight overestimate $1,926 million FY 20 and $704 million FY 21. For the year where data is available FY 20 is overestimated by $1,602 million. It is therefore proposed to estimate 2.5% growth to $332 million UMWA FY 21 and include $141 million FY 20 Mandatory Grants to Non-Certified States (AML Funds) growing to $145 million FY 21. The OSME needs a more optimistic budget. Payments (or Grants) to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts (Treasury Funds) are down 54% FY20-FY 21 and may need to be increased from $47.3 million or $42.6 million FY 20 to $107 million FY 21 to terminate irregular energy payments to states and sustain environmental restoration. OSMHE is ordered to justify 2.5% inflation, stop being a hypo-inflationary, overweight, adipose subtracting, non-inflationary calculus performing, accountant exhibiting Down syndrome and sue the Secretary to straighten out the Budget-in-brief OSMHE, UMWA overestimate.

1. Hyperinflation in permanent appropriations for the Interior Office of the Secretary is as disappointing the Secretary's current appropriations as it is alarming. The hyperinflation is attributed to an unauthorized switching of Mineral Lease and Associated Payments row to permanent appropriations, from receipts, FY 20 concurrent with the Secretary's current appropriation impoverishing invention of ONRR. Since FY 19 total receipts have declined and the 127% increase in Office of the Secretary budget authority wants to be prohibited for hyperinflation to justify 2.5% annual current appropriation growth since FY 17 for the Secretary

under 31USC§1517(a)(2) and 1514(a)(2). These non-imaginary, extra since FY 19, 'Mineral Lease and Associated Payments' add up to be distributed states, may be rescinded by the Secretary, to better help Congress to afford to transfer the Forest Service to the Interior, and enable the Solicitor to do the 'Indian email war FY 17 – FY 20' justice under 18USC§1111. Title X of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA), that created the House and Senate Budget Committees and the Congressional Budget Office, does not apply to budget authority proposed to be rescinded under 2USC§684(c). Treasury energy payments were never authorized to be distributed to any state but Alaska under Sec. 20001(b)(5) of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017 (P .L . 115-97, Dec. 22).

D. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) unconditionally receives 10% growth since FY 17. The Office of the Secretary is due 10% growth since FY 17 in current appropriations if he prohibits FY 21 excessive, hyperinflationary, and inappropriate Mineral Leasing and Associated Payment (revenue?) distribution to States under 31USC§1517. Due to moderately hyperinflationary compensation, for budget cut threats in excess of 2.5% annual average, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Environmental Safety (BES), US Geological Survey (USGS) grow 1% from the previous year. The agreement is that these governments will receive 2.5% annual growth in federal outlays, known as current appropriations, in the future, plus whatever revenues the Interior Department agency is authorized to add to their budget authority, known as permanent appropriations. Permanent appropriations are calculated as the difference between requested and supplemental. The Office of the Solicitor is approved to receive $87 million FY 21 to do the BIA email massacre justice, after more than 42 months (Revelation 13:10). The Inspector General is advised, free of charge, to rescind growth in excess of 2.5% annually under 2USC§684(c). The removal of the Special Trustee from Departmental Offices, after a $1 million decline in revenues FY 20 – FY 21 is dubious, and will hopefully bankrupt the Secretary's Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONNR) FY 19 reorganization justice. Theoretical reorganization savings are overruled by deficiency in 2.5% growth for government and 3% for services, that is absolutely critical for tribal governments serving a growing population of more than 2 million people.

1. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) current appropriations must be added up to ensure 3% inflation to provide goods and services to a growing population. Reorganization is poor substitute for 3% annual growth in current appropriations for Indian Affairs. It is hoped that BIA and the Interior Secretary can agree on a deficiency. BIA cannot accept the transfer of the Special Trustee to a Bureau of Trust Fund Management (BTFM) towards sustaining 12% growth of combined BIE and BIA spending since FY 17. The Special Trustee or replacement must be fully funded with 12% growth from FY 17 to $156 million FY20 - FY21. The 2021 budget proposes to establish the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA) and transition ongoing essential functions currently performed by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OST) to the BTFA. BTFA manages approximately $5.5 billion, held in roughly 3,600 trust accounts for more than 250 Indian Tribes and about 406,000 open IIM accounts FY 20, 0.5% more than FY 19. The Trustee shall compensate beneficiaries and sue the Office of the Secretary and Office of Natural Resource Revenues (ONNR) regarding the $1 million decline in revenues FY 21. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) is due more than 12% inflation since FY 17 in current appropriations to $170 million FY 21 in order to bring budget authority to $700 million FY 21 after more than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) and renew, replace or forgo some $230 million annual permanent appropriations for the Compact of Free Association when they expire FY 23. The Interior doctrine that the public land is held in trust for the Native Americans has been

profoundly questioned. The meaning is that the public land is to be left in a pristine condition as it was before it was run over by the wheel and urban development, and that the United States has a fiduciary duty to the Native Americans whose land they profitably exploit.

2. Payments in Lieu of Taxes must be defended against excessive punishment regarding the termination of unauthorized Energy Payments to States FY 19-FY20 with 10% growth from FY 17. $148 million for the Office of Natural Resource Revenue (ONRR) must be impounded with the increase in current appropriations for the Office of the Secretary, where it came from FY 19. Central Hazardous Materials Fund should continue to get $10 million FY 17-FY19, after a $22 million spike FY 20, FY 21 and agree to 2.5% growth. $1,003 million is accepted as 3% growth for Wildland Fire Management FY 21. The Secretary's prescribed burn propaganda must be prohibited. Natural Resource Damage Assessment is a replanting service that must be fully funded with 3% growth from FY 17 plus compensation for the FY 18 cut for $700 million in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10) plus 3% growth, for a trail mix of fruit and nut trees and other wild edibles, thereafter. The Working Capital Fund is accepted. 3% growth from the previous year for the Bureau of Reclamation spending to stabilize FY 21 and thereafter. $15 million stabilization level for Central Utah Completion Act. The difference between FY 21 current appropriations request is added to the supplemental budget authority request, except for the Offices of Surface Mining Reclamation and Secretary. In the Departmental Offices two novel rows are unexplained and appear to be taking a lot of money. Mineral leasing and associated payments are reported to have increased from $1,773 million FY 20 to $1,809 million FY 21 but these inappropriate payments would be believed to be totally fictitious if it were not for the energy payments to states category. Public Lands Infrastructure Fund is an FY 21 proposal that appears to take $1.3 billion FY 21, to be accepted on the condition of normal 2.5% government and 3% services, Indian Affairs and Indian Education Bureau inflation.

Interior Department Total and Current Appropriations by Bureau FY17 - FY21
(millions)

Total Budget Authority	FY 17	CR 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21 Request	FY 21 Supp.
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	1,464	1,459	1,617	1,683	1,342	1,500
BLM CA	1,260	1,259	1,364	1,384	1,240	1,398
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	118	129	130	132	126	133
BOEM CA	118	112	130	132	126	133
Bureau of Environmen	103	98	136	133	129	134

tal Safety (BES)						
BES CA	103	98	136	133	129	134
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation (OSMR)	730	888	826	769	634	796
OSMR CA	253	256	256	257	116	278
US Geological Survey (USGS)	1,086	1,078	1,260	1,272	972	1,284
USGS CA	1,085	1,078	1,259	1,271	971	1,283
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	2,935	2,946	3,037	2,932	2,847	3,140
FWS CA	1,520	1,509	1,675	1,644	1,379	1,672
National Park Service (NPS)	3,551	3,632	4,085	4,115	3,541	4,156
NPS CA	2,932	2,924	3,350	3,374	2,793	3,408
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)	2,983	2,974	3,287	2,206	1,985	2,235
BIA CA	2,860	2,842	3,153	2,047	1,858	2,108
Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)	0	0	0	1,191	945	1,227
BIE CA	0	0	0	1,191	945	1,227
Bureau of Trust Fund Administrati on (BTFA)	0	0	0	0	255	305
BTFA CA	0	0	0	0	108	158
BIA subtotal	2,983	2,974	3,287	3,397	3,185	3,620

BIA CA subtotal	2,860	2,842	3,153	3,238	2,911	3,491
Insular Affairs (OIA)	652	629	658	638	619	700
OIA CA	108	108	106	111	89	170
Bureaus subtotal	13,622	13,833	15,036	15,071	13,395	15,610
CA subtotal	10,239	10,186	11,429	11,544	9,754	11,949
Departmental Offices						
Office of the Secretary	1,705	2,195	2,559	2,806	3,901	4,071
OS CA	271	269	125	132	128	298
Office of the Solicitor (OTS)	66	65	66	67	87	87
OTS CA	66	65	66	67	87	87
Office of the Inspector General (OIS)	50	50	55	56	59	59
OIS CA	50	50	55	56	59	59
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (OSTAI)	297	280	258	256	0	0
OSTAI CA	139	138	112	109	0	0
Departmental Offices (DO) subtotal	2,770	3,219	3,596	3,823	4,666	4,661
DO CA	634	630	464	475	363	561
National Indian Gaming Commission	18	19	19	20	25	25

Department-wide Programs						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	465	462	516	500	442	512
Office of Natural Resource Revenue	0	0	138	147	148	0
Central hazardous Materials Fund	10	10	10	22	2	10
Wildland Fire Managemen t	943	986	989	952	1,003	1,003
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR)	586	354	575	626	623	700
NRDAR CA	8	8	8	8	5	9
Working Capital Fund	67	67	56	56	79	79
Department-wide Programs (subtotal)	2,071	1,879	2,284	2,303	2,297	2,304
DP CA	1,493	1,533	1,717	1,685	1,679	1,613
Bureau of Reclamation (BR)	1,396	1,382	1,698	2,091	1,369	1,951
BE CA	1,307	1,289	1,587	1,660	1,128	1,710
Central Utah Completion	21	19	22	31	21	26

Act (CUC)						
CUC CA	11	10	15	20	10	15
Total Budget Authority	19,246	19,722	21,997	22,701	21,154	24,183
Total Permanent Appropriations	5,670	6,182	6,891	7,428	8,309	8,382
Total Current Appropriations	13,576	13,540	15,106	15,273	12,845	15,751
Receipts	9,579	10,799	13,246	12,695	12,350	12,350

Source: Zinke, Ryan (access denied), Bernhardt, David FY 18 & 19, & 21 The Interior Budget in Brief.

E. Beware of the Statute at Large, Congress can only be solved by correct citation of the code, and they have an inflationary number of Alzheimer's in their appropriations bills that don't prevent the Speaker of the House's Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence from spying. Unconstitutionally vague references to the statute at large are doomed to arbitrary and capricious enforcement by *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe*, 401 U. S. 402, 410 (1971). The 'Indian cyber insomnia FY 15-FY 20' is declared to be over, for the Solicitor to redress, since the passage of National Park Service and Related Organizations Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3096, codified at 54USC§100101 et seq. Chapter 1 National Park Service, should never have been repealed from Title 16, and must be restored to the condition it was in 2013, to create a common law with Title 54. The right to bear arms in National Wildlife Refuges remains to be transferred from 16USC§ 1a–7b to a new section in Chapter 71 Recreational Hunting Safety at 16USC§5208. Now, for Congress, to redress the Indian Cyber war (insomnia), it is held that 16USC§1a-1 (2013) and 54USC§100101 (b)(1)(A) must amend the creation myth of the national park system from 'Yellowstone National Park in 1872' to 'Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to provide free baths for the indigent' pursuant to 16USC§361 and 24USC§18.

1. These days campers want trails to free electricity and high-speed Internet to email the public lands they volunteer in, without arrest or reprisal. Although there is no way to guarantee Internet freedom, the best way to secure a public wifi network is for the librarian to enable the free and fast download of movies, including pornography, to disable parental control freaks and their opportunistic killers. Energy revenue payments to States have been unaccountably regulated by the Office of Natural Resource Revenues (ONRR) since its creation in FY 19. The Secretary overestimates permanent appropriations for United Mine Workers Act and omits mandatory non-certified payments to States by the Office of Mine Reclamation and Enforcement (OMRA). Novel Mineral Lease and Associated Payments in particular, appear to have been switched from

receipts to permanent appropriations of the Office of the Secretary FY 20. Access is denied to the FY 18 and FY 19 budgets. Believed to be distributed FY 20, Mineral Lease and Associated Payments, appear to be inappropriate payments to States. Since FY 19 total receipts have declined and the 127% increase in Office of the Secretary budget authority wants to be prohibited for hyperinflation to justify 2.5% annual current appropriation growth since FY 17. Congress may impound Mineral Lease and Associated Payments if the Secretary does not agree to rescind them under 31USC§1517(a)(2) and 1514(a)(2). This money could reduce taxpayer costs for the Interior to buy the Forest Service outright, to reduce wildfire risk by as much as 65 times.

2. Operation Lady Justice has retained 22 prosecutors to review missing and dead Native American cold cases for first degree murder under 18USC§1111. Homeland Security Cybersecurity demands more information on the suspicious white male and female deaths after a white backpacker emails a tribal Trail Committee. Only California State, where the Speaker of the House comes from, Canada Refugee Agency and some other random emails are as instantly lethal to the United States, as a tribal government in an otherwise National Forest burning, public land evicting Interior Department, to the full extent of their armed eviction, and increase of drug enforcement and narcotic seizures on Indian lands since FY17. Delinquent federal student loan collection calls and taxpayer bothering refund request, must be noted for their Attorney General incited rampage shootings. The Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors (1990) provides, Guideline 16: When prosecutors come into possession of evidence against suspects that they know or believe on reasonable grounds was obtained through recourse to unlawful methods, which constitute a grave violation of the suspect's human rights, especially involving torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, such as marijuana prohibition, or other abuses of human rights, they shall refuse to use such evidence against anyone other than those who used such methods, or inform the Court accordingly, and shall take all necessary steps to ensure that those responsible for using such methods are brought to justice. As a rule, traffic court park jurisdictions are forfeit – speed ticket. The right to non-self-incrimination and family are defended against B&E by the formal or conclusive representation of a court-appointed 'indigent defender in public land eviction' under the Convention on Legal Aid and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases (1993) in pursuit of free, legal campgrounds

3. The original intention of the legislation of Hot Spring Reservation in 1832, that heralded several decades of peace with the Native Americans, and the only time the national debt was paid off, was to provide free baths for the indigent under 16USC§361 and 24USC§18. Providing free bathing and laundry facilities, remains an important component of the solution for how best to accept the uncompensated services of people who voluntarily remove urban and rural litter by legalizing camping, especially in areas where litter is evidence of prior eviction under 24USC§422(d)(1). Never having gotten the promised Indigent Defender under 16USC§361, many white park historians have wrongly lodged the national park creation myth with the buffalo slaughter neglecting magistrate in Yellowstone jail under 16USC§30, fugitives from justice §24 and evicting trespassers under §22. This urban myth gravely compromises attorney client privilege, the military tradition of not using posse commentates power and is a permanent disability on the wilderness camping pedestrian, after the trail system and western wilderness were metaphorically run over by the Home Department in 1849 and Homestead Act of 1862. To promote decades of peace with the Native Americans and guide city folk of all races to peacefully camp on public lands for free, and wash their pits, it is held that 16USC§1a-1 (2013) and 54USC§100101 (b)(1)(A) must amend the creation myth of the national park system from

'Yellowstone National Park in 1872' to 'Hot Springs Reservation in 1832 to provide free baths for the indigent' pursuant to 16USC§361 and 24USC§18.

4. To raise the academic bar on the law of the land, Title 16 of the United States Code Chapter 1 National Parks, Military Parks, Monuments and Seashores statute from 2013, maintained online by Government Publishing Office, must be cross-referenced with National Park Service and Related Organizations Pub. L. 113–287, § 3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3096, as codified at 54USC§100101. The fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 16USC§1(2013) and 54USC§100101(a). Law enforcement is regulated by torts under 16USC§1a-6 (2013) and 54USC§102701. Even with the overweight and Secretary and President fat burning EO 13855 Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangelands, and Other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk and counterfeiting enough energy revenues payments to states to finance prescribed burns and slash piles in violation of 36CFR§261.5 in the Interior Budget-in-brief, camping on the banks of waterways in the Interior is believed to be 65 times more fire-safe than National Forests. Their most flammable practice is to genocidally enforce eviction of river campers pursuant to amendment of 36CFR261.58(e)(z) to prohibit campers entry or access to 'endangered species habitat, urban drinking watershed, private property or military base perimeter'. They would be legalized to extinguish campfires with water on the banks of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers, rather than fight wildfire smolder with mineral soil for ten full minutes in the duff.

5. For fire-safety and fulfillment of the human right to camp on public lands, park rangers across the nation are promoted to lay down their weapons, identification theft and tickets, give out wilderness instructions for a court appointed indigent defender of the public land, with a private email if government email is considered particularly hostile, and get paid to live for decades rent-free, until naturalists own a larger share of private land and urban development. When funds and botanical know-how are available, national, state, city and tribal grant-payers are advised to replant a trail mix of fruit and nut trees and other wild edibles on urban wildland interface trails that should connect the city with the wilderness, cities with other cities and the National Trail System to prohibit the traffic signs of the crime of genocide, eg. destruction of or denial of access to food, shelter (campfires by water) and other essentials of life pursuant to the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (The Gambia v. Myanmar) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020 under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

Draft Wilderness Instructions

Insert Public Land

Indigent Defender: Email

The fundamental purpose of wilderness protection is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein, in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations under 16USC§1 (2013) and 54USC§100101(a).

Perfect bona fide claims and privately exchange land under 24USC§153. Forgive unlawful intrusion, violation of rules and regulations under §154.

Cross-connect city-to-city sidewalks, bike-paths and trails with National Trail System Act under 16USC§1246(h)(1).

Trails are blazed to camp to observe the stars or on the bank of wild and scenic waterways, except, 'urban drinking watersheds, endangered species habitat, private property and military perimeters' to amend 36CFR261.58(e)(z).

Do not camp where camping is prohibited, under snags or falling overhead objects. Select a site with low wind and flat ground without roots, remove rocks and sticks.

Campfires: Use a stove in the wind and duff. Save fuel for when needed. Select only fire-pits located near water. First, dig a fire-pit. Extinguish with gallons of water. Fight smoldering wild-fire with mineral soil.

Water and Food: Filter water from a non-toxic source. Sawyer Squeeze filters 100,000 gallons to 0.1 microns. Do not use soap or detergent. Use a bear barrel or carry food in odor proof bag. Bury human waste six inches deep. Wood rats don't eat toilet paper.

Volunteer: Pack out all the trash. No eviction, no litter pursuant to 24USC§422(d)(1).

Work: Blaze trails and fight wildfires for grant funding under 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

Study: Biology, Geography, Geology, Health and History.

3. Agriculture Deficiency HA-31-5-20

A. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides leadership on issues related to food, agriculture, food safety, rural development, and natural resources. The USDA was founded by President Abraham Lincoln's signature of the Act to Establish a Department of Agriculture on May 15, 1862. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is made up of 30 agencies and offices with nearly 100,000 employees who serve the American people at more than 4,500 locations across the country and abroad. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census conducted the census of agriculture for 156 years (1840-1996). The 1997 Appropriations Act contained a provision that transferred the responsibility for the census of agriculture to National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Since 2017 the USDA was reorganized several times, without authorization of Congress. Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services was divided into Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) governed by a Business Center and Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs with responsibility for the Codex Alimentarius.

1. Agriculture, food, and related industries contributed $1.053 trillion to U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) in 2017, a 5.4-percent share. The output of America’s farms contributed $132.8 billion of this sum—about 1 percent of GDP in 2017, 21.6 million full- and part-time jobs were related to the agricultural and food sectors—11.0 percent of total U.S. employment. Direct on-

farm employment accounted for about 2.6 million of these jobs, or 1.3 percent of U.S. employment. With 20% of U.S. agricultural produce exported U.S. agricultural exports have continued to outpace U.S. agricultural imports since 1960, generating a surplus in U.S. agricultural trade. Agricultural exports in 2020 are currently forecast to reach $139 billion. The world population is expected reach 9.7 billion by 2050. Feeding this population will require the adoption of new science and technologies and the implementation of science-based conservation plans to sustainably increase agricultural production. In 2019, NRCS developed conservation plans covering 27.1 million acres. In accordance with those plans and utilizing Conservation Technical Assistance support, conservation practices and systems designed to improve soil quality were applied to 5.7 million acres of cropland. The Forest Service manages over 193 million acres of public land in 44 States and Puerto Rico, collectively known as the National Forest System (NFS). About 63 million acres of NFS lands and 70,000 communities are at risk of uncharacteristically severe wildfires. Over the last ten years, across all jurisdictions nationwide, an average of more than 64,000 wildfires burned about 6.5 million acres of Federal, Tribal, State, and private land. Although an acre of National Forest was 65 times more likely to burn than National Park in 2017, the USDA Budget is becoming quite a wildfire fighter, while the fat burning Interior Secretary unprofessionally incites arson, pursuant to same E.O. 13855 Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangelands, and Other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk. Nonetheless, the FY 21 USDA Budget reminds Congress the Forest Service is [Interior Discretionary Budget Authority].

2. SNAP will continue to respond (neglect) to economic need (for growth) while incorporating changes consistent with E.O.13828 Reducing Poverty in America by Promoting (welfare piracy) Opportunity and Economic Mobility (emigrants) that will streamline program operations (eliminating annual certification and growing 2.7% benefit inflation and 0.6% population growth for 3.3% budget request growth) and (distribute) reserve taxpayer dollars for eligible households most in need. In 2021, participation is reversibly cursed to fall, due to the improving economy and SNAP reforms designed to move participants toward self-sufficiency, to an average level of 37.2 million participants per month from more than 38.1 million in 2020 plus a 40% increase in monthly SNAP benefit payments for the duration of the emergency pursuant to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) of April 18, 2020. The Budget provides for an increase in benefits to account for a rise in food costs, after the Thrifty Food Plan was reviewed to provide adequate nutrition now, not last year, and they are paying full benefits since the FFCRA. FDPIR provides food packages to Indian Tribal Organizations to improve nutrition and provide culturally appropriate sustenance. The program is projected to serve 90,000 participants a month in 2021, the same number as in 2020. The Budget projects serving 5.25 billion lunches and snacks (an increase of 124 million over the current estimate for 2020) and 2.52 billion breakfasts in schools, 2.1 billion meals in child and adult care centers, and 155 million meals through Summer Food Service Program. Almost 22 million children receive free or reduced-price meals on school days. About one in eight children who participate in the lunch program during the school year, or approximately 3.6 million children, receive 156 million free meals during summer months when school is not in session. In 2021, an average of 6.2 million low-income women, infants and children are expected to participate in the WIC program each month, despite flat or declining Treasury if unredressed by 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation. It is hoped that the USDA Secretary use the sunny disposition of the FFCRA consumer agricultural subsidy to justify SNAP growth and full benefits to the presumed morbidly obese FNS accountant with Down syndrome, stop annual certifications, grow the population and benefits at normal rates of inflation and outlaw outlay cuts under 18USC§246 whereas they

constitute the crime of genocide, eg. destruction of or denial of access to food pursuant to the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020. Foreign Agricultural Service has sustained payments for International Agricultural Assistance P.L. 480.

B. The USDA Budget Summary is read once, to enter the latest sub-agency information into the budget framework, because the tables at the end are notoriously inaccurate. Estimates of outlays for Rural Business Cooperative Services have been distinguished from program level under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 under 2USC§661a(5)(A)(C). Rural Development Loan Levels are estimated by subtracting outlays from program level. Excluding loans; premium, user-fee, export credit, transfers and other revenue funded operations are included in budget authority. Receipts must be excluded from the federal outlay total, that must be subtracted from the total budget request to determine the balance available of undistributed offsetting receipts under 31USC§1502 to pay for deficiencies without need for budget supplement in accordance with the Anti-deficiency Act under §1515. After going bankrupt in FY 19 due to a year and a half to two years of indemnity payments by Risk Management Agency, to prove the $139.4 billion budget request was too low. The budget request for FY 20 rose to $149.9 billion, but even with $10.3 billion in undistributed offsetting receipts, couldn't afford the SNAP genocide without an estimated $6,900 million deficiency from the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) of April 18, 2020. The FY 21 USDA budget request was reduced -2.7% to $146 billion, with $15.8 billion to $1.3 billion undistributed offsetting receipts, if the USDA pays agency obligations to sustain 2.5% government, 3% services and 3.3% SNAP growth for 0.6% enrollment growth to compete with the 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation. USDA must grow to justify a $150 billion budget request FY 22 and 3% inflation thereafter.

USDA Budget Overview FY17-FY21
(millions)

	FY 17 Actual	FY 18 Actual	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Enacted	FY 21 Request	FY 21 Deficiency
Total USDA Total P.L.	198,441	208,641	220,989	214,377	201,536	215,909
Total USDA Loans P.L.	-45,427	-49,205	-45,968	-46,555	-45,134	-45,757
Total USDA B.A.	153,014	159,436	175,021	167,822	156,402	170,152
USDA Budget Request	145,939	146,153	139,429	149,906	146,000	146,000
USDA Total outlays	-129,318	-138,875	-140,454	-139,534	-130,162	-144,745
Undistribut	16,621	7,.278	-1,025	10,372	15,770	1,255

ed Offsetting Receipts						
Staff Years	94,719	91,209	88,498	92,110	91,714	93,031

Source: USDA Budget Summary FY 19, FY 20 & FY 21

B. Under current law, USDA's total outlays for 2021 are estimated at $146 billion. Outlays for mandatory programs are $119 billion, 81 percent of total outlays. Mandatory programs provide services required by law but are not funded through annual appropriations acts. Mandatory outlays include crop insurance, nutrition assistance programs, farm commodity and trade programs, and a number of conservation programs. The remaining $27 billion, or 19 percent, of outlays are for discretionary programs such as: the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), food safety, rural development loans and grants, research and education, soil and water conservation technical assistance, animal and plant health, management of national forests, wildland fire, other Forest Service activities, and domestic and international marketing assistance. It is counterproductive and delusional to waste time discriminating against mandatory and discretionary programs and Congress is recommended to repeal 2USC§901(b). The accountant needs to appreciate what Congress has to offer, but not to be senile or obsessive compulsive, should distinguish between federal outlays, including for trust funds in the USDA, and myriad of revenue funded operations, loans, user-fees, export credit, transfers etc. that must be excluded from the federal outlay total. The USDA budget office must take some time to improve the communication between their sub-agency budget tables and outlay, budget authority and program level tables to be more accurate and have more time and room in the arteries to defend 3% USDA inflation.

1. Farm Services Agency settles for 12% growth in outlays from FY 17 after some hyperinflation FY 17-FY 18 and FY 18-FY19 and subsequent excessively deficient punishment FY 19 – FY 20. Market development programs stabilize at a 10% increase since FY 17. Natural Resource and Conservation Service outlays should be stabilized at 12% growth from FY 17 and 3% thereafter. The 2018 CCC Financial Report cited the agency for accounting control deficiencies in accounting for budgetary transactions and grants payable whereby the account must have budget authority sufficient to cover the total of such obligations at the time the obligation is incurred pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1341(a). In July 2018, USDA launched a trade mitigation package aimed at assisting farmers suffering from damage due to unjustified retaliation by foreign nations under 24USC§225h. Producers of certain commodities could sign up for the Market Facilitation Program (MFP), while USDA also began to purchase identified commodities under the Food Purchase and Distribution Program. Additionally, USDA awarded funding under the Agricultural Trade Promotion Program, which will help American farmers find and access new markets for their products. USDA authorized up to $12 billion in programs, consistent with World Trade Organization obligations. On May 23, 2019, USDA announced that additional aid, of up to $16 billion, would be provided to assist farmers, in line with the estimated impacts of unjustified retaliatory tariffs on U.S. agricultural goods and other trade disruptions. Of the $28 billion total, about $14.5 billion is through MFP direct payments. Total CCC net outlays are about $8.8 billion, a decrease of about $9.9 billion from the 2020 estimates. CCC Funds are estimated to have reached an all-time high of $21,647 million FY 19. There is no evidence that commodity payments notably increased, or other MFP funds were ever distributed, the government counterfeit is credible under 31USC§5153.

2. The amount of premium subsidy paid by the Federal government was not reflected in the FY 21 FPAC-8 Risk Management Agency (RMA) table. Therefore, in order to estimate federal outlays for RMA 2.5% growth is estimated from the most recent estimate in FY 20. RMA is excessively punished for their FY 19 hyperinflation under 31USC§1517(a)(2) and 1514(a)(2). Program level is so low FY 20 and FY 21 underwriters seem to be excluding premium revenue in hopes that P.L. will be mistaken for federal outlays. FY 19 RMA paid an unusually large number of indemnity claims, these are expected to moderate. It is recommended to stabilize RMA outlays at $5,779 million FY 21 10% more than FY 17 and 2,5% every year thereafter. FY 19 RMA spending spike is probably an accounting error regarding claims from FY 18 and FY 19. For the 2019 crop year, the Federal crop insurance program provided about $104 billion in risk protection or about $78.2 billion in (normalized) risk protection. Actual indemnities for 2019 reflect crop year 2018 losses that were paid out in 2019, plus the portion of crop year 2019 losses paid out in 2019. The loss ratio for the 2018 crop year was 0.74. Estimated losses for crop years 2020 and 2021 reflect the statutory target loss ratio of 1.0. In 2019, the total cost for the Federal crop insurance programs was about $11.8 billion. Of this amount, about $3.8 billion was producer paid premiums/fees and $8.0 billion was for net indemnities to producers (gross indemnities minus producer paid premiums/fees). Another $1.6 billion was paid to the private insurance companies for delivery expenses and $2.1 billion for underwriting gains, and $41 million was used for Federal Crop Insurance Act initiatives

3. Outlays for Foreign Agriculture Service Salaries and expenses for FY 21 settle 12% more than FY 17, 3% inflation, despite non-growing $6 million CCC transfer. The FAS reports that it has sustained USAID's P.L. 480 Food for Peace Program, and child nutrition under 7USC§1691 FY 17-FY 20 but continues to threaten to cut the program in the next fiscal year FY 21. FAS needs to sustain 3% annual growth for P.L. 480 indefinitely, without the duplicitous accounting of the Secretary of State, until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) FAO/WFP Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment of May 2019 food bank is free to serve other nations living in credible fear of starvation. The Agricultural Marketing Service is trying to delink appropriations for Sec. 32 from Customs duties and must also cease advocating for the overthrow of P.L. 480. During Prohibition Sec. 24 was one of the most feared Customs bureaus, there is no reason for Sec. 32 to be abolished. It would be nice if P.L. 480 and Food for Progress had a subtotal. It is mathematically necessary to contribute total Customs revenues to the general revenues and receive an inflation adjusted appropriation to prevent counterfeiting associated xenophobia. It is crime of genocide, eg. destruction of or denial of access to food to abolish, cut, or short 3% P.L 480 growth, defended against by the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020.

4. Rural Utilities Service is acceptable, but Rural Housing Service and Rural-Business Cooperative Service need to be sustained. The Federal government should not dissuade private investors because they imagine some trade-off between paying for Rural Development employees and government guaranteed private lending. The Budget supports broader scale energy development activities, such as smart grid, energy conservation and energy efficiency programs. The requested loan authority is estimated to support 5.1 million rural consumers. In addition, the Budget includes $30 million for broadband grants to support new or improved broadband access in communities with populations of up to 20,000 and loans for water and wastewater treatment. The Single-Family Housing programs support homeownership

opportunities for low-income families in rural areas. Guaranteed loans are limited to families with incomes less than 115 percent of area median income. The Budget supports a $24 billion loan level for the Guaranteed Single-Family Housing program. This level is expected to provide approximately 160,000 homeownership opportunities. The Multi-Family Housing program (direct and guaranteed portfolio) provides financing for rental housing projects and rental assistance payments for the low-income tenants of those projects. The portfolio currently includes about 14,500 projects which provide 453,000 total housing units. Approximately 651,000 limited-income individuals, many of whom are elderly, with an average annual income of about $11,176 reside in approximately 426,600 direct portfolio units. Rural Business Cooperative Service funding is expected to assist 433 businesses and create or save about 11,000 jobs. In FY 2020, USDA will invest $100 million through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to expand retail renewable fuel infrastructure. the Budget proposes a staff level of 4,600 employees, the same as the 2020 estimate, and gives them a 9% raise. All of these programs should sustain 3% growth.

5. The Budget includes funding to support estimated participation levels under current law, including $68.3 billion for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), $25 billion for Child Nutrition Programs, and $5.5 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). In 2021, estimated participation levels are: 37.2 million per month for SNAP, 28 million per day for the National School Lunch Program, and 6.2 million per month for WIC. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA) of April 18, provided for the issuance of emergency allotments in response to COVID-19 pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 since April 22, 2020. Across the United States, emergency allotments total nearly $2 billion per month, which is in addition to approximately $4.5 billion in benefits already provided to SNAP households each month. All SNAP households that are eligible to receive less than the maximum benefit will receive the emergency allotment supplement to bring them up to the maximum. By law, SNAP households are not permitted to receive more than the maximum allotment. SNAP emergency allotments allow states to raise benefits to the maximum amount for the household's size for up to two months, and USDA is providing additional guidance today to states that want to further extend these emergency allotments month by month as prescribed by the law. Title I of the FFCRA provided $500 million to remain available until September 31, 2021 for Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, credited with $250 million FY 20 and FY 21. The ``Commodity Assistance Program'' for the emergency food assistance program as authorized by section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 under 7USC§2036(a)) and section 204(a)(1) of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 under 7USC§7508(a)(1)), $400,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021. The Secretary of Agriculture may approve State agency plans for temporary emergency standards of eligibility and levels of benefits under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 under 7USC§2011 et seq. for households with eligible children. Plans approved by the Secretary shall provide for supplemental allotments to households receiving benefits under such Act, and issuances to households not already receiving benefits. The level of benefits shall be determined by the Secretary in an amount not less than the value of meals at the free rate over the course of 5 school days for each eligible child in the household. A State agency may provide assistance under this section through the EBT card system established under section 7 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 under 7USC§2016. The Secretary of Agriculture may approve waivers of the limits on certification periods otherwise applicable under section 3(f) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 under 7USC§2012(f)), reporting requirements otherwise applicable under

section 6(c) of such Act under 7USC§2015(c), and other administrative requirements otherwise applicable to State agencies under such Act. The term ``eligible child'' means a child (as defined in section 12(d) or served under section 11(a)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act under 42USC§1760(d), 1759(a)(1)) who, if not for the closure of the school attended by the child during a public health emergency designation and due to concerns about a COVID-19 outbreak, would receive free or reduced price school meals under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act under 42USC§175l et seq. at the school. $100,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021, shall be available for the Secretary of Agriculture to provide grants to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and American Samoa for nutrition assistance in response to a COVID-19 public health emergency.

6. The Forest Service is hovering between $7.5 and $7.4 billion FY 21 after making the leap from $6 billion FY 17 to $7.5 billion FY 20, in less than 42 months (Revelation 13:10). However, this is mostly due to Wildland Fire Suppression Reserve. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 provided new budget authority to fight wildfires known as the "fire fix." Beginning in 2020, the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior will have new budget authority available when base Suppression funding has been exhausted. This budget authority is $2.4 billion in 2021 (of which $2.04 billion is allocated to the Forest Service) and increases by $100 million each year through 2027. The Budget includes $4.4 billion to mitigate wildfire risk. The Budget supports the Forest Service's activities that protect life, property and natural resources on National Forest System (NFS) lands, other federal lands, and an additional 20 million acres of non-federal lands under agreements. The Budget includes an investment of $2 billion to improve the health and resilience of National forests, ensuring that our National forests and grasslands continue to provide clean air and water, forest and rangeland products, mineral and energy resources, quality habitat for fish and wildlife, recreational opportunities, and jobs. With $510 million for Hazardous Fuels Reduction and $385 million for Forest Products, among other programs, the agency will accomplish a timber output of 4 billion board feet while improving 3.5 million acres of National Forest System land to reduce or maintain fuel conditions and 1.1 million acres of National Forest System lands to mitigate wildfire risk. It does not seem necessary to remind the Forest Service to camp rent-free, due to the availability and affordability of rural housing subsidies, nonetheless they could afford pay off a few multifamily housing loans, and replant native and edible species in the city, before retiring to a home. It is necessary to take down the traffic tickets and signs inciting the most fire-hazardous, genocidal conspiracy to evict river campers, who extinguish their campfire smolder with potable water, to prevent neglect regarding 10 minutes wildfire fighting with mineral soil in the duff. Both Interior and Forest Service budgets agree to legalize camping on the banks of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Love of the wilderness must guide Congress to find the arbitrary nature of camping prohibition, and (civil) eviction in general to be the crime of genocide to destroy or deny anyone shelter and that prohibiting entry or access to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers was a harmful error. To protect free, legal and fire-safe camping by water on public land against litter, arson and genocide, consequential to arbitrary State enforcement of civil cases regarding the hypocrisy of trespassing on public land, it is necessary to clearly prohibit; Entry or access to endangered species habitat, urban drinking watersheds, private property and military base perimeters by amending 36CFR§261.58(e)(z) pursuant to *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc. v. Volpe, 401 U. S. 402, 410* (1971) and Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020.

7. APHIS and Agricultural Marketing Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) and other program accounting is hoped to more clearly distinguish their fee revenue funded outlay subtotal. FY 20 was noted that they must staff a 'Grain watch' for consumers who don't wash their grain, such a moldy wheat tortillas sold in rural Forest Service District stores, since Grain Inspection went fee based, while Packers and Stockyards have greatly enhanced their insurance coverage, since the termination of 681 FY 17 positions with the Grain Inspection and Packers and Stockyard Administration (GIPSA). The FY 21 Budget includes $21 million for the Federal Grain Inspection Service. The program establishes the official U.S. standards and quality assessment methods for grain and related products and regulates handling practices to ensure compliance with the United States Grain Standards Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. This funding is used in combination with user-fee funded field activities. The Budget includes $17 million for the Hemp Production program, which regulates the growing of hemp as authorized by the Section 10113 of the 2018 Farm Bill. The Budget includes $23 million for the Packers and Stockyards program, which regulates and monitors the activities of livestock, meat, and poultry market participants to support fair practices.

8. Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, authorizes the appropriation for each fiscal year of an amount equal to 30 percent of the gross receipts from duties collected under customs laws of the United States during the preceding calendar year. After a surge in carry-in FY 20, the Budget proposes to delink Section 32 from customs receipts, and to directly appropriate mandatory funding for the same purposes at the 10- year historical average, adjusted for inflation, to purchase surplus commodities and for the administration of commodity purchases. It is good that the Budget proposes to delink U.S. Customs receipts from the Section 32 program and these funds will be provided to each agency without further appropriation and available for the same purposes as previous receipt-funded activities. The only accountable way for the federal government to distribute Customs revenues is from the General Fund. The Budget proposes to directly appropriate funding to the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the only agency to whom the Sec. 32 program applies, as well as the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), and the Department of Commerce, who have no relations therewith. Within USDA, AMS will be provided $340 million for surplus agricultural commodity purchases and administrative costs (a historical average spending level for these activities that will be adjusted annually for inflation). Additionally, FNS will receive an initial permanent mandatory appropriation of approximately $21.8 billion, equal to the amount that would have otherwise been made available by transfer from AMS and including the cost associated with commodity purchase activities traditionally carried out under Section 32 – zero. Permanent mandatory appropriations are receipt-funded activities, of which the FNS receives none, and are proposed to be abolished by this same proposal.

9. Department Offices are unremarkable. To end to the trade war the United States must do two things. One, upgrade the Swiss Formula for Unilateral Tariff Reductions (2007) from algebra to calculus 0.97 industrialized and 0.999 developing, as instructed by the conference, whereby the US would reduce tariffs 3% annually, whilst developing nations have the option to remain in the high tariff poverty trap. Two, produce the annual country by country United States international trade balance to complete the current accounts of the largest economy in the world. We may never know the true US international trade statistics or customs revenues for the duration of the so-called trade war. The severity of the commodity insurance payout justification FY 18 and FY 19 is due both to the fiction that trade war doesn’t export well and fact that domestic demand is relatively low without normal SNAP consumer agricultural subsidy growth that is not subjected

to opportunistic States enforcing the law of diminishing returns for personal gain. To avoid crashing back to subsistence due to inflation under the Iron Law of Wages, it is necessary to appreciate that the poor spend a significantly greater portion of their income on food under Engel's law. Government subsidies for the poor must be prioritized because paying the poor generates stable consumer driven economic growth and price-control. Although welfare inflation costs even more than services, doing the 3.3% inflationary calculus to raise SNAP benefits out of poverty, will sustain agricultural economic growth. Settle FY 17-FY 21, annual 2.5% government, 3% services, 3.3% SNAP and child nutrition growth.

USDA Consolidated Balance Sheet FY 17 – FY 21
(millions)

	FY 17 Actual	FY 18 Actual	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Enacted	FY 21 Budget	FY 21 Deficiency
Farm Production and Conservation FPAC						
Farm Service Agency, outlays	1,458	2,035	2,232	1,222	1,190	1,634
Transfer from Program	[310]	[318]	[310]	[307]	[294}	[294]
Farm Loan Programs	[8,003]	[8,006]	[7,988]	[8,431]	[8,907]	[8,907]
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund	[7,065]	[2,293]	[21,647]	[18,731]	[9,630]	[9,630]
Commodity Credit Corporation Outlays	[9,969]	[10,934]	[3,981]	[4,511]	[4,666]	[4,666]
Farm Service Agency P.L.	[26,805]	[23,268]	[36,158]	[33,202]	[24,687]	[25,131]
Risk Management Agency outlays	5,254	6,554	8,119	4,057	4,955	5,779
Crop	[3,677]	[3,761]	[3,639]	[3,722]	[3,815]	[3,815]

Insurance Premiums						
Risk Management Agency P.L.	[8,847]	[10,315]	[11,838]	[7,781]	[8,770]	[8,802]
Natural Resources Conservation Service	4,520	5,202	5,750	6,239	4,631	5,062
Farm Production and Conservation Business Center outlays	0	0	216	204	244	244
FPAC BC P.L.	0	0	293	280	304	304
FPAC outlays	11,232	13,791	16,610	12,002	11,324	13,023
FPAC P.L.	[40,172]	[38,785]	[54,039]	[47,502]	[38,392]	[39,299]
Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs						
Foreign Agricultural Service						
Salaries and Expenses	197	206	214	216	194	221
Transfer from CCC Export Credit Program Account	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
Salaries and Expenses P.L.	203	212	220	222	200	227
Market Developmen	278	282	277	301	302	306

t Programs						
Foreign Food Assistance	1,802	2,079	2,071	2,111	166	2,202
Food for Progress CCC transfer	[0]	[0]	[145]	[166]	[166]	[166]
Export Credit Guarantees	[1,582]	[1,582]	[2,024]	[5,500]	[5,500]	[5,500]
TFAA outlays	2,474	2,773	2,782	2,850	862	2,956
TFAA P.L.	[4,062]	[4,361]	[4,957]	[8,522]	[6,534	[8,628]
Rural Development						
Rural Utilities Service Outlays	696	1,774	880	1,100	980	880
Rural Utilities Service P.L.	[8,886]	[11,207]	[9,353]	[9,490]	[8,494]	[8,494]
Rural Housing Service Outlays	2,068	1,996	2,020	2,101	1,835	2,275
Rural Housing Service P.L.	[30,059]	[32,332]	[30,221]	[30,630]	[29,055]	[30,018]
Rural Business Cooperative Service	177	178	234	319	139	199
Rural Business-Cooperative Service P.L.	[1,420]	[1,608]	[1,540]	[1,524]	[1,632]	[1,692]
Rural Development Salaries	227	231	237	248	483	483

and Expenses						
Rural Development Salaries and Expenses P.L.	677	681	687	698	761	761
Rural Development outlays	2,941	3,948	3,371	3,768	3,437	3,837
Rural Development P.L.	[40,365]	[45,147]	[41,801]	[42,342]	[39,942]	[40,965]
Food Nutrition and Consumer Services						
Food and Nutrition Service						
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	70,507	74,013	73,477	73,886	68,281	75,481
Child Nutrition Programs	22,794	24,254	23,141	23,615	25,041	25,880
Woman, Infants and Children (WIC)	6,350	6,175	6,076	6,500	5,451	7,129
All Other	698	817	713	1,136	465	782
FNCS outlays and P.L.	100,349	105,259	103,407	105,137	99,238	109,272
Food Safety						
FSIS outlays	1,032	1,056	1,049	1,054	1,092	1,137
FSIS P.L.	1,279	1,290	1,284	1,303	1,356	1,410
Natural						

Resources and Environment						
Forest Service outlays	5,631	5,956	6,105	7,450	7,385	7,385
Forest Service P.L.	6,076	6,649	7,274	8,090	8,091	8,091
Marketing and Regulatory Programs						
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	1,085	1,055	1,242	1,116	1,111	1,111
APHIS P.L.	1,320	1,862	2,077	1,969	2,015	2,015
Agricultural Marketing Service, outlays	1,079	1,412	1,733	1,987	1,522	1,761
AMS P.L.	1,301	1,641	1,973	2,220	1,755	1,944
MRP outlays	2,164	2,467	2,975	3,103	2,633	2,872
MRP P.L.	2,621	3,503	4,050	4,189	3,770	3,959
Research Education and Economics						
Agricultural Research Service (ARS) outlays and P.L.	1,299	1,410	1,708	1,631	1,440	1,453
National Institute of Food and Agriculture outlays and P.L.	1,533	1,564	1,727	1,730	1,814	1,814

Economic Research Service outlay and P.L.	87	87	87	85	62	96
National Agricultural Statistics Service outlays and P.L.	171	191	174	180	177	188
REE outlays subtotal	3,068	3,230	3,674	3,604	3,471	3,529
REE P.L. subtotal	3,090	3,252	3,696	3,626	3,493	3,551
Departmental Activities, Subtotal						
Office of the Secretary	52	57	57	58	67	67
Office of Civil Rights	24	24	24	24	21	27
All Other Staff Offices	253	216	302	386	532	532
Office of Inspector General	98	98	98	98	100	108
DA outlays and P.L. subtotal	427	395	481	566	720	734
Total USDA Total P.L.	198,441	208,641	220,989	214,377	201,536	215,909
USDA Total outlays	-129,318	-138,875	-140,454	-139,534	-130,162	-144,745
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Source: USDA Budget Summary FY 19, FY 20, FY 21

C. Food stamp statistics date to 1969 when $250.5 million fed 2.8 million people. The Food Stamp Act of 1977 wrongly reduced benefits from $5.7 billion for 18.6 million beneficiaries in 1976 to $5.5 billion for 17 million beneficiaries in 1977. Beneficiaries rose to 21 million in 1981 but fluctuated downward until Public Law 100-435, the Hunger Prevention Act of 1988 was signed into law September 19, 1988. Following this initiative, Public Law 101-624, the Mickey Leland Memorial Domestic Hunger Relief Act of November 28, 1990 established EBT as an issuance alternative and permitted the Department to continue to conduct EBT demonstration projects. After the Farm Bill of 2002 food stamp participation increased from about 17.2 million in fiscal year 2000 to 26 million people in July 2006. The rate of payment accuracy in the FSP improved 34 percent between FY2000 and FY2004 and the 94.12% overall payment accuracy rate was the highest achieved since the inception of the program. USDA awarded $48 million to 24 States for their exemplary administration of the program in fiscal year (FY) 2005. By August 2008, participation had reached an all-time (non-disaster) high of 29 million people per month. The 2008 farm bill (H.R. 2419, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008) was enacted May 22, 2008 through an override of the President's veto. The new law increased the commitment to Federal food assistance programs by more than $10 billion over the next 10 years. In efforts to fight stigma, the law changed the name of the Federal program to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP as of Oct. 1, 2008, and changed the name of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

1. The Farm Bill of 2008 changed the name of the Food Stamp Program to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Promising not to cut benefits the average benefit amount increased rapidly from $96.18 in 2007 to $102.19 in 2008, to $125.31 in 2009 to $133.79 in 2010. Participation increased 53% from 26.3 million in 2007 to 40.3 million in 2010 reaching a high of 47.6 million in 2013. Additional Recovery Act funds were terminated as of October 31, 2013 in accordance with an illegitimate Republican interpretation of section 442 of the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-296). SNAP promised not to cut benefits and between 2008 and 2013 had the longest uninterrupted spurt of food stamp benefit growth the nation has ever enjoyed. The USDA then intentionally, abruptly, and with significant terrorism, cut aggregate SNAP benefits on Halloween 2013 and Thanksgiving 2016, but couldn't do the math right, although they tried twice on October 7 and November 10, 2016. The most recent food stamp statistic are from 2017 and were offline at FNS when checked in 2020. People like food stamps, but the recertification is abusive. The promise not to cut benefits needs to equate food stamps with being a more cost-effective and stable agricultural subsidy than commodity insurance, to justify sustaining 3.3% annual SNAP growth = 0.6% growth in beneficiaries + 2.7% consumer price index (CPI) inflation.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Statistics 1969-2020

Fiscal Year	Average Participation	Average Benefit	Total Benefits	Administration	Total Costs
	Thousands	Dollars	Millions of Dollars	Millions of Dollars	Millions of Dollars
1969	2,878	6.63	228.80	21.70	250.50
1970	4,340	10.55	549.70	27.20	576.90
1971	9,368	13.55	1,522.70	53.20	1,575.90
1972	11,109	13.48	1,797.30	69.40	1,866.70

1973	12,166	14.60	2,131.40	76.00	2,207.40
1974	12,862	17.61	2,718.30	119.20	2,837.50
1975	17,064	21.40	4,385.50	233.20	4,618.70
1976	18,549	23.93	5,326.50	359.00	5,685.50
1977	17,077	24.71	5,067.00	394.00	5,461.00
1978	16,001	26.77	5,139.20	380.50	5,519.70
1979	17,653	30.59	6,480.20	459.60	6,939.80
1980	21,082	34.47	8,720.90	485.60	9,206.50
1981	22,430	39.49	10,629.90	595.40	11,225.20
1982	21,717	39.17	10,208.30	628.40	10,836.70
1983	21,625	42.98	11,152.30	694.80	11,847.10
1984	20,854	42.74	10,696.10	882.60	11,578.80
1985	19,899	44.99	10,743.60	959.60	11,703.20
1986	19,429	45.49	10,605.20	1,033.20	11,638.40
1987	19,113	45.78	10,500.30	1,103.90	11,604.20
1988	18,645	49.83	11,149.10	1,167.70	12,316.80
1989	18,806	51.71	11,669.78	1,231.81	12,901.59
1990	20,049	58.78	14,142.79	1,304.47	15,447.26
1991	22,625	63.78	17,315.77	1,431.50	18,747.27
1992	25,407	68.57	20,905.68	1,556.66	22,462.34
1993	26,987	67.95	22,006.03	1,646.94	23,652.97
1994	27,474	69.00	22,748.58	1,744.87	24,493.45
1995	26,619	71.27	22,764.07	1,856.30	24,620.37
1996	25,543	73.21	22,440.11	1,890.88	24,330.99
1997	22,858	71.27	19,548.86	1,958.68	21,507.55
1998	19,791	71.12	16,890.49	2,097.84	18,988.32
1999	18,183	72.27	15,769.40	2,051.52	17,820.92
2000	17,194	72.62	14,983.32	2,070.70	17,054.02
2001	17,318	74.81	15,547.39	2,242.00	17,789.39
2002	19,096	79.67	18,256.20	2,380.82	20,637.02
2003	21,250	83.94	21,404.28	2,412.01	23,816.28
2004	23,811	86.16	24,618.89	2,480.14	27,099.03
2005	25,628	92.89	28,567.88	2,504.24	31,072.11
2006	26,549	94.75	30,187.35	2,715.72	32,903.06
2007	26,316	96.18	30,373.27	2,800.25	33,173.52
2008	28,223	102.19	34,608.40	3,031.25	37,639.64
2009	33,490	125.31	50,359.92	3,260.09	53,620.01
2010	40,302	133.79	64,702.16	3,581.78	68,283.94
2011	44,709	133.85	71,810.92	3,875.62	75,686.54
2012	46,609	133.41	74,619.34	3,791.27	78,410.61
2013	47,636	133.07	76,066.32	3,866.98	79,933.30
2014	46,536	125.35	69,999.81	4,130.17	74,129.98
2015	45,800	126.83	69,705.77	4,233.42	73,939.19
2016	44,300	125.52	66,672.64	4,339.27	71,011.91

2017	42,317	125.47	63,711.05	4,463.67	68,174.72
2018	40,776	124.5	60,916.85	4,463.67	65,451.85
2019	35,703	129.83	55,621.88	4,737.73	60,359.61

Source: USDA Food and Nutrition Service SNAP Participation and Costs May 8, 2020

2. The USDA budget office declares they have sustained moderate growth and SNAP benefits have been above $70 billion, since doing one year of hard time at $68 billion FY 2010, less than the 42-month limit on such persecutions (Revelation 13:10). The FNS participation and cost tells a different story, that since inciting genocide Halloween 2013 and Thanksgiving 2016, when it took three times to get the math right, SNAP spending has invariably declined, to $68 billion 2017 and down to $60.4 billion in 2019 although the USDA budget office provided the agency with balance available, resulting in $2 billion FY 17, $9 billion FY 18 and $13 billion FY 19 extra, undeclared undistributed offsetting receipts, that may be lost or stolen and are definitely the proceeds of the crime of genocide, and are not included in the regular estimation. It would appear that these sums, plus undistributed offsetting receipts, or minus deficit FY 19, have been laundered in trade war propaganda by non-paying Commodity Credit Corporation. The SNAP genocide has not only robbed beneficiaries, but the USDA has robbed the federal government of their undistributed offsetting receipts used to reduce the deficit under 31USC§1502. CCC may be sued to rescind those funds remaining pursuant to Proposed deferrals of budget authority Title X of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA) 2USC§684. SNAP administration must grow. In 2019 FNS held a conference to pacify their Thrifty Food Plan to provide an adequate diet, rather than incite the bare bones diet of the previous year's famine. The Secretary has held, that all SNAP households shall receive maximum benefit authorized by law. While it is true the food stamp program grew very fast during the Great Recession, the federal government must be careful when inciting genocide against the relatively expensive and fast-growing consumer agricultural subsidy to allow for more than 2.5% government, and 3% services growth. Food stamps cost 3.3% inflation to afford 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation and arbitrary 0.6% population growth. The USDA has the undistributed offsetting receipts FY 20 to afford hyperinflation FY 20. The Secretary must prove the USDA wants to sustain 3.3% annual SNAP growth to raise the consumer agricultural economic subsidy for a growing population out of poverty, malnutrition and commodity trade war fraud and crop insurance war fraud and indemnity pursuant to 7USC§2011 and 42USC§1751.

3. The Budget abusively includes proposals to eliminate several programs that are inefficient or duplicative of other federal or private sector initiatives. These include some Rural Business-Cooperative Service programs, the Single-Family Housing Direct Loan program, the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program, Food for Progress, among others. Participation in nutrition assistance programs is expected to continue declining with sustained economic growth that enables families to work toward self-reliance. In addition, with the implementation of Administration's regulatory reforms, SNAP participation will decrease further as eligibility loopholes are closed and able-bodied adults are moved toward self- sufficiency. Over ten years, participation is anticipated to decrease by 4.5 million individuals due to the combination of ongoing economic growth and the sustained impact of these reforms. Thanks to the Administration's pro-growth policies, the economy is thriving and the nation has the lowest unemployment in more than half a century. A growing economy produces more jobs, yet our safety net programs as currently structured are not doing enough to move low-income families from welfare to sustained independence. The Budget retains the proposal to overhaul the SNAP work requirements for all adults ages 18 to 65, unless they qualify for specific exemptions.

Under the proposal, those subject to the work requirement would need to work or participate in specific work preparation activities at least 20 hours per week, averaged to 80 hours per month, in order to continue receiving SNAP benefits. This proposal is expected to save $37 billion over 10 years. This proposal builds on the recently finalized regulation that strengthened and standardized work requirements and State waiver options for work-capable adults. The Budget continues the America's harvest box proposal, allowing innovative partnerships with the private sector to combine traditional SNAP EBT benefits with 100 percent American grown foods provided directly to households.

4. Reducing Poverty in America by Promoting Opportunity and Economic Mobility E.O. 13828 (2018) incitement to cut welfare programs must be prohibited under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1976) and the Executive Order on Welfare Reform. Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*) Summary 2020/1 23 January 2020 held killings, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture, beatings, cruel treatment, and for the destruction of or denial of access to food, shelter and other essentials of life, all with the intent to destroy the…group, in whole or in part, to be the crime of genocide. The court defended shelter, rather than home, in Art. 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) online, with only temporary success. Incitement to deprive government agencies or beneficiaries of relief benefits provided by statute under 18USC§246 constitutes disorderly conduct under 36CFR§261.4. The Secretary must sustain full benefits competitive with 2.7% inflation and grow the beneficiary population at a stately 0.6% pace. The Secretary of Agriculture may approve waivers (sovereign immunity) of the limits on certification periods otherwise applicable under section 3(f) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 under 7USC§2012(f), reporting requirements otherwise applicable under section 6(c) of such Act under 7USC§2015(c), and other administrative requirements otherwise applicable to State agencies supra FFCRA of 2020. While the FFCRA seems to have done pretty well by the FNS, it was only a matter of days before the CARES Act bankrupted the United States ultra vires a dab of $1 hydrocortisone crème on the nose and/or chest to instantly cure coronavirus and mold allergies. Just a reminder to repeal the 'waiver of' Parkinson's disease from sovereign immunity in the title of 11USC§106 and the body of 43USC§390uu pursuant to Certain Iranian Assets (*Republic of Iran v. United States of America*) 2019. To do the State administrated SNAP program justice, moot worker propaganda and labor experts must be distinguished from the budget cut genocide and failure to pay legal child support obligations originating from the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) under 18USC§228 by *Biestek v. Berryhill, Commissioner of Social Security* No. 17-1184 (2019), SSA accepts Epsom salt, even from people who are too fat and diseased to be cured. It is a crime of genocide to destroy or deny an immigrant's Green Card, if they file for food stamp benefits, this deprivation or denial of food and essentials of life in the United States, is a severe discrimination against nationality that the Secretary must reassure immigrants is protected against by the Prohibition against exclusion from participation in, denial of benefits of, and discrimination under federally assisted programs on ground of race, color, or national origin Title VI Civil Rights Act of 1964 under 42USC§2000d. SNAP failed to appear to defend themselves in 1998 from PWORA genocide from 1996 and must officially except legal immigrants from 8USC§1611 or repeal this genocide. Although piracy is clearly implicated by State welfare robbery, the Secretary is compelled to investigate the hypothesis that the intellectually disabling Down syndrome of SNAP budget cut propaganda is the product of a morbidly obese executive or accountant. The Secretary must test the ability of the FNS accountant to pass the Army Height Weight Tables for Prior Service, three-mile run of the

Marine Corp Physical Fitness Test (PFT) and republish the Historic SNAP table updated for 2019 without mathematical or accounting error. To justify normal 3% USDA outlay growth Secretary must sustain 2.5% government, 3% services and 3.3% annual SNAP growth to raise the consumer agricultural economic subsidy for a growing population out of hyperinflation, poverty, malnutrition and commodity and crop insurance indemnity pursuant to 7USC§2011 and 42USC§175l.

4. Transportation Ten Year

A. The Department of Transportation was established by the Department of Transportation Enabling Act on October 15, 1966. The mission of the Department is to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible and convenient transportation system. The FY 21 Budget requests $89 billion for the Department of Transportation (DOT). With the current five-year surface transportation law (the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act or "FAST Act") expiring at the end of FY 2020, the Administration seeks $810 billion to support DOT's highways, transit, safety, rail, and hazardous materials safety programs. This sum includes nearly $69 billion in the FY 2021 budget request, of which $64 billion is funded through the Highway Trust Fund. Building on the fuel tax, the Administration's funding proposal would largely grow by almost 4% annually through FY 2030. Agency request growth is slightly slow but is acceptable around 2.5% annually, 3% for services that must include trail grants and environmental analysis. Secretary Chao has already compensated her agency for threatened budget cuts with emergency supplementals FY 17-FY 19 and no longer harbors any genocidal ambition to deprive DOT of relief, nor any compensatory emergency supplementals. Chao has produced the best federal agency budget of FY 21.

1. Chao's ten-year plan alleviates any current deficiencies or arrears that might be perceived, provided special and trust fund revenues continue to grow faster than 4%. Irregular new infrastructure funding for the Secretary may be stabilized in the future to alleviate a slight underestimate of 2.5% government and 3% services inflation and is sued for an estimated 1.5% of total DOT budget authority, $1.3 billion FY 21 for recreational trails under 23USC§206. The coronavirus quarantine may significantly reduce transportation fee and fuel tax revenues FY 20. The global economic slowdown was first gauged by its reduction in fossil fuel emissions and international flights remain closed with month-long decontamination protocols, travel has been ill-advised and many people have been ordered to stay in their homes. To administer Airport size dispensers of essential oil of lavender and hydrocortisone crème, and prescription flu drugs, so certain quarantined slimy noses and coughs would be instantly cured and able to fly, Homeland Security has been advised to refund the Office of Health Affairs and finance a Federal Air Physician or Practical Nurse for $250 million FY 20 but the offer applies equally to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). On-top of the usual three-year projection, DOT has produced a reasonably inflationary projection ten years into the future. This is the first use of ten-year projection under the influence of OMB, that did not decadently seek budget cuts or hyperinflation in conflict with the Iron Law of Wages as it pertains to the 2.7% average annual consumer price index inflation since 1980. To better support Chao's ten-year plan and avoid future emergency supplementals, DOT Budget Highlights is advised to perform four new budget reporting functions to improve necessary communication with OMB pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act under 44USC§3508. One, report the distribution of not less than 1.5% of total DOT revenues $1.3 billion FY 21 to trail grants, city to city to Indian Reservation to National Trail System, not more than 25% expensive paved bike paths, mostly rail to trail, pursuant to 16USC§1246(h)(1), 23USC§206, 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904. Two, to eliminate

confusion regarding Aid to Airports DOT Secretary must stop reporting FAA Operation (GF/TF) and instead report it as exclusively FAA Operation (GF). Three, because DOT has Trust Funds to save their profit, DOT Budget Highlights is advised to declare Trust Fund balance(s) available at year-end pursuant to the Anti-Deficiency Act of 1982 under 31USC§1502 or §1515 if need be. Four, inform the public a dab of $1 hydrocortisone crème or essential oil of lavender to the nose and/or chest instantly cures coronavirus and/or mold allergies.

Department of Transportation Budget FY 17 – FY 21
(millions)

	FY 17 Actual	FY 18 Actual	FY 19 Actual	FY 20 Enacted	FY 21 President's Budget
Total Budgetary Resources (After Adjustment)	77,049	87,035	87,363	87,008	88,725
Discretionary	18,488	27,276	26,557	24,833	21,890
Mandatory	58,562	59,759	60,853	62,195	67,121
Emergency Supplemental	1,532	1,829	1,.661	0	0
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	16,408	17,978	17,452	17,618	17,522
Operations (GF)	10,026	10,212	10,411	10,630	11,002
Facilities & Equipment (TF)	2,855	3,250	3,000	3,045	3,000
Research, Engineering & Development (TF)	177	189	191	193	170
Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Oblim)(TF)	3,350	3,327	3,350	3,350	3,350
Grants-in-Aid for Airports (GF)	0	1,000	500	400	0

Federal Highway Administration (FHA)	45,486	47,449	49,212	68,721	50,721
Federal-Aid Highways (Oblim) (TF)	43,266	44,234	45,269	46,365	49,982
Exempt Obligations (TF)	595	597	599	601	639
Emergency Relief (TF)	93	93	94	94	100
Emergency Relief (GF)	1,532	0	0	0	0
Highway Infrastructure Programs (GF)	0	2,525	3,250	2,1661	0
Limitation on Administrative Expenses (Non-add)	[436]	[443]	[450]	[457]	[479]
Rescissions/ Cancellations (Non-add)	[-857]	[0]	[0]	[-20]	[-137]
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	644	658	667	679	702
Motor Carrier Safety Operations & Programs (Oblim) (TF)	277	283	284	288	299
Motor Carrier Safety Grants (Oblim) (TF)	367	375	383	391	403
National Highway Traffic Safety	911	948	966	989	965

Administration					
Operations and Research	180	201	204	211	156
Operations and Research (TF)	146	149	152	155	161
Highway Traffic and Safety Grants (Oblim) (TF)	585	598	610	623	647
Federal Transit Administration	12,415	13,480	13,460	12,910	13,219
Transit Formula Grants (Oblim)(TF)	9,734	9,733	9,939	10,150	11,046
Capital Investment Grants (GF)	2,413	2,645	2,553	1,978	1,889
Washington Metro (GF)	150	150	150	150	150
Administrative Expenses	113	113	113	117	121
Transit Research (GF)	0	0	0	0	8
Technical Assistance and Training (GF)	5	5	5	5	5
Transit Infrastructure Grants (GF)	0	834	700	510	0
Rescission / Cancellations [Non-add]	0	0	[-47]	0	[-2]
Federal Railroad	1,851	3,093	2,862	2,794	1,484

Administration					
Northeast Corridor Grants to Amtrak (GF)	328	650	650	700	326
National Network Grants to Amtrak (GF)	1,167	1,292	1,292	1,300	611
Railroad Research and Development (GF)	40	41	41	41	41
Safety & Operations (GF)	218	222	222	224	226
Safety User Fee (GF)	0	0	0	0	-50
Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (GF)	68	593	225	325	330
State of Good Repair (GF)	25	250	400	200	0
Restoration and Enhancement Grants Long Distance Routes (GF)	5	20	5	2	0
Magnetic Levitation Technology Deployment Program (GF)	0	0	10	2	0
RRIF Credit Subsidy (GF)	0	25	17	0	0
Cancellations (Non-add)	0	0	0	0	[-92]
Pipeline and	260	270	274	280	276

Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)					
Operational Expenses	23	23	24	24	24
Hazardous Materials Safety (GF)	57	59	58	61	61
Emergency Preparedness Grants (SF)	26	26	27	27	28
Pipeline Safety (SF)	134	139	142	145	141
Pipeline Safety (TF)	20	23	23	23	22
Maritime Administration (MA)	523	980	1,115	1,048	794
Operations and Training (GF)	176	514	149	153	138
State Maritime Academy Operations (GF)	[300]	[300]	345	342	338
Ship Disposal (GF)	34	116	5	5	4
Assistance to Small Shipyards (GF)[Defense]	10	20	20	20	0
Maritime Security Program (GF)	300	300	300	300	314
Maritime Guaranteed Loans (Title XI) (GF)	3	30	3	3	0

Port Infrastructure Development Program (GF)	0	0	293	225	0
Cancellations (Non-add)	0	0	0	0	[-35]
Cancellations (Non-add) (Defense)	0	0	0	0	[-21]
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	36	40	36	38	31
					iu
Inspector General (GF)	90	92	93	95	98
				,	
Office of the Secretary	265	280	1,388	1,497	2,797
Salaries and Expenses	114	113	114	116	127
National Surface Transportations and Innovative Finance Bureau (GF)	3	3	5	5	4
Transportation Planning, Research and Development (GF)	12	14	8	11	9
Office of Civil Rights (GF)	10	10	10	10	10
Financial Management Capital (GF)	4	6	2	2	2
Essential Air Service (SF)	122	134	146	150	154

Payments to Air Carriers	0	0	175	162	142
National Infrastructure Investments (Build)(GF)	0	0	900	1,000	1,000
Infrastructure for Rebuilding America Grants (GF)	0	0	0	0	1,000
Research and Technology (GF)	0	0	9	21	11
Cyber Security Initiative (GF)	0	0	15	15	22
Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization & Outreach/ Minority Business Outreach (GF)	0	0	4	5	5
TIFIA (TF)	0	0	0	0	311
Total Gross Budget Resources	77,183	87,174	87,552	87,028	89,152
PHMSA User Fee Offsetting Receipt	-134	-139	-142	-145	-141
Cancellations / Rescission (NDD)	0	0	-47	-20	-266
Cancellations / Rescissions (Defense)	0	0	0	0	-21
Total Budgetary Resources (After Adjustment)	77,049	87,035	87,363	87,008	88,725

Discretionary	18,488	27,276	26,557	24,833	21,890
Mandatory	58,562	59,759	60,853	62,195	67,121
Emergency Supplemental	1,532	1,829	1,.661	0	0

Source: Chao, Elaine L. Department of Transportation FY 19 - FY 21 Budget Highlights. FAA Budget Estimates FY 20

B. GF = General Fund, TF = Trust Fund, SF = Special Fund. Budgetary Resources include appropriations and obligation limitations (Oblim). Transportation revenue includes taxes, charges, and fees collected by governments from transportation and non-transportation activities and allocated to transportation programs. Income from investing transportation funds and receipts from fines and penalties are also treated as transportation revenue. For reporting, transportation revenue is classified and grouped into two categories: own source revenue and supporting revenue, minus transportation revenue directed to other uses. Own-source revenue refers to taxes and charges levied on transportation-related activities and used specifically for transportation. Most of these revenue sources are user fees charged to users of the transportation system. Examples include: Excise taxes, such as motor fuel taxes and aviation taxes. Property taxes, such as motor vehicle taxes. Income taxes, such as corporate taxes paid by transportation companies. Charges, such as tolls and motor vehicle license fees. Fines and penalties, such as speeding and parking violation tickets. Investment income, such as interest income from the Highway Trust Fund balance. Income from concession agreements where a private company operates a publicly owned transportation infrastructure on a concession basis. Supporting revenue includes funds collected from non-transportation-related activities but dedicated to support transportation programs. Examples include receipts received by state and local governments from sales or property taxes to finance transportation projects. Revenue directed to other uses includes funds raised from transportation-related activities but used to finance programs other than transportation. One example is receipts generated from motor fuel taxes that are directed to the general fund for other uses.

1. According to Government Transportation Financial Statistics 2018, that hasn't been updated since 2014. In 2014 revenue collected and dedicated to government transportation programs totaled $355.7 billion (current dollars). Slightly over half of the revenue ($183.6 billion, or 51.6%) came from taxes and charges levied on transportation-related activities. The remaining $172.1 billion (48.4%) came from non-transportation-related activities but supports transportation programs, such as state or local sales or property taxes used to finance transportation projects. In inflation-adjusted dollars, total revenue collected and dedicated to transportation programs increased by 9.9% from $291 billion in 2007 to $320 billion in 2014. The Federal Government collected a total of $54.2 billion in 2014: $39.1 billion (72.1%) in highway revenues and $13.8 billion (25.5%) in aviation revenues, as well as $1.3 billion (2.4%) in water transportation revenues and $0.02 billion (0.03%) in pipeline revenues in 2014. OMB Table 2.4 FY 16 estimates for Transportation related excise taxes add up to $56.6 billion less $4.75 billion in refunds for fuel taxes - $41.3 billion highway, $14.4 billion airport, $202 million leaking underground storage tanks, some of the more than $1.3 billion in water transportation revenues are lost in $111 million for inland waterways and $561 million for aquatic resources, explained by the Highway fuel tax. Pipeline revenues need to be accounted for by OMB Table 2.4 – transportation, airport and airway receipts are crudely equal to agency budget authority used exactly in the Historical Tables FY 21.

C. Every day, Americans take more than one billion trips, by car, bus, train, boat, and aircraft. The percentage of vehicle miles traveled on the National Highway System pavement in "good" condition was only 62 percent in 2018. There were 16,764 bridges on the Federal-aid highway system in poor condition in 2018. The transit maintenance backlog is projected to reach $116 billion by 2034. The fatality rate in 1972 was nearly four times higher than it is today. According to the 2019 Urban Mobility Report, traffic congestion cost commuters an estimated $179 billion in 2017. Based on the American Transportation Research Institute's (ATRI) 2018 Cost of Congestion to the Trucking Industry Report, traffic congestion cost the trucking industry an estimated $74 billion in 2016. 70 percent of all freight Nationwide being moved with a large truck. The trucking industry employs nearly 8 million people. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) guides over 43,000 aircraft through the Nation's airspace every single day. FTA partners with State and local governments to create and enhance public transportation systems through financial investments of approximately $13 billion annually. PHMSA's oversight includes expansive U.S. pipeline network of more than 2.8 million miles that moves more than 16 billion barrels of hazardous liquids and gases safely. safe transportation of hazardous materials by air, highway, rail, and water, which accounts for more than 2.7 billion tons of regulated hazardous products valued at more than $3.1 trillion, annually. Since the binational waterway's opening in 1959, nearly 3 billion metric tons of cargo valued at more than $450 billion has moved through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The Third Global Ministerial Conference On Road Safety in Stockholm, Sweden, held 19–20 February 2020 reported, road traffic accidents take some 1.35 million lives every year and cost most countries three per cent of their gross domestic product. Road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death for children and young adults aged 5-29 years. 93 per cent of the world's road fatalities occur in low- and middle-income countries, even though these nations have approximately 60 per cent of the world's vehicles. Many countries have made progress through road safety management and better legislation around risks – such as speeding, drinking and failing to use seat-belts, and infrastructure – including safer sidewalks and dedicated bicycle lanes. Over the past 40 years there has been a general downward trend in traffic fatalities nationwide. Safety programs such as those increasing seat belt use and reducing impaired driving have substantially lowered the traffic fatalities. Vehicle improvements such as air bags and electronic stability control have also contributed greatly to the reduction of traffic deaths. Between 1913 and 2018, the number of motor-vehicle deaths in the United States (which include all types of motor vehicles, including passenger cars, trucks, buses, and motorcycles) increased 838%, from 4,200 deaths in 1913 to 39,404 in 2018. However, the role cars play in daily life is vastly different now than when tracking began. In 1913, there were about 1.3 million vehicles and 2 million drivers, and the number of miles driven was not yet estimated. The latest 2018 data report 277 million vehicles, 227 million licensed drivers, and 3.240 billion miles driven annually. The population motor-vehicle death rate reached its peak in 1937 with 30.8 deaths per 100,000 population. The current rate is 12.0 per 100,000, representing a 61% improvement. In 1913, 33.38 people died for every 10,000 vehicles on the road. In 2018, the death rate was 1.42 per 10,000 vehicles, a 96% improvement. 36,560 people were killed in traffic crashes in 2018, a 2.4% decrease from 2017. 1,038 children (14 and younger) died, a more than 10% decline. 9,378 speeding-related deaths, an almost 6% drop. 4,985 motorcycle fatalities, an almost 5% decrease. 6,283 pedestrians died, a more than 3% increase, and the most deaths since 1990. 857 bicyclist deaths, a more than 6% increase. 885 large-truck occupants died, an almost 1% increase.

1. The number of urban fatalities has been larger than the number of rural fatalities since 2016. Population risk factors outweigh the unstudied risk factor of hills and curves in rural areas. Further study of the hazards posed by road and building construction and renovation sites to pedestrians and cyclists is in want of regulation to protect sidewalk. In 2015 and years earlier, rural fatalities were larger than urban fatalities. Thirty-two States had reductions in the number of fatalities. In 2018 the largest reduction was in California, with 321 fewer fatalities. Eighteen States and Puerto Rico had more motor vehicle fatalities in 2018 than in 2017. Oregon had the largest increase, 67 additional fatalities. Only the District of Columbia had no change from 2017 to 2018. According to the Census Bureau, urban population increased by 13 percent from 2008 to 2017 (2018 population estimate is not yet available); rural population decreased by 12 percent. Urban VMT increased by 14 percent since 2009; rural VMT decreased by 1.4 percent. Urban fatalities increased by 34 percent since 2009; rural fatalities declined by 15 percent. Alcohol-impaired-driving fatalities decreased by 3.6 percent from 2017 to 2018 (Table 3), accounting for 29 percent of 2018 overall fatalities. Every month, except May, June, August, and October, saw decreases in fatalities from 2017 to 2018. The highest increase was in August at 2.3 percent. There were a total of 36,560 people killed in motor vehicle traffic crashes on U.S. roadways during 2018, a 2.4-percent decrease from 37,473 in 2017. The fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled also decreased by 3.4 percent, from 1.17 in 2017 to 1.13 in 2018. The NHTSA says it is the lowest fatality rate since 2014.

2. Motor vehicle related fatalities are decreasing in all categories, except as they relate to large trucks, bus and other motor vehicle occupants, pedestrians and cyclists. Pedestrians and cyclists are at an inherent disadvantage when involved in traffic crashes. On average, about 17 pedestrians and two cyclists were killed each day in crashes. Together they accounted for one-fifth of traffic deaths. In 2018, 6,283 pedestrians were killed in traffic crashes in the United States, 17% of all traffic fatalities, a 3.4% increase and the highest since 1990. Each year about 2% of fatalities resulting from motor vehicle crashes are bicyclists. In 2018, 857 cyclists were killed, a 6.7% increase. Passenger vehicle occupant fatalities in urban areas increased by 21 percent since 2009, rural areas decreased by 19 percent. Pedestrian fatalities in urban areas increased by 69 percent since 2009; rural areas increased by 0.1 percent. Pedalcyclist fatalities in urban areas increased by 48 percent since 2009; rural areas decreased by 8.9 percent. 857 cyclists were killed in 2018, an increase of 6.3 percent. Female cyclists are especially at risk: the number of women killed while cycling shot up 29.2 percent in 2018, compared to just 3.2 percent for men. Regarding pedestrian fatalities: Male and female fatalities increased by 3.0 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively, from 2017 to 2018. Nighttime fatalities increased by 4.6 percent from 2017 to 2018. Of the pedestrians killed in 2018, 76 percent were hit after dark. Fatalities in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes increased by 2.2 percent from 2017 to 2018.

3. Regarding pedalcyclist fatalities: Bicyclist deaths were 8 times higher for males than females in 2017. Male and female fatalities increased by 3.2 percent and 29.2 percent, respectively, from 2017 to 2018. Nighttime fatalities increased by 9.2 percent from 2017 to 2018. Fatalities in alcohol-impaired-driving crashes increased by 9.2 percent from 2017 to 2018. Fatalities in crashes involving large trucks increased for 4th year in a row. From 2017 to 2018: Number of fatal crashes involving large trucks increased by 1.1 percent. Pedestrians killed in crashes involving large trucks increased by 13.0 percent. The number of fatalities in distraction-affected crashes was 2,841 or 7.8 percent of total fatalities in 2018. This 2018 number is a 12.4-percent decrease from 3,242 in 2017. The number of fatalities involving a drowsy driver was 775 or 2.1 percent of total fatalities in 2018. This 2018 number is a 4.3-percent decrease from 810 in 2017.

At a national level, the majority of pedestrian fatalities (73 percent) and bicyclist fatalities (58 percent) occur at non-intersections. Lighting conditions are a major factor in pedestrian fatalities: three quarters of pedestrian fatalities nationwide occur in dark conditions. By contrast, 45 percent of bicyclist fatalities occur in dark conditions. Time of day plays a role in this as well. The hours from 6:00pm to 9:00pm tend to account for more pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities than other times of day.

4. For drivers, sharing the road begins with the understanding that bicyclists and motorcyclists have the same rights as you. They also face unique safety challenges, such as being smaller and less visible. Look for cyclists where vehicles do not appear, like before making a left-hand turn at an intersection. Also, be aware that motorcyclists may have to downshift and weave to avoid bumps and road hazards. Pedestrians must be predictable. Follow the rules of the road and obey signs and signals. Walk on sidewalks whenever they are available. If there is no sidewalk, walk facing traffic and as far from traffic as possible. Keep alert at all times; don't be distracted by electronic devices that take your eyes (and ears) off the road. Whenever possible, cross streets at crosswalks or intersections, where drivers expect pedestrians. Look for cars in all directions, including those turning left or right. If a crosswalk or intersection is not available, locate a well-lit area where you have the best view of traffic. Wait for a gap in traffic that allows enough time to cross safely; continue watching for traffic as you cross. Never assume a driver sees you. Make eye contact with drivers as they approach to make sure you are seen. Be visible at all times. Wear bright clothing during the day, and wear reflective materials or use a flashlight at night. Watch for cars entering or exiting driveways, or backing up in parking lots. Avoid alcohol and drugs when walking; they impair your abilities and your judgment.

5. Bicyclists should always ride with traffic, use bike lanes when available and avoid riding on sidewalks when possible. Every bike ride begins with putting on a helmet. But it's equally important that you ensure helmets properly fit. Size can vary between manufacturers. Follow the steps to fit a helmet properly. It may take time to ensure a proper helmet fit. There are two main types of crashes: the most common (falls), and the most serious (the ones with cars). Regardless of the reason for the crash, prevention is the name of the game. There are things you can do to decrease your risk of a crash. First, know some bicycle safety facts: Regardless of the season, bicyclist deaths occurred most often between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. Bicyclist deaths occur most often in urban areas (75%) compared to rural areas (25%) in 2017. Bicyclist deaths were 8 times higher for males than females in 2017. Alcohol was involved in 37% of all fatal bicyclist crashes in 2017. Ride responsibly, and remember: All states require bicyclists on the roadway to follow the same rules and responsibilities as motorists. Ride a bike that fits—if it's too big, it's harder to control the bike. Ride a bike that works. Wear equipment to protect and make visible, like a bike helmet, bright clothing (during the day), reflective gear, and a white front light and red rear light and reflectors (at night, or when visibility is poor). Ride one per seat, with both hands on the handlebars, unless signaling a turn. Carry all items in a backpack or strapped to the back of the bike. Tuck and tie shoe laces and pant legs so they don't get caught in your bike chain. Obey street signs, signals, and road markings, just like a car. Assume the other person doesn't see you; look ahead for hazards or situations to avoid that may cause you to fall, like toys, pebbles, potholes, grates, train tracks. No texting, listening to music or using anything that distracts you by taking your eyes and ears or your mind off the road and traffic. Drive where you are expected to be seen, travel in the same direction as traffic and signal and look over your shoulder before changing lane position or turning. Avoid or minimize sidewalk riding. Cars don't expect to see moving traffic on a sidewalk and don't look when backing out of a driveway or turning.

Sidewalks sometimes end unexpectedly, forcing the bicyclist into a road when a car isn't expecting to look for a bicyclist. Give cyclists room. Do not pass too closely. Pass bicyclists as you would any other vehicle—when it's safe to move over into an adjacent lane.

6. Cities have been slow to respond by making the improvements necessary to separate cars from pedestrians and cyclists, and the federal government has largely been absent, focused more on rolling back vehicle emissions standards than helping cities curb traffic fatalities. A bipartisan coalition in Congress just introduced a bill that would make federal funding available to cities for Vision Zero projects aimed at reducing the number of traffic fatalities to zero. But it's unclear what can actually get passed and signed into law by the president given the polarized environment. The correlation between vehicle design and pedestrian deaths is pretty stark. Unsurprisingly, SUVs are continuing to wreak havoc on the roads. While the people driving SUVs are slightly safer (1.6 percent decrease in SUV occupant deaths in 2018, according to the NHTSA), the number of pedestrians killed by those drivers has skyrocketed by 81 percent in the last decade, according to a report released last year by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. This is mostly because of the way SUVs are designed: larger bodies and higher carriages mean pedestrians are more likely to suffer deadly blows to the head and torso. Higher clearances mean victims are more likely to get trapped underneath a speeding SUV instead of pushed onto the hood or off to the side. Pedacyclists seem to run the greatest risk because they must share the road and cannot merely step off the road when the shoulder is narrow and there is traffic. Pedestrians and pedacyclists are not the cause of traffic fatalities and should be encouraged as healthy forms of exercise. Smartphone manufacturers have introduced a number of new features designed to minimize their use by drivers. More work is needed to provide pedestrians and pedacyclists with safe sidewalks, trails and bike-paths that connect cities with neighboring cities and cities with wilderness areas, reservations and National Trail System. A much stronger federal commitment to the kinds of amenities that keep cyclists and pedestrians safe: sidewalks, ramps, crosswalks, bike-paths and trails are needed pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act. Run over by the Homestead Act is our common developmental disability. DOT owes not less than 1.5% of total budget authority, $1.3 billion FY 21 to trail grants, city to city to Indian Reservation to National Trail System, not more than 25% expensive paved bike paths, mostly rail to trail, pursuant to 16USC§1246(h)(1), 23USC§206, 24USC§423(b) and 54USC§302904.

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