

Hospitals & Asylums

Judiciary Audit HA-31-10-21

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The Judiciary’s fiscal year (FY) 2022 discretionary budget request of \$8.1 billion is a 5.2 percent increase over the FY 21 enacted appropriation of \$7.7 billion. The Judiciary’s FY 22 appropriations request also includes \$756.5 million in mandatory appropriations. There is no reason to contest the high rate of inflation requested by the Judicial Branch. In FY 2020 the judiciary received \$7.5 million in supplemental outlays from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, including \$6.0 for Salaries and Expenses, \$1.0 million for Defender Services, and \$0.5 million for the Supreme Court. In this budget CARES Act and Vaccine Injury Trust Fund appropriations are considered direct discretionary, with exactly the same Total – Budget Authority (BA) and the US Sentencing Commission is abolished from FY 23 pursuant to *Blakely v. Washington* (2004). FY 22 Justice Department inflation must be limited to 2.5 to 3 percent more than the resolved rates for FY 21, or synonymous with 15 percent, 2.5 - 3 percent inflation since FY 16, by inserting an alternative FY 22 for Congress and future inflation of 2.5 percent administration and 3 percent services. The Victims Compensation Fund (VCF) must be distinguished from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF). The VCF growth 3 percent from FY 22. In the absence of any large replenishments CVF mandatory obligation limits must immediately equal 3 percent more than prior year disbursements, \$4,922 million FY 22 pursuant to an emergency supplemental appropriation under the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1515. Congress has a duty to pass the Crime Victim Fund (CVF) supplemental. Congress is encouraged to enact the revised FY 22 levels in this audit immediately. Congress may require DOJ to submit a subsequent, defensive, supplemental appropriation request to sustain the FBI and DEA into FY 22 if the President and Attorney General do not immediately concede to a 60 day written notice under 5CFR§351.803. Nancy Pelosi may either vote to abolish the FBI and DEA or resign from Speaker of the House due to conflict of interest 18USC§205. The Court may enforce the termination and repeal of Authority to Employ FBI and DEA Senior Executive Service 5USC§3151-§3152, representation on visit exchange committee 28CFR§0.87, and Office of National Drug Policy 21USC§1701 et seq. Closure of J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Office Building, next to Justice Department, by tax and rent-free American, Federal and DC Bar Association building maintenance and utility.

I. Judicial Branch

A. The Judicial Branch is established in Article III of the US Constitution. Section 1 The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during the Continuance in Office. Section 2 The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity; arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; --to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;--to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;--to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;--to Controversies between two or more States;--between a State and Citizens of another State;--between Citizens of different States;--between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects. 2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. 3. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed. The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State under the 11th Amendment to the US Constitution. The organization of the judiciary, the district and circuit boundaries, the places of holding court, and the number of federal judges are established by laws passed by Congress and signed by the President. The number of federal judges in each district and in the courts of appeals is authorized by Congress on the basis of workload. In addition to the adjudication of cases, other related functions, such as the provision of criminal defense services and the supervision of offenders, are prescribed by statute.

B. The Judiciary's fiscal year (FY) 2022 discretionary budget request of \$8.1 billion is a 5.2 percent increase over the Judiciary's FY 21 enacted appropriation of \$7.7 billion. The Judiciary's FY 22 appropriations request also includes \$756.5 million in mandatory appropriations. Although other, larger agencies may be checked on their hyperinflation, there is no reason to contest the high rate of inflation requested by the Judicial Branch because the vast majority of spending goes to the salaries and expenses of employees and lawyers and there is estimated to have been 5.3 percent consumer price inflation between FY 20 and FY 21. COVID-19 is expected to continue affecting the Judiciary for several more years, as the Judiciary will likely face a backlog of cases when the pandemic ends, new bankruptcy filings will almost certainly rise due to the pandemic's impact on the economy and *McGirt v. Oklahoma* (2021) FBI wildfire near the Crow Reservation in Montana. The No Net New policy requires that any increase in square footage within a federal judicial circuit must be offset by an equivalent reduction in square footage identified within the same fiscal year. For the courts' Salaries and Expenses account, the Judiciary requests \$5.7 billion, an increase of \$257.9 million (4.8 percent) in discretionary appropriations over the FY 2021 enacted level. For the Defender Services account, the Judiciary requests \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$93.4 million (7.1 percent) over the FY 2021 enacted level. For the Court Security account, the Judiciary requests \$682.1 million, an increase of \$18.1 million (2.7 percent) over the FY 2021 enacted level. The FY 2021 enacted level for the Fees of Jurors

and Commissioners account was below the FY 2020 enacted level, and might have more than sufficient leave to appeal to American lawyers to avoid a jury trial by pleading innocent to the facts and/or law, except the Judiciary seeks \$53.7 million, an increase of \$21.2 million (65.1 percent) over the FY 2021 enacted level. In FY 2020 the judiciary received \$7.5 million in supplemental outlays from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, including \$6.0 for Salaries and Expenses, \$1.0 million for Defender Services, and \$0.5 million for the Supreme Court. In this budget CARES Act and Vaccine Injury Trust Fund appropriations are considered direct discretionary, with exactly the same Total – Budget Authority (BA) and the US Sentencing Commission is abolished from FY 23 pursuant to *Blakely v. Washington* (2004).

Judicial Branch Outlays and Budget Authority FY 17 – FY 24
(thousands)

Appropriation Account	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22	FY 23	FY 24
U.S. Supreme Court Salaries & Expenses, outlays	76,668	80,669	84,703	87,699	94,690	97,501	100,426	103,438
BA	79,279	83,320	87,366	90,879	97,419	100,265	103,273	106,371
Care of Building and Grounds,	14,868	15,328	15,999	15,590	10,618	10,309	10,618	10,937
Subtotal, U.S. Supreme Court, outlays	91,536	95,997	100,702	103,789	105,308	107,810	111,044	114,376
BA	94,147	98,648	103,365	106,469	108,037	110,574	113,891	117,308
U. S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	30,108	30,350	32,016	32,700	33,500	34,280	35,3078	36,368
BA	33,050	33,347	35,057	35,817	36,668	37,496	38,612	39,770
U. S. Court of International	18,462	18,509	18,882	19,564	20,000	20,675	21,296	21,934

Trade								
BA	20,035	20,583	20,234	21,178	22,083	22,847	23,532	24,238
Courts of Appeals, District Courts & other Judicial Services								
Salaries and Expenses	4,996,445	5,019,749	5,144,383	5,250,234	5,393,701	5,651,379	5,820,920	5,995,548
BA	5,395,707	5,433,640	5,562,608	5,694,050	5,856,972	6,127,162	6,310,977	6,500,306
Vaccine Injury Fund	6,510	8,221	8,475	9,070	9,900	10,165	10,470	10,784
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses, outlays	5,009,955	5,027,970	5,152,858	5,265,304	5,463,601	5,661,544	5,831,390	6,006,332
BA	5,402,217	5,441,861	5,571,083	5,703,120	5,866,872	6,137,327	6,321,447	6,511,090
Defender Services	1,044,647	1,077,511	1,150,450	1,235,574	1,316,240	1,409,591	1,451,879	1,495,435
Fees of Jurors & Commissioners	39,929	45,829	49,750	53,545	32,517	53,690	55,301	56,960
Court Security	565,388	569,990	607,110	639,165	664,011	682,140	702,604	723,682
Subtotal, CADCO JS, outlays	6,659,919	6,721,300	6,960,168	7,193,588	7,476,369	7,806,965	8,041,174	8,282,409
BA	7,052,181	7,135,191	7,378,393	7,631,404	7,879,640	8,282,748	8,531,231	8,787,167
Administrative Office	87,500	87,920	92,413	94,261	95,675	100,342	103,352	106,453
Federal	28,335	28,522	29,819	30,436	29,015	31,864	32,820	33,805

Judicial Center								
Judicial Retirement Fund BA	168,300	195,000	211,700	240,100	262,300	272,600	280,778	289,201
U.S. Sentencing Commission	18,100	18,219	18,953	19,670	19,965	20,626	0	0
Total Judiciary Discretionary	7,102,260	7,195,817	7,464,653	7,734,108	8,042,132	8,395,162	8,943,542	8,884,546
Total, Judiciary BA	7,501,648	7,617,430	7,889,934	8,179,335	8,453,383	8,879,097	9,124,216	9,397,942

Source: Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The Judiciary Fiscal Year 2021 Congressional Budget Summary. FY 2017 Judiciary Budget Summary, The Judiciary FY 2019 Congressional Budget Summary. Administrative Office of the US Courts. February 2018. Lungstrum, John W. United States Senior Judge for the District of Kansas; Mauskopf, Roslynn R. Director Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The Judiciary Fiscal Year 2022 Congressional Budget Summary. February 2021

1. Two new magistrates were appointed to serve eight year terms. Capital and non-capital panel attorney rates increased to \$197 and \$155 per hour, respectively, for work performed on or after January 1, 2021. The non- capital panel attorney hourly rate is now at the current statutory maximum of \$155 per hour, a long-time goal of the Judiciary. State Court security has exhibited alternating syringes of two bag meth (pseudo-ephedrine and anti-depressant) and unwashable cardiotoxin and statins (cause of temporary dementia and chronic meningitis w/o Pneumovax. A search and seizure warrant has been solicited for one inch black plastic nail shaped tracking devices from security screening and/or possibly radioactive, cardio-toxic civil filing information in the US District Court for the District of Columbia Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P. “Unconventional weapons missions” supported on page 14 of the President's Interim National Security Strategy and “community violence interventions” in his Building Back Better Framework are unconstitutional under VIII amendment and prohibited under Art. 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The US Supreme Court is back online after a two year hiatus summer solstice 2019 – 2021. Recently, the monthly index has not functioned and updating the annual lists at Findlaw, Legal Information Institute, Justia et al mirror sites, is in order.

C. The Judiciary employs 34,150 people FY 22. The United States Supreme Court consists of nine justices, one of whom is appointed as Chief Justice of the United States. The Supreme Court is the final arbiter in the federal court system. There are 12 regional courts of appeals and 167 authorized appellate court Article III judgeships nationwide. These 12 courts of appeals have jurisdiction over cases within a regional area or “circuit.” The 12 regional courts of appeals review cases from the United States district courts and the United States Tax Court as well as orders and decisions from a number of federal administrative agencies. United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The United States

Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has exclusive national jurisdiction over a large number of diverse subject areas, including international trade, government contracts, patents, trademarks, certain monetary claims against the United States government, federal personnel, and veterans' benefits. Appeals to the court come from all 94 federal district courts, as well as the United States Court of Federal Claims, the United States Court of International Trade, and the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. There are 12 authorized Article III circuit judgeships on the Court. There are 94 district courts in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The U.S. District Courts are the courts of general jurisdiction in the federal court system, and most federal cases are initially tried and decided in these courts. There are 677 authorized Article III district court judgeships nationwide.

1. The Federal Magistrates Act of 1968 created the office of magistrate judge to serve eight year terms assisting the district court judges who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a lifetime appointment. Magistrate judges are non-Article III judges appointed by the district judges, and they serve for a term of years rather than a lifetime appointment. Full-time magistrate judges serve a term of eight years and may be reappointed. The bankruptcy courts are separate units of the district courts. Federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction over bankruptcy cases; a bankruptcy case cannot be filed in a state court. United States bankruptcy judges are non-Article III judges appointed by the courts of appeals for a term of years, rather than a lifetime appointment. They serve for a term of 14 years and may be reappointed. The Court of International Trade, with nine Article III judges, has exclusive nationwide jurisdiction of civil actions against the United States, its agencies and officers, and certain civil actions brought by the United States, arising out of import transactions and the administration and enforcement of the federal customs and international trade laws. It is held the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) needs to change its name to Customs Court (CC). The Court of Federal Claims has nationwide jurisdiction over certain types of claims against the federal government. Its 16 judges are appointed for a term of 15 years by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Judges appointed to the Court of Federal Claims are authorized under Article I of the Constitution and do not have the tenure and salary protections of Article III judges.

2. Federal probation and pretrial services officers protect the public through the investigation and supervision of defendants and offenders within the federal criminal justice system. A pretrial services officer supervises defendants awaiting trial who are released into our communities and provides a source of information upon which the court can determine conditions of release or detention while criminal cases are pending adjudication. In support of sentencing determinations, which require both uniformity of practice and attention to individual circumstances, probation officers provide the court with reliable information concerning the offender, the victim, and the offense committed, as well as an impartial application of the sentencing guidelines. Probation officers supervise offenders sentenced to probation, as well as offenders coming out of federal prison who are required to serve a term of supervised release. The federal judiciary oversees and administers the federal defender and appointed counsel program, which provides legal representation and other services to persons financially unable to obtain counsel in criminal and related matters in federal court. The Sixth Amendment to the Constitution guarantees that "[i]n all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right...to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." The Criminal Justice Act provides that courts shall appoint counsel from federal public and community defender organizations or from a panel of private attorneys ("panel attorneys") established by the court. The judiciary's Court Security appropriation funds protective guard services and security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other

facilities housing federal court operations. These services are contracted for and managed by the Department of Justice's United States Marshals Service, with additional guard services provided by the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Protective Service. The judiciary receives funding to provide for the statutory fees and allowances of federal grand and petit jurors and for the compensation of land commissioners.

3. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts is the central support entity for the judicial branch. It has management oversight of the court security program, the probation and pretrial services program, and the defender services program. It supports the Judicial Conference of the United States in determining judiciary policies; develops new methods, systems, and programs for conducting the business of the federal courts efficiently and economically; develops and supports the application of technology; collects and analyzes statistics on the business of the federal courts for accurate planning and decisions about resource needs; provides financial management services and personnel and payroll support; and conducts audits and reviews to ensure the continued quality and integrity of federal court operations. The Federal Judicial Center is the judiciary's research and education agency. The Center undertakes research and evaluation of judicial operations and procedures for both the committees of the Judicial Conference and the courts themselves. It provides judges, court personnel, and others orientation, continuing education, and training through seminars; curriculum units for in-court use; monographs and manuals; and audio, video, and interactive media programs. This appropriation finances annuity payments to retired bankruptcy judges and magistrate judges, U.S. Court of Federal Claims judges, and spouses and dependent children of deceased judicial officers. The U.S. Sentencing Commission promulgates sentencing policies, practices, and guidelines for the federal criminal justice system. The Chair, three Vice Chairs, and three other voting commissioners are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Sentencing Commission must be abolished pursuant to *Blakely v. Washington* (2004).

D. The United States Sentencing Commission, costing \$20.6 million FY 22, under 28USC§991-998 and other mandatory minimum sentencing must be repealed and abolished pursuant to *Blakely v. Washington* (2004). The name of the Court of International Trade of the United States (COITUS) needs to be changed to Customs Court (CC). The U.S. Court of International Trade was constituted by the Customs Court Act of 1980 and is codified at 28USC§251-258 to employ 12 presidential appointed judges who hear claims against the United States under 28USC§1581-1585. The 1930 Tariff Act, 1974 Trade Act and the Customs Courts Act of 1980 grant the Court a residual grant of exclusive subject matter jurisdictional authority to decide any civil action against the United States, its officers, or its agencies arising out of any law pertaining to international trade, tariffs and customs. The Court operates in accordance with the Rules of Court and in co-operation with the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. The acronym CoITUS is obscene and needs to be renamed to Customs Court (CC) to better respect the laws of nations. Chapter 11 of Title 28 on the Judiciary on the Organization of the Court of International Trade (COIT) needs to be amended to to Customs Court (CC), and reference to COIT needs to be changed to Customs Court in 28USC§251(a&b), §252, §253(a), §254, §255(a), §257, and §258(a)(1), Chapter 55 on Court Officers in §871 and §872 to CC. d. Chapter 95 on the Jurisdiction and Venue in §1581(a-j), §1582, §1583, §1584, and §1585 to CC. e. Chapter 169 on Procedure in §2631(a-j), §2632(a-d), §2633(a-c), §2634, §2635(a-d), §2636(a-i), §2637(a-d), §2638, §2639(a&c), §2640(a,b,c&e), §2641(a&b), §2642, §2643(a-d), §2644, §2645(a-c), and §2646 to CC. f. Any other reference to COIT that might be discovered at a later date, such as 18USC§6001(4) to CC.

1. The United States Sentencing Commission (USSC) consists of seven voting members and one

nonvoting member under 28USC§991-998 that must be repealed and members of the US Sentencing Commission, fired, pursuant to the elimination of sentencing guidelines schemes and, 20 years of sentencing reform ordered by the US Supreme Court in *Blakely v. Washington* No. 02-1632 June 24, 2004. Sentences imposed under such guidelines in cases currently pending on direct appeal, or in cold habeas petitions, are in jeopardy. In both legislative and litigate practice Criminal sentences must be adjusted downward rather upward, mandatory minimum schemes eliminated and acquittals the norm for most crimes where there are significant mitigating factors. The purpose of the United States Sentencing Commission was to establish sentencing policies and eliminate sentencing disparities under 18USC§3551. The judge, in making an authorized sentencing decision regarding probation, prison and fines may adjust downward the sentencing estimate introduced by the prosecutor and congress or nullify them completely. Mandatory minimum sentencing offends the international recognized legal concept that the statute provides guidelines for a maximum sentence. The legal system is based on the principle that an independent, fair and competent judiciary will interpret and apply the laws. Judges, individually and collectively, must respect and honor the judicial office as a public trust and strive to enhance and maintain confidence that the legal system is representing liberty interests.

2. It is unlawful for anyone acting under the authority of state law to deprive another person of his or her rights under the Constitution or federal law under 42USC§1983. USCC corruptly endeavors to forcefully influence, intimidate, impede or injure the due process of the federal court under 18USC§1503. The best example of unfair mandatory minimum sentencing is that although the average prison sentence imposed during 2000 was 57 months, defendants convicted of weapons felonies (92 months), violent felonies (87 months), and drug felonies (76 months) received the longest prison terms, on average. In the statistical reckoning drug offenses, other than tampering, like vagrancy and public intoxication, account towards a 50% false arrest rate, because the Prosecutor should not conduct unlawfully obtained evidence, and hold that drug seizures by armed forces constitute the high crime of robbery (aka racketeering) under *United States v. Lettiere*, 640 F.3d 1271, 1273 (9th Cir. 2011). 49% of federal prisoners are detained for drug offenses, to the discredit of federal judges, who are evidently not any smarter than a law enforcement officer in the practice of summoning drug robbery victims to avoid legal process abolishing the DEA under 18USC§1512.

E. The VICP has experienced a steady increase in claims in recent years. In total, claims have doubled over FY 2009 levels and are projected to steadily increase through FY 2017 and beyond, to \$10.2 billion FY 22. At the same time as claims have increased, the appropriated reimbursement from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund has not significantly increased since FY 2009. In FY 2009, 400 cases were filed; VICP funded 41 FTE for an average caseload per attorney of 9.7. By 2015, the number of cases significantly increased to over 800 but, currently, the VICP only funds 36 FTE. Cases are expected to further increase to approximately 1,000 in FY 2016 and 1,200 in FY 2017. Without additional relief, the caseload per attorney will be 30 cases; however, with the additional reimbursement requested, the caseload will be 23.1 per attorney. Payments are very high. Payments are so high, few of the many victims are compensated. Furthermore, physicians boycott reporting adverse reactions to childhood vaccines. COVID-19 vaccines are falsely advertised and actually cure chronic coronavirus in two weeks for an instant. Hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Submerging the head in water, especially saline or chlorine, instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis. A dab of hydrocortisone crème, mentholiptus cough drop or Echinacea pill cures Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). Mentholiptus cough drop cures both coronavirus and influenza. Courtroom and prison airspace can be treated against both both coronavirus and influenza with eucalyptus scented humidifiers.

II. Justice Department

A. The Judiciary Act of 1789, ch. 20, sec. 35, 1 Stat. 73, 92-93 (1789) created the Office of the Attorney General. In 1870, after the post-Civil War increase in the amount of litigation involving the United States necessitated the very expensive retention of a large number of private attorneys to handle the workload, a concerned Congress passed the Act to Establish the Department of Justice, ch. 150, 16 Stat. 162 (1870) setting it up as "an executive department of the government of the United States" with the Attorney General as its head. The Act gave DOJ control over all criminal prosecutions and civil suits in which the United States had an interest. In addition, the Act gave the Attorney General and the Department control over federal law enforcement, establishing the Attorney General as the chief law enforcement officer of the Federal Government. Finally, to assist the Attorney General, the Act created the Office of the Solicitor General. DOJ was charged with improving: 1. representation of the federal government in the Courts, 2. representation of the federal government to the State Attorney Generals, 3. representation of state attorney generals to the federal government and 4. counsel to the president by serving as the member of the cabinet who supervises judicial affairs and litigation with the title Attorney General of the United States.

1. The US Department of Justice is constituted in accordance with Article 3 of the Constitution of the United States, Title 28, Part 2 United States Code and manages its judicial administration in accordance with Title 28 Code of Federal Regulations and the U.S. Attorney's Manual. The mission of the Department of Justice is: To enforce the law and defend the interests of the United States according to the law; to ensure public safety against threats foreign and domestic; to provide federal leadership in preventing and controlling crime; to seek just punishment for those guilty of unlawful behavior; and to ensure fair and impartial administration of justice for all Americans. The Department of Justice consists of the principal organizational units listed in 28CFR§0.1 as restructured by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 yielding roughly 17 offices, 7 divisions and 2 boards with four immigration and customs related agencies seceding to the Department of Homeland Security. The DOJ's FY 2022 request includes 117,954 positions, 0.8% more than 116,989 positions (direct only) FY 23. This staffing level is comprised of: Agents (24,947 agents or 21%,-1.2 less than 25,359 or 22% the prior year); Attorneys (12,371 or 10%, 1.8 percent more than 12,151 or 10% the same as the prior year); Correctional Officers (20,446 or 17% the same as the prior year); Intelligence Analysts (4,473 or 4%, 0.9% more than 4,434 or 4% prior year); and Other (55,717 or 47%, 2% more than 54,599 or 47% in the prior year). "Other" captures analysts, administrative, clerical, information technology specialists, legal services, and security specialists.

B. Attorney Merrick B. Garland was sworn in on March 11, 2022 while the auditor was being subjected to a MRSA heart attack aggravated identity theft by nursing student supported National Park Police in Garland County, Arkansas, when they were suffering daily shootings and a dismemberment in silence regarding relocating the gun shop next door to Health and Human Services. He and the President are counseled to stop betraying the auditor of the Almighty Dollar and un-infringe. The Garland Justice Department budget wastes more time than the President's plans to lose. The DOJ budget request, comprised of a two page Summary of Appropriations Table and un-numbered +/- 10 page Budget Request at a Glance, must be highly criticized for its negligence to produce a +/- 100 page brief to support the included table, like all the other agencies, and also its negligence to sustain up-to-date justice statistical functions or defend the United States against its greatest threat, the armed forces

who perpetuate the highest number of prisoners in the world, in recent years the dubious distinction of highest rate of imprisonment has been contested by some small island nations in the Caribbean. The FY 2022 DOJ Budget is delineated by five spending categories: law enforcement (46.6% less than 50.0% prior year); prisons and detention (26.8% down from 28.7% prior year); litigation (10.4% down from 12.1% prior year); grants (12.7% up from 5.4% prior year); and immigration/ administration / technology /other (3.5% down from 3.8% prior year).

1. The DOJ FY 2022 Budget request totals \$35.3 billion in discretionary budget authority and a further \$7 billion in mandatory budget authority. The discretionary budget request for \$35.3 billion is an unacceptable 5.7 percent, \$1.9 billion, more than the enacted DOJ FY 2021 Budget, correcting the Trump Administration cut request, total of \$33.4 billion in discretionary outlays, after 3 percent inflation over FY 20. Although the 5.7 percent hyperinflation is sporadically generalized, due to an obvious lack of fiscal economy by the President and Attorney General, and high rate of consumer price inflation 2020-2021, that must be moderated by a limit in 3 percent inflation in federal spending, the majority of the hyperinflation is justified in the politicized defense of internally-colonial federal justice grant programs against proposed Trump Administration terminations. Where the FY 21 Budget Summary did not even attempt to justify termination of the Community Relations Service (uncodified), Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS)(treason) or Office of Violence against Women (OVW) (incitement), the cuts never happened, the hyperinflation in the FY 22 grant budget is excessively celebrating the victory of treason with FBI rampage shootings. The FBI and DEA need to be abolished and furthermore the Justice Department tends to be so poorly written that it sabotages the utility of its programs. Police academy graduates require a Bachelor degree to not habitually criminally recidivate 100 percent of the time. However, where cops buy weapons and cars, administration hires mail theft and poison. It is held to be necessary to limit FY 22 Justice Department inflation to 2.5 to 3 percent more than the resolved rates for consumer price hyper-inflationary FY 21, that is held to be roughly synonymous with 15 percent, 2.5 percent inflation since FY 16, by inserting an alternative FY 22 for Congress and future inflation of 2.5 percent administration and 3 percent services.

Justice Department, Budget Authority FY 16 – FY 24
(thousands)

Appropriation	FY 16	FY 17	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22 Request	FY 22 Audit	FY 23	FY 24
Subtotal DOJ Direct Discretionary BA	28,725,368	28,350,967	28,099,821	30,680,462	32,387,263	33,422,875	35,242,020	21,028,093	21,628,499	22,261,536
Mandatory and Other	12,552,090	6,720,173	5,324,174	6,425,644	5,964,914	7,674,277	7,675,571	9,427,630	9,710,799	9,872,116

Accounts										
Total Department of Justice	41,526,820	35,334,320	33,691,767	37,383,951	38,644,415	41,408,327	43,286,541	30,620,645	31,509,168	32,308,618
General Administration total	142,500	145,124	144,138	145,000	148,615	158,000	256,288	162,120	166,349	170,687
General Administration	111,500	114,124	113,349	113,000	114,740	124,000	143,264	127,100	130,278	133,534
Justice Information Sharing Technology	31,000	31,000	30,789	32,000	33,875	34,000	113,024	35,020	36,071	37,153
Executive Office for Immigration Review BA	420,283	440,000	437,012	563,407	672,966	734,000	891,190	752,250	770,956	790,130
Executive Office for Immigration	416,283	436,000	433,012	559,407	668,966	730,000	887,190	748,250	766,956	786,130

Review outlays										
Transfer from Immigration Fees Account	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Office of the Inspector General BA	93,709	95,583	94,934	101,000	115,000	120,565	137,184	123,329	126,162	129,066
Office of the Inspector General	93,709	95,583	94,934	101,000	105,000	110,565	127,184	113,329	116,162	119,066
Transfer from Crime Victim Fund	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Working Capital Fund (Rescissions)	-69,000	-300,000	-218,000	-151,000	-107,000	-188,000	-108,400	-111,652	-115,002	-118,452
Transfer to FBI Constr	0	-181,000	-181,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

uction										
U.S. Parole Commission	13,308	13,308	13,218	13,000	13,308	13,539	14,238	15,433	15,818	16,214
National Security Division	95,000	96,000	95,348	101,369	110,000	117,451	123,093	120,387	123,397	126,482
General Legal Activities total	899,508	897,500	891,406	905,000	920,000	960,000	1,064,173	1,077,630	1,096,335	1,122,769
Solicitor General	11,885	11,885	11,804	11,828	12,250	13,709	14,087	12,863	13,184	13,514
Tax Division	106,979	106,979	106,253	105,925	112,831	111,002	116,169	123,026	126,102	129,254
Criminal Division	181,745	181,745	180,511	193,715	195,617	197,254	215,173	215,173	220,552	226,066
Civil Division	292,214	292,214	290,230	289,334	295,084	316,438	328,537	336,046	344,447	353,058
Environmental & Natural Resource Division	110,512	110,512	109,762	109,423	109,423	113,458	133,738	133,738	137,082	140,509

on										
Legal Counsel	7,989	7,989	7,935	7,951	8,114	9,570	9,872	9,187	9,417	9,653
Civil Rights Division	148,239	148,239	147,232	148,239	148,239	158,167	183,181	183,181	187,761	192,455
Interpol	33,437	33,441	33,214	34,111	33,676	35,592	40,993	40,993	42,018	43,068
Pardon Attorney	6,508	4,496	4,465	4,474	4,766	4,810	16,423	16,423	7,647	7,838
Office for Access to Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	7,000	7,125	7,354
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	[10,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	[10,000]	[13,000]	[17,000]	[21,738]	[21,738]	[22,390]	[23,062]
Antitrust	164,977	169,101	173,328	164,977	166,755	184,524	201,176	189,724	194,467	199,328
U.S. Attorneys	2,000,000	2,035,000	2,021,180	2,212,000	2,254,541	2,342,177	2,539,248	2,360,000	2,430,800	2,503,724
U.S. Trustees	225,908	225,908	224,374	226,000	227,229	232,361	246,593	259,794	266,289	272,946
Foreign	2,374	2,374	2,358	2,409	2,335	2,366	2,434	2,730	2,798	2,868

Claims Settlement Commission										
U.S. Marshall's Service total outlays	2,504,021	2,689,454	2,671,190	2,925,397	3,312,461	3,557,609	3,825,565	3,264,120	3,361,594	3,461,991
Salaries & Expenses	1,230,581	1,249,040	1,240,558	1,358,000	1,430,000	1,496,000	1,640,550	1,533,400	1,579,402	1,626,784
Construction	15,000	10,000	9,932	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Federal Prisoner Detention	1,454,414	1,454,414	1,420,700	1,552,397	1,867,461	2,046,609	2,170,015	1,715,720	1,767,192	1,820,207
Rescission of Prior Year Balances	-195,974	-24,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community Relations Service	14,446	15,500	15,395	15,500	16,000	18,000	20,039	16,960	17,469	17,993
Assets Forfeit	14,673	15,039	15,415	20,514	20,514	20,514	20,514	20,514	21,027	21,553

ure Fund outlays										
Interag ency Crime and Drug Enforc ement	512,000	517,000	513,489	560,000	550,458	550,458	550,458	550,458	564,220	578,325
Federa l Bureau of Investi gation total outlays and BA	8,718,0 01	8,995,7 79	8,933,3 88	9,452,8 11	9,880,9 28	10,234, 786	10,213, 858	0	0	0
Salarie s & Expen ses	8,489,7 86	8,767,2 01	8,707,6 63	9,192,1 37	9,467,9 02	9,748,6 86	10,213, 858	0	0	0
Rescis sion of prior year balanc e Direct and CJIS Balanc es	-80,767	- 140,000	- 191,600	- 124,326	-71,974	-80,000	0	0	0	0
Rescis sion FBI S & E	0	-51,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Construction	308,982	420,178	417,325	385,000	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Transfer from WCF	0	[181,000]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rescission	0	0	0	0	0	-130,000	0	0	0	0
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,080,000	2,090,884	2,086,617	2,267,000	2,269,153	2,386,263	2,408,522	0	0	0
Salaries & Expenses	2,080,000	2,102,976	2,086,617	2,267,000	2,279,153	2,336,263	2,408,522	0	0	0
Rescission of Prior year Balances DEA	0	-12,092	0	0	-10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Bureau Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives outlays and BA	1,240,000	1,258,600	1,250,053	1,316,678	1,400,000	1,483,887	1,554,461	1,463,200	1,507,096	1,552,309

Salaries & Expenses	1,240,000	1,258,600	1,250,053	1,316,678	1,400,000	1,483,887	1,554,461	1,463,200	1,507,096	1,552,309
Federal Prison System	7,481,200	7,138,100	7,089,625	7,516,700	7,780,700	7,838,075	7,302,087	8,380,402	8,631,800	8,890,740
Salaries & Expense	6,948,500	7,008,800	6,961,203	7,250,000	7,470,000	7,708,375	7,670,393	8,198,640	8,444,599	8,697,937
Building & Facilities	530,000	130,000	125,740	264,000	308,000	127,000	178,994	178,994	184,364	189,895
Rescission of prior year balance B & F	0	-3,400	0	0	0	0	-550,000	0	0	0
Federal Prison Industries limitation on Administrative expenses	2,700	2,700	2,682	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,768	2,837	2,908
Subtotal, w/o	26,552,908	26,359,254	26,273,468	28,357,762	29,753,963	30,766,575	31,262,720	18,647,399	19,181,575	19,738,673

State and Local										
Discretionary Grants Programs	2,437,960	2,260,800	2,224,092	2,819,300	3,078,300	3,124,300	4,495,300	2,896,694	2,977,924	3,069,863
Office of Justice Programs	1,770,960	1,582,800	1,598,371	2,044,800	2,245,800	2,239,800	2,874,300	2,110,134	2,166,867	2,234,574
Research, Evaluation and Statistics	116,000	89,000	123,189	80,000	79,000	82,000	86,000	136,880	140,986	145,216
OJP Salaries and Expenses	[214,617]	[220,717]	[219,218]	[225,000]	[235,000]	[263,160]	[270,216]	[270,216]	[278,322]	[286,672]
Juvenile Justice Programs	270,160	247,000	245,375	287,000	320,000	346,000	796,000	365,380	367,071	378,083
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	1,408,500	1,280,500	1,263,618	1,723,000	1,892,000	1,914,000	2,047,500	1,662,030	1,711,891	1,763,248
Public	16,300	16,300	16,189	24,800	24,800	24,800	34,800	35,844	36,919	38,027

Safety Officers Benefits										
OJP wide rescissions of prior year balance	-40,000	-50,000	-50,000	-70,000	-70,000	- 127,000	-90,000	-90,000	-90,000	-90,000
Community Policing (Includes OJP programs)	202,000	206,500	160,403	287,000	343,000	371,000	636,000	235,160	242,665	250,395
Community Policing	212,000	221,500	175,403	303,500	343,000	386,000	651,000	250,160	257,665	265,395
COPS Salaries and Expenses	[37,374]	[37,374]	[37,120]	[32,101]	[30,678]	[32,960]	[35,973]	[35,973]	[37,052]	[38,164]
Rescission of prior year balance	-10,000	-15,000	-15,000	-16,500	-13,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000
Office of Violence	465,000	471,500	465,318	487,500	502,500	513,500	985,000	551,400	568,392	584,894

ce against Wome n outlays											
Office of Violen ce against Wome n	480,000	481,500	475,318	487,500	67,500	513,500	1,000,000	566,400	583,392	600,894	
OVF Fundin g within CVF	0	[326,000]	[326,000]	[497,500]	435,000	[435,000]	[435,000]	[448,050]	[461,292]	[475,336]	
OVW Salarie s and Expen ses	[19,912]	[19,912]	[19,777]	[24,211]	[24,772]	[26,275]	[30,942]	[30,942]	[31,870]	[32,826]	
Rescis ion of Prior Year Balanc es	-15,000	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	0	0	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	
Subtot al Discret ionary w/o scorek eeping credits	28,990,868	28,620,054	28,497,560	31,177,062	32,832,263	33,890,875	35,758,020	21,544,093	22,159,499	22,808,536	
Fees Collect ions	- 265,500	- 269,087	- 397,739	- 496,600	- 445,000	- 468,000	- 516,000	- 516,000	- 531,000	-547,000	

Antitrust Offset	- 103,500	- 106,087	- 108,739	- 136,000	- 136,000	- 150,000	- 136,000	- 136,000	- 140,000	-144,000
U.S. Trustee Fees and Interest on US Securities	- 162,000	- 163,000	- 289,000	- 360,000	- 309,000	- 318,000	- 380,000	- 380,000	- 391,000	-403,000
Subtotal Discretionary w/Fees	28,725, 368	28,350, 967	28,099, 821	30,680, 462	32,387, 263	33,422, 875	35,242, 020	21,028, 093	21,628, 499	22,261,5 36
Scorekeeping Credits										
Crime Victims Fund	[- 9,479,0 00]	[- 11,379, 000]	[- 11,020, 000]	[- 7,783,0 00]	[- 5,696,0 00]	[- 4,444,0 00]	[- 1,680,0 00]	[- 1,680,0 00]	[- 1,680,0 00]	[- 1,680,00 0]
Crime Victims Fund Rescission	0	0	[- 1,310,0 00]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets Forfeiture Fund	- 458,000	- 458,000	- 304,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets Forfeiture Fund (Permanently Cancelled)	- 746,000	0	0	- 674,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subtotal Scorekeeping Credits	- 1,204,000	- 458,000	- 304,000	- 674,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Discretionary w/Fees	28,725,368	28,350,967	28,099,821	30,680,462	32,387,263	33,422,875	35,242,020	21,028,093	21,628,499	22,261,536
Subtotal DOJ Direct Discretionary BA	28,725,368	28,350,967	28,099,821	30,680,462	32,387,263	33,422,875	35,242,020	21,028,093	21,628,499	22,261,536
Mandatory and Other Accounts										
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses (Mand.)	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	278,100	286,443	295,036
Witnesses Sequestered Cut	0	-18,630	-17,820	-16,740	-15,930	-15,390	0	0	0	0
Independent Counsel (Perma	500	3,872	10,400	4,760	500	6,483	6,483	575	592	610

nent Indefinite)										
Sequester Cut	0	-267	-686	-295	-30	-370	0	0	0	0
Radiation Exposure Compensation Trust Fund (Mand.)	65,000	65,000	50,000	45,000	65,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	72,100	74,263
Public Safety Officers Death Benefits (Mand.)	72,000	73,000	73,000	129,000	117,000	119,000	192,000	122,570	126,247	130
Sequester Cut	0	0	0	-744	-576	-723	0	0	0	0
Assets Forfeiture Fund (Permanent Budget Authority)	1,975,275	1,465,668	1,585,363	1,704,719	1,940,020	2,479,420	1,240,862	1,278,088	1,316,431	1,355,923
Sequester cuts	0	0	0	-135,273	-100,914	-79,104	0	0	0	0
Antitrust Pre-Merger Filing	103,500	106,087	108,739	136,600	136,000	150,000	136,000	140,080	144,282	148,611

Fee Collect ions										
US Truste es Fee Collect ion	162,000	163,000	289,000	360,000	309,000	318,000	380,000	391,400	403,142	415,236
Divers ion Contro l Fees	371,515	382,662	419,574	420,703	450,046	460,499	511,659	0	0	0
Seques ter Cut	0	0	0	-26,586	-26,553	-27,630	0	0	0	0
9/11 Victim Compe nsation Fund	2,565,300	818,195	0	5,932	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seques ter cut	0	0	0	-184	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victim Compe nsation Fund	4,600,000	0	0	0	0	1,731,537	2,037,567	2,037,567	2,098,694	2,161,654
Seques ter Cut	0	0	0	0	0	-2,719	0	0	0	0
Domes tic Victim s of Trafficking	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,000	7,000	7,210	7,426
Seques ter Cut	0	-414	-396	-62	-59	-86	0	0	0	0
Crime Victim s Fund	2,361,000	2,361,000	2,361,000	3,353,000	2,641,000	2,015,000	2,650,000	4,922,000	5,070,000	5,222,000
Office of Violen	0	0	0	[-497,500]	[-435,000]	[-435,000]	[-435,000]	[-448,050]	[-461,492]	[-475,336]

ce Against Women										
Office of Inspector General	0	0	0	0	[- 10,000]	[- 10,000]	[- 10,000]	[- 10,000]	[- 10,000]	[- 10,000]
Victim of State Sponsored Terrorism	0	1,025,000	170,000	170,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	180,250	185,658	191,227
Sequester cut	0	0	0	-186	-590	-1,140	0	0	0	0
Mandatory and Other Accounts	12,552,090	6,720,173	5,324,174	6,425,644	5,964,914	7,674,277	7,675,571	9,427,630	9,710,799	9,872,116
Total Mandatory and Discretionary	41,277,458	35,071,140	33,423,995	37,106,106	38,352,177	41,097,152	42,917,591	30,455,723	31,339,298	32,133,652
Health care Fraud Reimbursements										
HCFA C	58,579	58,045	59,447	61,120	64,108	66,781	65,213	70,000	72,100	74,263

Mandatory Reimbursement										
FBI-Health Care Fraud mandatory	130,303	131,335	134,525	138,344	145,130	152,394	148,815	0	0	0
HCFA C Discretionary Reimbursement	60,480	73,800	73,800	78,381	83,000	92,000	94,922	94,922	97,770	100,703
Health care Fraud Reimbursements subtotal	249,362	263,180	267,772	277,845	292,238	311,175	308,950	164,922	169,870	174,966
Total Department of Justice, with Offset	41,526,820	35,334,320	33,691,767	37,383,951	38,644,415	41,408,327	43,286,541	30,620,645	31,509,168	32,308,618

Source: Justice Department Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation FY18 - FY 22

C. General administration hyperinflation is moderated with 2.5 percent growth for administration and 3 percent inflation for extremely dangerous Justice Information Technology, that seems to be interfering with the publication of US Supreme Court opinions, and it is not appropriate to pay exorbitant prices for the release of their cyber-hostages. The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) exhibits an extremely high level of inflation. They are obviously profiting from disorder in the immigration and naturalization system, they do not strive to correct, because the US must stop discriminating against the issuance of identification documents, travel and work visas to Latinos at the border, so the US could earn tax dollars and stop fighting population and economic growth. Nonetheless, EOIR inflation is limited to 2.5 percent more than FY 21 to process undocumented immigration with legal briefs instead

of travel documents, to be critical, and instead of guns, to be supportive of ineffective legal services. Hyperinflation in the Office of Inspector General is particularly hypocritical, and must be moderated at 2.5 percent to be more gracious about the \$10 million they are declared to have annually, negligently, embezzled from the Crime Victim Fund since FY 20. Although the Working Capital Fund rescission fluctuates it is estimated at 3 percent inflation.

1. US Parole Commission inflation to \$14.2 million FY 22 is inadequate. The Parole Commission is due compensation for Trump Administration cuts to an FY 22 level of \$15.4 million, plus \$3.8 million compensation for shortfalls in 2.5 percent growth. Funding the Parole Commission is a proper response to the revelation of the ABA Kennedy Commission (2004) that the United States detains more people than anywhere else in the world and must prioritize measures to redress this serious problem, resulting the abolition of mandatory minimum sentencing in *Blakely v. Washington* (2004). Congress may wish to legislate considerably more money for the US Parole Commission to administrate a federal halfway house service. The National Security Division has been moderately hyperinflationary since Trump embroiled the world in his unlawful trade war FY 18 and the news regarding their continuing sanctions is very disappointing to UN Sanctions Committee holdings. Nonetheless, growth is estimated at 2.5 percent from FY 21, NSD got lucky and might be punished if they continue to be unfriendly.

2. General Legal Activities were badly treated by the Trump Administration and to be worth their 2.5 percent inflation from FY 16 they are obligated to get innocent Trump lawyers out of prison and other wrongful legal proceedings and prosecute Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi and her Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, eg. The FBI, so that the Biden Administration does not politicize wrong by pursuing the innocent victims of Trump's legal negligence or excessively paying the guilty non-victims of his non-violent discrimination against women. Solicitor General hyperinflation is particularly unacceptable because the US Supreme did not publish from summer solstice 2019 – summer solstice 2021 and is now struggling to keep their over-technical list of opinions online. 5 percent inflation from FY 20 is estimated for FY 22. Tax Division requires an increase in funding to redress cuts to \$123 million FY 22 and may be due some compensation. Criminal Division slight overestimate is accepted as compensation for cuts. Civil Division requires an increase to \$336 million and may be due compensation. The Environment and Natural Resources Division level is accepted as compensation for cuts. Compensation for Legal Counsel (to go away) cuts is excessive, but accepted through FY 21, 2.5 percent growth from FY 16 is used to estimate FY 22 spending level. Civil Rights Division spending level is accepted as compensation for prolonged cuts. The Interpol level can be accepted as compensation for cuts. The Pardon Attorney is entitled to the compensation demanded for the deep cuts since FY 16 for which innocent Trump lawyers and time-served supporters were harshly punished, if not killed, however afterwards the level is 17.5 percent more than FY 16. The new Office of Access to Justice is sabotaged by its \$6 million level and increased to \$7 million FY 22.

3. The Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund (VICTF) growth has not prevailed against the news media monopolization by the falsely advertised COVID-19 vaccine that take two weeks to cure a chronic case for an instant. VICTF funding is estimated to grow 3 percent annually whereas no physicians can be found to report adverse reactions to vaccines, while there is no shortage of vaccine related anti-trust. Hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt helps water cure coronavirus colds. Wash your nose, properly medicated soaps help, but water is the key ingredient. Submerging the head in water, especially saline or chlorine, instantly cures coronavirus allergic rhinitis (John 1: 26)(Luke 3: 7)(1 Peter 3: 21)(Mark 6: 24). A dab of hydrocortisone crème to the nose and

chest, mentholyptus cough drop or Echinacea pill cures Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) from coronavirus. Mentholyptus cough drop cures both SARS and the wet cough of influenza. Pneumovax or Ampicillin for Azithromycin may be needed to treat the dry cough of pneumonia. Lysol cures as it cleans. The habitual nature of tobacco addiction makes menthol cigarettes one of the most effective cures. Shared office building airspace can be sterilized with eucalyptus scented humidifiers (diffusers).

4. Antitrust is overestimated and 15 percent growth from FY 16 is estimated for FY 22. US Attorney compensation for FY 18 cut is overestimated, and the FY 22 rate is re-estimated at 3 percent inflation from FY 16 and into the future. US Trustees are underfunded and 15 percent growth from FY 16 is called for FY 22 level, compensation may be due, to better coordinate bank bailouts with the FDIC and Federal Reserve, with the rational basis of bankruptcy law, to prevent stock market crashes and FBI embezzlement of civil trials. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is entitled to 15 percent growth from FY 16 to FY 22, compensation may be due if they can make progress reversing decades of sanction abuse evident in Certain Iranian Assets (2019) to be held by the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee.

D. Hyperinflation in US Marshall Service is a perennial weed related to the need for regular 3 percent inflation in armed and medical services spending, although administration only requires 2.5 percent growth, and is expensively penalized for cutting services spending for these wild and dangerous services, although other types of services get beat up. Salaries are redressed 2.5 percent growth from the prior year slight overestimate, and three percent thereafter. Two years of hyperinflation in US Marshall Federal Prison Detention from FY 20 have come at the expense of the Federal Prison System and must be redressed at 18 percent growth from FY 16 to FY 22 and three percent thereafter from both US Marshall Federal Prison Detention and Federal Prison System, to get a working barn door. No abolition of the FBI and DEA, no bonuses for being a minority regular warrant officer. The Combined Statement Reports a huge \$6.6 billion balance of un-disbursed funds for prisoner and alien transportation, coming out of prison conditions, and un-disbursed funds for salaries and expenses are growing rapidly and/or deceptively. Congress must not hesitate to authorize the withdrawal from their balance, for any shortfall in actual spending on salaries and expenses, to properly estimate their current spending, with slight profit margin, as a baseline for 3 percent annual growth.

1. Community Relations Service needs to be codified. The fact that President Trump attempted to abolish the program from Sec. 1004 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 does not justify its hyperinflation. No code, no abode. COVID-19 should help to associate the unauthorized practice of law, without statutory authority, with the Latin *ultra vires*, to help prevent easily avoidable, unintentional poisoning, due to acting up without any civil law. The Community Relations Service balance has been growing rapidly and spending must be normalized with 3 percent inflation from FY 19. Outlays for the assets forfeiture fund are accepted, despite stagnation, and grow 2.5 percent annually, without compensation, due to huge sums of money from armed robbery, shared by law enforcement. Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement stagnation is treated the same way. The general feeling is that the word 'Drug' needs to be removed, just like from United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) needs to be abolished by Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) needs to change its name to Bureau of Firearms and Explosives (FE). The ATF has been hyper-inflating since they received compensation FY 20 for low and negative growth FY 17 – FY 18. FY 20 they did not disburse \$233 million, but continued hyper-inflate. Tobacco products were extensively adulterated in 2021. 18 percent growth from FY 16

is wanted FY 22 and 3 percent every year thereafter.

2. Funding for Federal Prison Services must increase to create the prison Bachelor degree, probation and parole system the nation needs to safely reduce its penal population to the legal limit of 250 per 100,000, whereas unused US Marshall Federal Prisoner Detention overestimates must be reduced to demand. Prison salaries and expenses inflation is estimated 3 percent annually, 18 percent since FY 16 in FY 22. Although buildings and facilities fluctuate with major construction, the FY 22 estimate is accepted with 3 percent inflation in the future. Federal Prison Industries Limitation on Administrative Expenses needs to begin to rise 2.5 percent annually with inflation. There is \$61,896,000 difference between the \$31,262,720,000 discretionary subtotal w/o state and local in this audit and the \$31,324,616,000 in the FY 22 summary of appropriations, that is attributed to an error in the addition of Federal Prison System, including the -\$550 million rescission, by the Justice Department. The \$550 million rescission is about half of the \$1.4 billion held outside of the Treasury in behalf of the Federal Prison System. Proof of negligence. In the alternate FY 22 and future scenario the FBI and DEA are immediately and permanently terminated, however the Justice Department may choose to accept the fine tuning and sustain the terrorists.

E. More than 300 economists petitioned President Obama to legalize marijuana and abolish prohibition era law enforcement agencies. Both United States Attorney General and Secretary General of the United Nations, currently from Portugal where all drugs were decriminalized in 2001, are especially obligated to delete marijuana from their Schedules of Controlled Substances Schedule I(c)(17) of the CSA under 21USC§812(c). If they can't respect the superiority of marijuana to alcohol or tobacco, how are they ever to prescribe so much as a mentholypus cough drop or menthol cigarette to save someone's life from SARS, or hydrocortisone, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint or salt to help water cure coronavirus colds. So far the medical use of cannabis is legal, with a doctor's recommendation, in 36 states, four out of five permanently inhabited U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. the recreational use of cannabis is legalized in 18 states, the District of Columbia, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam. Another 13 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands have decriminalized its use. It is very important that people have the freedom to grow marijuana on private property, usually limited to about 4 plants per consumer a year, without license, fee or sales tax, and transport usually up to a pound or two to the whole four, interstate or even on certain international airplane flights.

1. There has been absolutely no progress on abolishing prohibition era law enforcement agencies. Termination and repeal of Authority to Employ FBI and DEA Senior Executive Service 5USC§3151-§3152, representation on visit exchange committee 28CFR§0.87, and Office of National Drug Control Policy 21USC§1701 *et seq.* require the cooperation of the Attorney General and President of the United States. Of particular concern, to legal literacy, and to end the COVID-19 pandemic, is the scheme to proliferate ONDCP grants in the Justice Department and Center for Disease Control (CDC) without legal limit. ONDCP grants are highly associated with police robbery of marijuana to push methamphetamine. The methamphetamine precursors of concern are prescription pseudo-ephedrine and anti-depressants. Pseudo-ephedrine is a stimulant, indicated to clear the sinuses of bacterial and viral infections, including coronavirus that it cures, but it causes insomnia at regular doses and shrinks the brain, causing a week of illiteracy and thereby an inability to disseminate propaganda or defend against enforced false allegations in a criminal court. Antidepressant withdrawal is particularly violent and misbehaved, by design in many prescriptions. Involuntary exposure by inferior court security syringes tends to vacillate between two bag meth and unwashable cardiotoxic statin correction, whose peculiar brain damage induces chronic meningitis, eg. Unpleasant senile dementia, without

Pneumovax. The typical concern with the FBI is topical Dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM), also called STP, it causes three day and night panic attack, followed by six month recovery from severe mental illness, if not washed off with water. Rampage shootings are associated with emails to the Clerk of Congress, regarding Acts of Congress, and leaks to the FBI by malicious state judicial officials. On the other hand, the Clerk of Congress responds to unrelated personal investigations that the FBI uses to for instance dose the 9-11 suicide attackers. Nancy Pelosi must be disqualified from her long-term position as Speaker of the House because of her official relationship with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, all of whose agencies need to be abolished, including the CIA to create a State Department World FactBook. Stalin and J. Edgar Hoover have proven pervasive secret police forces can keep evil officials popular with an evil, jeopardized people, for a long, hard time.

2. Other than bullet wounds, the FBI is reported to fatally shoot more people than the entire nation of regular police officers, about 500 annually, the most painful symptom of the secret police force is the pervasiveness of FBI and DEA informants in the family, health and banking sectors. The payment of awards (including those over \$10,000) is subject to the availability of appropriations under 28USC§524(c)(2), and purchase of evidence (including the authority to pay more than \$100,000) under 28USC§524(c)(1)(F) under 28CFR§0.85(k) by the FBI and DEA must be limited by Attorney General approval and this is thought to unfair to the Attorney General until the actual secret police are abolished. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court has specifically made compelling a prisoner of war or other protected person to serve in the forces of a hostile Power under Art. 8 (2)(a)(5) and Willfully depriving a prisoner of war or other protected person of the rights of fair and regular trial at (2)(a)(6) a war crime. Under 28CFR§0.89a the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to exercise the power and authority vested in the Attorney General under 31USC§3724, with regard to claims for damages by investigative officers of the Justice Department, not exceeding \$50,000 in any one case under 28CFR§0.172.

3. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks under Art. 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). The United States cannot continue operate on Pelosi's 2009 alteration of torture statute eliciting from President Obama the hope “the United States does not torture”. Congress must amend federal torture statute by repealing the phrase “outside the United States” from 18USC§2340A(a) and is also advised to amend Exclusive Remedies at §2340B so: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987). The Prohibition against retaliation and coercion in Sec. 503 of the Americans with Disabilities Act under 42USC§12203 provides (a) No person shall discriminate against any individual because such individual has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by this chapter or because such individual made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this chapter. (b) It shall be unlawful to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, or on account of his or her having exercised or enjoyed, or on account of his or her having aided or encouraged any other individual in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected by this chapter. (c) The remedies and procedures available under sections 12117, 12133, and 12188 of this title shall be available to aggrieved persons for violations of subsections (a) and (b), with respect to subchapter I, subchapter II and subchapter III, respectively.

Point being coercion and retaliation are disabling.

4. The creation of the FBI is attributed to Order of Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte on July 26, 1908 that unskillfully stated: All matter relating to investigations under the Department, except those to be made by bank examiners, and in connection with the naturalization service, will be referred to the Chief Examiner for a memorandum as to whether any member of the force of “special agents” under his direction is available for the work to be performed...with reason why a “regular employee” cannot be assigned to the work. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer responded with a massive investigation, led by a young Justice Department lawyer named J. Edgar Hoover, who amassed detailed information and intelligence on radicals and their activities. The ensuing “Palmer Raids” were poorly planned and executed and heavily criticized for infringing on the civil liberties of the thousands of people swept up in the raids. After the prohibition of alcohol, the FBI terrorized socialists until his DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) circa 1973. The FBI did not participate in drug enforcement until 1982. The White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), a component of the Executive Office of the President, was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

Not wishing to die of Alzheimer's like Reagan, Trump, a statin consumer with Pneumovax, attempted cut back on ONDCP pseudo-ephedrine spending, reducing White House spending to the office, however he allowed their grant programs for police robbery of marijuana to push methamphetamine to proliferate, in the Justice Department and Center for Disease Control (CDC). A thorough audit of extra-curricular ONDCP and FBI spending by the Department of Health and Human Services and Justice Department is needed to thoroughly abolish prohibition financing. The President's American Jobs Plan is cited for being high on pseudo-ephedrine, government infrastructure spending must fit in the 3 percent inflation margin, so that savings, lending and cooperation estimates do not distort the regular budget. The President needs to commission the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to completely abolish the White House ONDCP in their production of the extremely tardy FY 22 Executive Office of the President budget request, last produced in FY 20. Budgetary treatment of this termination would be that budget terminations reduce the deficit and closure of Treasury balances would lend to the availability of balances for other budget cases for Congressionally approved spending from agency savings.

Estimated Deficit Reduction and Availability of Balance from Prohibition Agency Closure FY 22
(millions)

Agency	FY 22 Budget	FY 20 Year-end Balance
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	10,276	5,070
FBI Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC)	149	0
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	2,409	896
DEA Diversion Control Fees	512	146
Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	60	16

ONDCP Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) edit ONDCP to SAMHSA	0	0
ONDCP Justice Department	0	0
ONDCP Center for Disease Control	785	844
Total	14,191	6,972

Source: US Department of Justice Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriation FY 22 Request. Executive Office of the President FY 20 Request, Department of Health and Human Services Budget-in-Brief FY22. 2020 Combined Statement of US Government Receipts, Outlays, and Balances.

5. Terminating FBI and DEA funding is relatively straight-forward – the Attorney General must delete these agencies from the Summary of Budget Authority by Appropriations, with the cooperation of the extremely incompetent Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to terminate FBI Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control and DEA Registration Fees. The employees must be laid off, insured for disability/retirement and allowed to search for employment with prejudice against the inherent inefficiency caused by their generations of police misconduct by the secret police infringing on the Department of Justice that does not need much, if any, reinforcement in other law enforcement programs to compensate for the loss of these prohibition g-men. The exception is that it should be noted in Washington DC the American, Federal and DC Bar Associations are encouraged to occupy the vacated J. Edgar Hoover building next door to the Department of Justice with tax and rent free incentives, due to the physical proximity of the two national headquarters. There is no need to replace or transfer responsibility for these programs, except the aforementioned Quantico Bay Federal Police Academy, Forensic Laboratory and Uniform Crime Reports. The Department of Justice also collects money from HHS Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) and duplicate FBI funding is only thought to infinitely increase the inefficiency of this poorly named program that abusively infringes on and attempts to “control”, the old Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) acronym. The US Marshall Service does not need to be threatened with termination of funding for the Interagency Drug and Crime Enforcement spending because like UN Office of Drugs and Crime, drugs must not be confused with crime in the prima facie. Statistics indicate this program really seems to infringe on agency information to produce assembly line arrests, however, perhaps they have outstanding warrants, and this agency merely needs to be required to remove drugs from their name and federal government wide debarment enforcement. Likewise, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) also needs to change their name to Bureau of Firearms and Explosives (FE), legalize marijuana and respect the jurisdiction Alcohol, Tobacco, Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) change of name to Alcohol, Tobacco and Marijuana (ATM) Bureau.

6. Terminating ONDCP financing is much more complex and urgent. Since 2019 when the Trump Administration inconclusively expelled ONDCP grant programs from the White House, the US Supreme Court opinions went offline around the summer solstice (until summer solstice 2021) and the COVID-19 pandemic began in December, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Injury Prevention and Control program has been receiving hundreds of millions of dollars of Office of National Drug Control Policy money for High Intensity Drug Trafficking and Drug-Free Community grant programs. News and CDC budget reports indicate that the Attorney General has jointly adopted the ONDCP grant program funding, in same limitless hyperinflationary style, but this is not sustained

in the Justice Department budget, that does indicate a hyperinflationary response to the opioid crisis and to have succumbed to Health Resources Service Administration (HRSA) Vaccine Injury Compensation Program impersonation, like the Judiciary, for want of a physician to not cruelly refuse to report childhood vaccine injuries. Although the Justice Department may need to transfer ONDCP grant funding to regular law enforcement programs, the burden of terminating illicit COVID-19 era ONDCP grant funding falls squarely on the CDC Injury Prevention and Control (IPC) program. Estimated at 3 percent inflation since FY 17 before unlawful cut in FY 18 and FY 19 ONDCP corruption, normal IPC spending should be \$318 million FY 22, not \$1.1 billion, a reduction of \$785 million FY 22. The 2020 balance also exhibits a billion of dollars of hyperinflation, in unspent funds, that is redressed by leaving IPC with only \$100 million. This is not a matter of money, but propaganda, prescription pseudo-ephedrine is a methamphetamine precursor. There will be no transferring this money to other CDC fighting words, it is forfeit to reduce the deficit. It must be made clear that this unauthorized mandatory funding for the ONDCP conspiracy with the Attorney General to launder twice the amount, per agency, \$5 billion FY 23 – FY 29, is in excess of the \$280 million annual authorization through FY 2018-2023 under 21USC§1706(p)(6). To punish ONDCP for poisoning the patrons of the three branches of the US Constitution with pseudo-ephedrine family of stimulants, derived from Ephedra, found in the Great Basin area of Utah and Nevada, violence prone anti-depressant withdrawal, police robbery of marijuana to push meth-amphetamine made from these precursors, plus opiate cough syrup, buried for a month until crystalized, to avoid meth laboratory fires, it is necessary for Congress to repeal ONDCP statute at 21USC§1701-§1715. The excessively complicated Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) financing statute may be simplified to incorporate any wisdom ONDCP may have imparted on the opioid crisis and smooth out FY 22 SAMHSA hyperinflation, with more support for Ativan alcohol detox to prevent 15 percent chance of dying from delirium tremens under 42USC§290aa et seq.

7. In the District of Columbia closure of J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Office Building, next to Justice Department, by tax and rent-free American, Federal and DC Bar Association building maintenance and utility, would eliminate the cancer at its origin. Congress approved a separate FBI building in April 1962. The building received its official name, the J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building, through Public Law, 92-520, which President Richard Nixon signed May 4, 1972, two days after Director Hoover's death. The first FBI employees moved into the new building June 28, 1974. Nixon resigned on August 8, 1974 over the Watergate hotel bungle. President Gerald Ford dedicated the building on September 30, 1975. The Washington DC headquarters are mostly kleptomaniac by nature of their political and international presence in the national capitol. Other cities and states are encouraged to abolish these terrorist organizations, wherever they are harbored, in self-defense against the wide-variety of criminal tendencies they can exhibit. Although unwarranted and wantonly destructive searches and seizures by law enforcement officers come with a nearly misdemeanor one year sentence, it is important that their punishment, insured suspension without pay, is not overlooked in the hefty sentences imposed on false or unskillful allegations against other persons, who probably would not have been criminal witnesses at all, if they had not been entrapped. Savings resulting from the termination of these programs should only be used to reduce the federal deficit, however there are other assets that need to be neatly handed over to the proper authorities and personally identifying information and ongoing investigations will require review by a lawyer to open or close them. With destruction of food and drugs seized by the police being required to prevent poisoning and recirculation by the slave trade, the only FBI, DEA and ONDCP programs requiring federally protection are the history, 6 month Quantico Bay Federal Police Academy, Forensic Laboratory, and Uniform Crime Reports. The lesson is that not only do law enforcement officers need to have been honorably discharged after serving two to four years in the

military, attend a six week to six month police academy and have a warrant, they need a Bachelor degree to prevent recidivism 100 percent of the time in several state studies. The Energy Audit Table money laundry case of 7 October 2021 held, essentially picnic tables with electrical outlets and gazebos are needed for Washington DC to process government reports and stop producing fake news, without Internet infringement or one inch black plastic nail shaped tracking devices from security screening or possibly radioactive, cardio-toxic civil filing information and/or forms from Clerk to US District Court for the District of Columbia Rule 41 Fed. Crim. P.

F. Office of Justice Programs - Research, Evaluation and Statistics funding was cut by the Trump administration and although the Biden Administration provides for inflation, does not seem to want to restore it to the level it was in FY 16 and FY 18 from whence the data underlying the most recent charts is from. To keep up to date statistics on the largest penal system in the world, and support the International Centre for Prison Studies, 18 percent growth, 3 percent annually, from FY 16 – FY 22 is estimated. Compensation may be due, to monitor and safely guide the largest penal system in the world to lower concentrations of false imprisonment. The dramatic increase in funding for Juvenile Justice Programs is extremely dangerous and must be limited to a generous 3 percent from FY 21 after having received compensation for FY 17 and FY 18 cuts, there is no guarantee that the Justice Department does not support, aggravate or confuse the lucrative and unlawful trafficking in children by the juvenile justice and foster care system. The ignorant intervenors, without a visionary plan, who just want a job with some authority in the corrupt system, usually make no difference, while the Justice Department randomly finances more domestic violence in the vicinity. State and Local Law Enforcement have been excessively financed by both Trump and Biden Administrations. This money is treason because it deviates the chain of command in the armed forces and brings state and local cops into cooperation with or subordination to the corrupt interests of FBI and DEA rampage shootings, carnage and poisonings, in classic colonial style. The balance is in excess of \$4 billion. The only way this money could be salvaged would be to pay for state and local law enforcement officers to obtain the Bachelor degree they need to prevent recidivism 100 percent of the time, although the 36 months GI bill is inadequate and another 12 months of full-time tuition, or longer part-time are needed. The hyperinflation must be redressed, after cuts and excessive compensation, 18 percent inflation from FY 16. To make good on this money it must be used exclusively to pay cops to get Bachelor degrees and it is proposed that the name and intention of the program be changed to State and Local Law Enforcement Bachelor Degree Scholarship. The Public Officers Benefits Program provides death and education benefits to the survivors of fallen law enforcement officers and emergency responders and disability benefits to officers catastrophically injured in the line of duty. Outlays seem higher than these revenues and the \$50 million balance, wherefore 3 percent inflation is sustained from the much higher level. The \$90 million rescission is sustained.

1. Total OJP spending is significantly less than FY 21, FY 20 and FY 19. The escalation in spending however only served to increase community violence. Like State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, the Community Oriented Police Service (COPS) program should also be dedicated entirely to Bachelor degrees for law enforcement and should change the last word of the acronym to scholarship. Federal law enforcement is too corrupt to interfere with state and local police or therewith communities, and too undereducated to refrain from coercing federal judicial grant recipients. Scholarships for police officers to get a Bachelor degree is the only federal spending the community can conceivably tolerate. In time all police officers in the United States would be required to have a Bachelor degree to prevent recidivism.

2. Office of Violence against Women (OVW) was targeted for cuts by the Trump Administration without cause. Although there is considerable room for improvement, cutting the program was ungentlemanly for the chauvinist police financier of his own family foe the FBI. OVW as it is written, constitutes incitement to violence, and really needs to be changed to something like Office of Women's Rights. OVW does not do a very good job of providing for battered women shelters and with \$513 million outlays and \$435 million from the Crime Victim Fund (CVF) FY 21 had a balance in excess of \$1.2 billion. The proposal to pay \$1 billion outlays and \$435 million from CVF must be rejected for \$566 million outlays, 3 percent annual inflation since FY16 and \$448 million, 3 percent more than prior year. Salaries and expenses hyperinflation is accepted with 3 percent inflation in the future. Like violent women everywhere, OVW is much better at taking money than paying money. OVW must pay a larger share of their revenues for battered women shelters and victim compensation to slow down on balance accumulation and justify a rapid phase of construction/rental of women's shelters beginning FY 24 to go from \$600 million in outlays to more than \$700 million outlays no later than FY 27 (Revelation 13:10).

G. The Crime Victim Fund (CVF) was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (“1984 Act”). It is financed by collections of fines, penalty assessments, and bond forfeitures from defendants convicted of federal crimes. Most collections stem from large corporate cases rather than individual offenders. The CVF is administered by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). Programs supported by the CVF focus on providing compensation to victims of crime and survivors, supporting appropriate victims’ service programs and victimization intervention strategies, and building capacity to improve response to crime victims’ needs and increase offender accountability. The CVF was established to address the continuing need to expand victims’ services programs and assist federal, state, local, and tribal agencies and organizations in providing appropriate services to their communities. In FY 2017, the CVF received a historic level of receipts deposited to the Fund—\$6.6 billion, nearly double the previous record-setting level of receipts (\$3.6 billion in FY 2014). As of 2018, the Fund balance was over \$12 billion and included deposits from federal criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalties, and special assessments collected by U.S. Attorneys’ Offices, federal courts, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Conversely, in both FY 2018 and FY 2019 the CVF received near-historically low levels of receipts (\$445 million in FY 2018; \$495 million in FY 2019). This volatility has created difficulty in creating an accurate predictive model for CVF receipts. Despite these lower receipt levels, spending out of the CVF hit a historic high in FY 2018 at \$4.4 billion, before falling to \$3.4 billion in FY 2019. The low levels of receipts in these years combined with historically high spending levels have significantly decreased the balance of the Fund itself, and raised significant questions regarding the viability of the Fund itself absent reform.

1. Attorney General Garland omitted the – negative notation in regards to -5,695,000,000 FY 20 and does not seem to understand the finer nuances of the CVF. The FY 2021 budget continued to seek CVF reform through an authorizing proposal that would amend the 1984 Act and establish a \$2.3 billion obligation cap for the CVF. Of this amount, \$498.5 million would be provided to the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and the remaining \$1.8 billion would be administered by OVC. However, after a record year with an estimated \$4.8 billion in disbursements FY 21 the declining balance since FY 17 has hit critical mass and it will be necessary to refinance the Crime Victim Fund (CVF) FY 22 or spending in excess of \$4,330 million will completely deplete it. Whereas the damages from COVID-19 related domestic violence and incitement to “community violence” and “unconventional weapons missions” by the Biden Administration have not subsided, after extremely low contributions cap FY 18 and FY 19 it is felt to be necessary to accommodate a three percent annual

increase in victim compensation spending from the new high of \$4.8 billion FY 21. The CVF is so low that to sustain the CVF the mandatory obligation limit must be raised from \$2,605 million FY 22 to exactly meet anticipated obligations of \$4,922 FY 22, 3 percent more than \$4,779 million FY 21. Provided the domestic violence subsidies because the FBI, DEA and ONDCP are abolished, state, local and community policing money is invested in scholarships for law enforcement officers to get Bachelor degrees, and the Biden Administration stops inciting domestic violence, victim compensation spending should go down and the CVF should grow. In the absence of any large replenishments CVF mandatory obligation limits must immediately equal 3 percent more than prior year disbursements, \$4,922 million FY 22 pursuant to an emergency supplemental appropriation under the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1515.

Victim Compensation Deposits, Disbursements and Balance FY 85 – FY 27
(in millions)

Fiscal Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Deposits	68.3	62.5	77.5	93.6	133.5	146.2	128	221.6	144.7	185.1	233.9
Deposit Cap	110	110	110	110	125	125	150	150	-	-	-
Disbursements	68.3	62.5	77.5	93.6	124.2	127.2	128	128	144.7	185.1	233.9
Fiscal Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Deposits	528.9	362.9	324	985.2	777	544.4	519.5	361.3	833.7	668.3	641.8
Deposit Cap	-	-	-								
Disbursements	528.9	362.9	324	500	537.5	550	600	617.6	671.3	620	625
Disbursement Cap	-	-	-	-	500	537.5	550	600	621.3	620	625
Fund Balance Year End					485.2	785.2	792	718.9	822.1	1,307.4	1,333.5
Fiscal Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017

Deposits	1,081	896.3	1,746	2,362	1,998	2,796	1,489	3,600	1,564	1,604	6,600
Disbursement	625	590	635	705	705	705	730	730	2,361	2,361	2,361
Fund Balance at Year End	1,784	2,084	3,147	8,186	6,100	8,186	8,954	11,824	11,027	10,270	14,509
Fiscal Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Audit	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Deposits	445	495	2,641	2,015	2,650	4,922	5,070	5,222	5,379	5,540	5,706
Disbursement	4,400	3,266	3,892	4,779	4,330	4,922	5,070	5,222	5,379	5,540	5,706
Fund Balance at End of Year	10,554	7,783	5,695	4,444	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680-	1,680	1,680	1,680

Source: Sacco, Lisa N. The Crime Victims Fund: Federal Support for Victims of Crime. Analyst in Illicit Drug and Crime Policy. Congressional Research Service. October 27, 2015. FY21 Performance Budget Office of Justice Programs. Pgs. 116-117

2. The Crime Victims Fund (the Fund) was established by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984. The Fund is financed by fines and penalties paid by convicted federal offenders, not from tax dollars. As of September 2013, the Fund balance had reached almost \$9 billion and includes deposits from federal criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalties, and special assessments collected by U.S. Attorneys' Offices, federal U.S. courts, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Federal revenues deposited into the Fund also come from gifts, donations, and bequests by private parties, as provided by an amendment to VOCA through the USA PATRIOT Act in 2001 that went into effect in 2002. When the Fund was authorized in 1984, a cap was placed on how much could be deposited into it for the first 8 years. During this time, the annual cap varied from \$100 million to \$150 million. The lifting of the cap in 1993 allowed for the deposit of all criminal fines, special assessments, and forfeited bail bonds to support crime victim program activities. Starting in 2000 Congress placed annual caps on obligations to protect against wide fluctuations in receipts and ensure a stable level of funding in the future. Between FY2007 and FY2008, the amount of receipts collected dropped by nearly 12% and then increased by approximately 95% in FY2009. This was followed by a 35% increase in FY2010 and a 15% decrease in FY2011. The first \$10 million is used to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases. The \$10 million is divided between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (\$8.5 million) and OVC (\$1.5 million). The portion administered by OVC is used exclusively to help Native Americans improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases, particularly child sexual abuse, and is highly suspected in bugging tribal government parental control, used to deny locals access to high speed movie and pornography download and instantly kill random people to

disrupt civilian information exchange. The remaining Fund disbursements are distributed in the following ways: 48.5 percent to State compensation programs. 48.5 percent to State assistance programs. 3 percent for discretionary funds to support demonstration projects, training, and other assistance to expand and improve the delivery of services to federal crime victims. The formula grants may be used to reimburse crime victims for out-of-pocket expenses such as medical and mental health counseling expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and other costs (except property loss) authorized in a state's compensation statute. National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 110-181) included a provision mandating that the Attorney General transfer from the emergency reserve of the CVF "such funds as may be required" to the Victim Compensation Fund to cover the costs of special masters appointed by U.S. district courts in civil cases brought against state sponsors of terrorism, \$3 billion FY 21 needs better explanation, it is enough to compensate UNRWA and UNESCO dues to discrimination against Palestine victim of Israel state sponsored terrorism, but is unexplained.

H. Fees and Expenses of Witnesses needs to start increasing with inflation, three percent annually, effective immediately. Independent Counsel (Permanent Indefinite) mandatory appropriations fluctuate dramatically from \$500 FY 16 and FY 20 to \$10.4 billion FY 18. Performance of Independent Counsel is rated FBI treason due, to non-self-incrimination regarding both Nancy Pelosi's unjustified attack on President Trump, disqualification from Speaker of the House due to the intellectual disability imposed by history with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, with suspicion of being responsible for illiteracy of US Supreme Court summer solstice 2019-2021, currently self-publishing, troubled by defective online monthly opinion folder. There is no balance remaining from the exorbitant sums of money known to employ FBI agents to prosecute the President and his family, to the death of his brother. 15 percent inflation from \$500,000 FY 22 to employ one Kenneth Star caliber lawyer, whose Bill Clinton rape victim survived, and whose prosecution actually helped a clinically untreated, depressed, homeless veteran, Clinton Yacht Bodyguard and I, two grandmothers bereaved, disqualify Hillary Clinton from running for President of the United States, for saying to the yacht census taker that their unaccounted for lover was, "shark bait". There is only a \$10 million balance for Radiation Exposure Compensation Fund, however at current rates there is dwindling \$10 million FY 22 profit, 3 percent inflation doesn't need to start until FY 23. With combined hyperinflation in spending for OJP Public Safety Officer Benefits to \$34.8 million and Mandatory Public Safety Officer Death Benefit to an outrageous \$192 million FY 22, from a comfortable \$119 million FY 21. Combined outlays were estimated at only \$108 million FY 20 by the Bureau of Fiscal Service. It seems best to provide for 3 percent inflation in Death Benefits from FY 21. Asset Forfeitures can only be guesstimated to grow 3 percent. The balance is only \$299 million. Anti-Trust Pre-Merger Filing Fees are estimated to grow 3 percent annually. US Trustees fees are expected to grow 3 percent annually from a COVID-19 high in bankruptcies, including bank bailouts. DEA Diversion Control Fee terminate in the FY 22 audit.

1. The Victims Compensation Fund (VCF) must be distinguished from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF). The VCF growth 3 percent from FY 22. In the absence of any large replenishments CVF mandatory obligation limits must immediately equal 3 percent more than prior year disbursements, \$4,922 million FY 22 pursuant to an emergency supplemental appropriation under the Anti-Deficiency Act 31USC§1515. Domestic Victims of Trafficking need to be immediately compensated with \$7 million FY 22, plus 3 percent inflation (Revelation 13:10). \$10 million annually for the Inspector General from the CVF is sustained. 3 percent inflation from FY 21 for Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism. Due primarily to the cost to sustain the CVF against material deficiency, but also to institution of inflation in most mandatory programs, total mandatory spending is estimated to be \$9.4 billion FY 22,

significantly higher than \$7.7 billion estimated by CVF negligent Summary of Appropriations. The Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) reimbursement is immediately increased to \$70 million FY 22, plus three percent inflation thereafter, after nearly 42 months between \$61 million FY 20 and \$66 million FY 21, before being threatened with a cut to \$65 million FY22 (Revelation 13:10). HCFAC discretionary reimbursement is accepted to increase 3 percent annually from FY 22. Eliminating the FBI should cut HCFAC in half. The FY 20 and FY 21 totals are exactly the same in this audit. The FY 22 total deviates in both instances, the Summary of Appropriations made an error in adding Federal Prison Service spending. Congress has a duty to pass the Crime Victim Fund (CVF) supplemental. Congress is encouraged to enact the revised FY 22 levels in this audit immediately. Congress may require DOJ to submit a subsequent, defensive, supplemental appropriation request to sustain the FBI and DEA into FY 22 if the President and Attorney General do not immediately concede to a 60 day written notice under 5CFR§351.803. Nancy Pelosi may either vote to abolish the FBI and DEA or resign from Speaker of the House due to conflict of interest under 18USC§205. The Court may enforce the termination and repeal of Authority to Employ FBI and DEA Senior Executive Service 5USC§3151-§3152, representation on visit exchange committee 28CFR§0.87, and Office of National Drug Policy 21USC§1701 *et seq.* Closure of J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Office Building, next to Justice Department, by tax and rent-free American, Federal and DC Bar Association building maintenance and utility.

US Prison Population 1980 - 2014

Year	Detainees total	Per 100,000 Residents
1980	503,586	220
1985	744,208	311
1990	1,148,702	457
1995	1,585,586	592
2000	1,937,482	683
2002	2,033,022	703
2004	2,135,335	725
2006	2,258,792	752
2008	2,307,504	755
2010	2,270,142	731
2012	2,228,424	707
2014	2,217,947	693
2015	2,166,600	672
2016	2,121,600	655

Source: World Prison List 2016

I. The United States has the highest number (2.2 million) and concentration of prisoners (746 per 100,000 residents) in the world as of 2014. The detainee population must go down to the international norm of less than 250 per 100,000. The incarcerated population decreased from 2,172,800 in 2015 to 2,162,400 in 2016. All of the decrease in the incarcerated population was due to a decline in the prison population (down 21,200), while the jail population remained relatively stable. The number of persons held in prison or local jail per 100,000 U.S. adult residents (incarceration rate) has declined since 2009 and is currently at its lowest rate (860 per 100,000 in 2016) since 1996 (830 per 100,000). Shortly after I finished serving three years at the university law library and had received a copy of the Title 24

Hospitals & Asylums insert in Title 23 Highways, I met American Bar Association (ABA) President Gray and seem to have helped to inspire him to produce the ABA Kennedy Commission Report whereby it was held, mandatory minimum sentences, and any sentencing regime but the statutory maximum, must be abolished pursuant to *Blakely v. Washington* (2004). The Obama administration assailed what it says are unfair and unduly harsh sentences for many inmates, particularly minorities and nonviolent offenders. Black Americans were incarcerated in state prisons at an average rate of 5.1 times that of white Americans, and in some states that rate was 10 times or more. The US is 63.7% non-Hispanic white, 12.2% black, 8.7% Hispanic white and 0.4% Hispanic black, according to the most recent census. In five states, the disparity rate was more than double the average. New Jersey had the highest, with a ratio of 12.2 black people to one white person in its prison system, followed by Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Vermont. Overall, Oklahoma had the highest rate of black people incarcerated with 2,625 black inmates per 100,000 residents. Oklahoma is 7.7% black. Among black men in 11 states, at least 1 in 20 were in a state prison. Hawaii, which is 2.5% black, had the lowest incarceration rate among black people (585 per 100,000), and the lowest ratio – 2.4 black Americans to 1 white – in its prisons. The Obama administration has helped to reduce the high rates of incarceration however racial disparities among prisoners persist. In the 25-29 age group, 8.1% of black men - about one in 13 – were behind bars, compared with 2.6% of Hispanic men and 1.1% of white men. It's not much different among women. In 2005 the female population in state or federal prison increased 2.6 percent while the number of male inmates rose 1.9 percent. By year's end, 7% of all inmates were women. Trump administration statistics remain unavailable and there is deep concern regarding his racism, xenophobia and solidarity with police torture, might reverse liberty gains, but the cops are pretty dumb at courts, no longer excessively fooled by the "speed tickets" before them. Racial disparities in sentencing implicate lawyers and judges of racism, and executing prisoners protected by the International Court of Justice. In response to mass protests regarding police brutality, deaths in custody of black men, and countless other tortures, it is held to be essential to raise the bar on police officers to require at least a Bachelor degree, to prevent recidivism in 100% of court orders.

Bill for \$500 tax free gift pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act under 5USC§500.

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Acts 18USC§205

An Act to Amend the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, to provide for the construction of a civic center in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. Public Law, 92-520. May 4, 1972

Act to Establish the Department of Justice, ch. 150, 16 Stat. 162 (1870)

Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 Office of National Drug Control Policy 21USC§1701 *et seq.* repeal

Authority: Federal Tort Claims 28CFR§0.172

Authority to Employ FBI and DEA Senior Executive Service 5USC§3151-§3152 repeal

Availability of Appropriations 28USC§524

Civil action for deprivation of rights 42USC§1983

Customs Court Act of 1980 28USC§251-258 and 28USC§1581-1585 amend to Customs Court

Delegations respecting claims against the FBI 28CFR§0.89a

Department of Justice 28CFR§0.1

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Equal Access to Justice Act. Administrative practice, general provisions 5USC§500

Influencing or injuring officer or juror generally 18USC§1503

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1978)

General functions 28CFR§0.85

Judiciary Act of 1789, ch. 20, sec. 35, 1 Stat. 73, 92-93 (1789)

National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 110-181)

Notice of eligibility for re-employment and other placement assistance 5CFR§351.803

Representation on visit exchange committee 28CFR§0.87

Prohibition against retaliation and coercion in Sec. 503 of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) under 42USC§12203

Schedules of Controlled Substances Schedule I(c)(17) of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) 21USC§812 repeal (c)

Search and Seizure Rule 41 Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure

Substance Abuse Mental Health Services 42USC§290aa

Tampering with Victim, Witness or Informant 18USC§1512

Torture. Definition 18USC§2340A delete “outside the United States”

Torture. Exclusive Remedies 18USC§2340B replace with: The legal system shall ensure that the victim of an act of torture obtains redress and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible. In the event of the death of the victim as a result of an act of torture, their dependents shall be entitled to compensation under Art. 14 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1987).

United States Sentencing Commission 28USC§991-998